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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY VOLUMES.

— (15.) —

CONVICT PRISONS;
MILITARY PRISONS.

Session

31 *January* —— 12 *August* 1854.

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REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1854.

TWENTY VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

FIFTEENTH VOLUME.

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[1825.] REPORTS of the Directors of Convict Prisons on the Discipline and Management of Pentonville, Parkhurst, and Millbank Prisons, and of Portland, Portsmouth, Dartmoor, and Brixton Prisons, and the Hulks, for the Year 1853 - - - 181

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REPORT

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

CONVICT PRISONS,

AND DISPOSAL OF CONVICTS,

1853.

By LIEUT.-COL. JEBB, C.B.,

Surveyor-General of Prisons, Chairman of the Directors, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,

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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1854.

[1846]

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REPORT

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE CONVICT PRISONS,

AND DISPOSAL OF CONVICTS,

1853.

By Lieut. Col. JEBB, C.B., Surveyor-General of Prisons,

Chairman of the Directors, &c.

To the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., &c.

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

45, *Parliament Street,*
27*th June* 1854.

My Lord,

I have the honour to submit a Report for the year 1853 on those general subjects connected with the discipline and disposal of convicts, which fall under my superintendence as Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons, together with such information on the construction of prisons as further experience enables me to afford.

I have noticed the different points which appear deserving of your Lordship's attention in the following order:— Order in which the subject is treated.

1st. The Accommodation at the Disposal of Government, and the General Statistics of the Year, showing the Number remaining in the Convict Prisons on the 31st December 1853 —the Number received into the different Prisons, or embarked for the Colonies, or released on order of licence, or who have died during the year.

2d. The present system of discipline, consisting of two probationary periods, viz:—Separate confinement followed by employment in association on Public Works, &c.

3d. Probable effect of the change in the law as regards the Number of Convicts, &c.

4th. Disposal of Convicts by Transportation, or by release in this Country on order of licence.

5th. Observations on the different Convict Prisons.

6th. Juvenile Delinquency, &c.

7th. Female Convicts.

8th. Construction of Prisons and Hard Labour.

1st. ACCOMMODATION.

son accom-dation.

With regard to the first point, the accommodation at the disposal of the Government and the distribution of the convicts are detailed in the following return, which gives these particulars for the 31st March of the present year:

ESTABLISHMENTS AT HOME OF MALE AND FEMALE CONVICTS.

Prisons for Separate Confinement.

Millbank	1,300	
Pentonville	561	
Wakefield	412	Cells in county or borough prisons rented by the Government.
Preston	50	
Leeds	50	
Leicester	112	
Northampton	60	
Bath	24	
Reading	40	
Bedford	70	
Perth	271	for Scotland.
	2,950	

Prisons and Hulks for Public Works.

Portland	1,520	
Portsmouth	1,020	
Dartmoor; able-bodied	572	
Hulks at Woolwich "Defence"	528	
Hulks at Woolwich "Warrior"	450	
	4,090	
Parkhurst (for Juveniles)	620	

Invalid Depôts.

Dartmoor	628	
"Stirling Castle" Hulk, Portsmouth	420	
	1,048	
Total in England and Scotland	8,708	

Female Convicts.

Brixton	700
Total of Male and Female Convicts	9,408

General Statistics.

Disposal of Male Convicts for the Year 1853.

On the 1st January 1853—

The number of Convicts remaining in Convict Prisons was	6,873
Received during the year 1852	2,354
Total convict population during the year	9,227
Disposed of during the year	1,467
Remaining on 31st December 1853	7,760

Embarked for	Name of Ship.	Date of Ships leaving.	Condition of Convicts in the Colonies.		Total.
			Ticket-of-Leave.	Public Works.	
Western Australia	"Pyrenees"	1853 January 28	296		
	"Sea Park"	December 30	303	1	600
Gibraltar	"Sibella"	February 17		100	100
			599	101	700

Removed to—		
Lunatic Asylums	28	
County Gaols	6	
Society's Farm School at Reigate	8	
Philanthropic Reformatory School Asylum at Birmingham	3	
		45
Pardoned—		
Free	252	
Conditional	3	
Under an Order of Licence	276	
On Medical Grounds	29	
		560
Escaped		4
Deaths		158
Total Number disposed of		1,467
Remaining in the Convict Prisons 31st December 1853		7,760
Total Convict Population		9,227

2d. PRESENT SYSTEM OF DISCIPLINE.

Present system of discipline.

With regard to the present system of discipline, the change in the law will not necessarily cause any alteration, either in the principle of the management of convicts, as laid down in 1842,* or in the details of the administration at home, as subsequently established by Sir George Grey in 1847.

* Lord Stanley thus adverts to the principle of the discipline which the Government had decided to establish in Van Diemen's Land in his Despatch of November, 1842:—"We do not, however, contemplate a state of things in which the convict, suffering under the sentence of the law, should ever be excluded from the hope of amending his condition by blameless or meritorious behaviour, or from the fear of enhancing the hardships of it by misconduct. On the contrary, to keep alive an invigorating hope and a salutary dread at every stage of the progress of the prisoner, from the commencement to the close of his punishment, appears to us to be an indispensable part of the discipline to which he should be subjected. Further, we contemplate the necessity of subjecting every convict to successive stages of punishment, decreasing in rigour at each successive step, until he reaches that ultimate stage in which he shall be capable of a pardon, either absolute or conditional, though not ever entitled to demand the indulgence of right. It is, moreover, our opinion that the transition from one stage of punishment to another less severe, should be withheld from any convict who by misconduct may have forfeited his claim to such mitigation. On the other hand, we think that a course of meritorious or blameless conduct in any one

sposal of
victs.

The disposal of the convicts has, however, been so far modified by the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99, that whereas, as a general rule, all convicts who had completed their penal discipline were up to the passing of the Act removed either to Van Diemen's Land, or Western Australia, for release with a ticket of leave, the greater proportion will now be released by *order of licence* in this country.

In former reports I have entered very fully into the principle on which the discipline is conducted, as well as into the details of both periods of probation; but, to save the trouble of reference, I will briefly recapitulate the leading features.

vo periods of
prisonment.

Under the system as now established, all convicts, no matter what may be the nature or length of their sentence, are alike subjected to two periods of imprisonment, differing very much in their character; first, a fixed term of separate confinement, and, secondly, a period of penal labour in association on public works, proportioned to the term of their respective sentences, certain remissions of the time of the latter period being given as an encouragement to those who deserve it by steady perseverance in good conduct and industry.

ird period of
obation.

The release of the prisoners by ticket of leave in the colonies, or on order of licence in this country, as it is in both cases accompanied by certain restrictions, may be regarded in the light of a third period of probation, to which each convict is subject before he regains entire freedom.

Separate Confinement.

parate con-
ement.

The period to which separate confinement could be safely and advantageously enforced was much discussed some years ago, and until experience had been gained at Pentonville, Millbank, and elsewhere, there existed in this country, as well as on the Continent and in America, much difference of opinion.

As it is a question involving very important moral and sanitary considerations, I would beg leave, before proceeding

---

stage should entitle the convict, in any future stage of punishment, to such proportionate relaxations of the severity of his condition as may be compatible with his continuance in it; and that such good conduct should ultimately have a favourable effect, whenever the question of granting a pardon may be ripe for decision.

"I should leave unnoticed the most important of all the general principles to which the Ministers of the Crown look, so far as respects the convict himself and the society in which he is to live, if I omitted to add that we anticipate, from a systematic course of moral and religious instruction which the congregation of the convicts in masses will afford, the means of applying such salutary influences as may best qualify them for entering on the temptations of an independent course of life, and may induce them to betake themselves to industrious and useful pursuits."

further, to lay before your Lordship a few remarks on the subject. Separate confinement.

It is pretty generally known that the soundness of the principle of the separate confinement of prisoners was recognised by Sir W. Blackstone and the great philanthropist Howard, and that it was the subject of an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1778.

Though commenced in good earnest at Petworth and Gloucester, under the auspices of the Duke of Richmond and Sir G. O. Paul, it was never carried out so as to lead to any definite result, or impression on the public. The subject was, however, afterwards warmly taken up at Philadelphia, and (in 1834) the late Mr. Crawford was sent to America to examine into, and report his opinion, on the system as there established.

The experience gained at the period of his visit was very limited, but he thought highly of what he saw, and was honestly and thoroughly satisfied of the advantages of separation, as compared with its antagonist, the Silent system.

The very able papers subsequently drawn up by himself and Mr. Whitworth Russell, Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District, and submitted to Parliament, are well known. The subject became much discussed, and in 1837 Lord John Russell, then Secretary of State for the Home Department, issued a circular to the magistracy, expressing his own conviction in its favour, and recommending it to their consideration. It was subsequently determined to erect Pentonville Prison, as a preliminary step to any general improvements in construction, and for the purpose of practically working out the system of discipline.

The prison was first occupied in December, 1842, and it was appropriated, by direction of Sir James Graham, then Secretary of State for the Home Department, for the reception of a selected body of convicts, who were there to undergo a probationary period of discipline, previous to their removal under sentence of transportation to one of Her Majesty's colonies. First occupation of Pentonville Prison.

It appears to have been the object of Sir James Graham, in selecting Commissioners to superintend the experiment, to nominate such a Board as would command the confidence of Parliament and the country.

The leading members were of the highest rank, and entertaining very different, and, in some instances, views adverse to the System. Two Medical Commissioners of the greatest eminence were appointed to watch narrowly the

effect on the health of the prisoners, and all took a deep interest in the duties assigned to them.

mmissioners Pentonville son.

The following were the Commissioners first appointed :—

Lord Wharncliffe, President of the Council.
Duke of Richmond.
Earl of Devon.
Earl of Chichester.
Lord John Russell.
The Speaker of the House of Commons.
Sir B. Brodie, Bart.
Dr. Ferguson.
Major Jebb, R.E., Surveyor-General of Prisons.
Wm. Crawford, Esq., Rev. Whitworth Russell, } Inspectors of Prisons.

Vacancies having occurred at different periods, the following noblemen and gentlemen have subsequently served as Commissioners :—

Earl of Harrowby.
Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., M.P.
Benj. Hawes, Esq., M.P.
Joseph Green, Esq.
Capt. O'Brien.
Herbert P. Voules, Esq.

iod of sepa e confine- nt.

With regard to the period of confinement, Sir James Graham thus explained his views in his letter of instructions to the Commissioners :—

"Eighteen months of this discipline appear to me ample for its full application. In that time the real character will be developed, instruction will be imparted, new habits will be formed, a better frame of mind will have been moulded, or the heart will have been hardened, and the case will have become desperate.

"The period of imprisonment, therefore, will be strictly limited to eighteen months."

A new and more general system of convict management being required in 1847, it became necessary to inquire into the moral and sanitary questions connected with the great experiment made by Sir George Grey at Pentonville, and to ascertain how far the discipline enforced there could be rendered an effective auxiliary in an improved system, which should be *generally applicable to all convicts.*

ral advan- es of sepa- e confine- nt.

As regards the moral advantages of separate confinement, I cannot better convey my own opinion on the subject, or give a more comprehensive view of the conclusions at which

the Board of Commissioners arrived, than by a quotation from their Fifth Report, dated 10th March 1847: Advantages of separation.

"During the last four years we have anxiously watched the effects of that discipline, and in our different Reports have recorded the opinions we had formed on the experience gained at the date of each respectively. It may be convenient briefly to recapitulate these opinions.

"With respect to the moral effect of the discipline, we stated in our Second Report, dated March 10, 1844, as follows:—

"'There exists abundant proof of the religious and moral improvement of the prisoners, among whom a cheerful spirit of industry prevails. While these benefits have been conferred, the corrective influence of the discipline has been strictly maintained, and the penal character of the discipline has not been sacrificed to objects of reformation. In reviewing, therefore, the whole of the circumstances bearing upon the state and condition of the prisoners, we have no hesitation in expressing our satisfaction at the results of the discipline. We are of opinion that the adoption of separate confinement, as established at Pentonville Prison, promises to effect a most salutary change in the treatment of criminals; and it is well calculated to deter, correct, and reclaim the offender.'

"We concluded our Third Report by strongly urging the advantage of the separation of one prisoner from another, as the basis and great leading feature of all prison discipline; and we concluded our Fourth Report in the following words:—

"'The experience of another year, strengthened by the highly gratifying accounts which we have received as regards the conduct of the prisoners who have been sent abroad, both during the voyage and subsequent to their arrival in Australia, has more strongly than ever impressed us with the value of this corrective and reformatory system of prison discipline, and that the Separate system, as enforced at Pentonville Prison, is safe and efficient, and capable of general application.'

"On reviewing these opinions, and taking advantage of the experience of another year, we feel warranted in expressing our firm conviction that the moral results of the discipline have been most encouraging, and attended with a success which, we believe, is without parallel in the history of prison discipline."

The Commissioners further observe, in the same Report:—

"The result of our entire experience is the conclusion that the separation of one prisoner from another is the only sound basis on which a reformatory discipline can be established with any reasonable hope of success."

There appears no greater reason to doubt the soundness of the conclusions at which the Board arrived, than the motives of those who thus publicly recorded them.

Difference of opinion will, of course, exist on any subject,

but the simple assertions of any, who have not had better opportunities of forming an opinion than the Commissioners of Pentonville, and have no greater claim in their individual capacity to the confidence of the public, will scarcely be deemed to be better evidence.

As this valuable system has been much discussed, and has perhaps suffered more from the zeal of anxious friends than the malice of avowed enemies, the following reasonable conclusions, of one who has had the best opportunities for observation, may perhaps moderate the exaggerated expectations of some, and, also, lead others to believe in the attainment of some advantage from enforcing it. Mr. Kingsmill, the judicious and excellent Chaplain of Pentonville Prison, thus states his opinion in his Report to the Commissioners :—

tract from aplain's port.

"Separate confinement is no panacea, however,—no specific cure for criminal depravity. Its value in a moral point of view has been greatly overrated. It has been supposed capable of reforming a man from habits of theft to a life of honesty, of vice to virtue. It has no such power. No human punishment has ever done this, nor can any mode of treating prisoners as yet thought of, however specious, accomplish anything of the kind. Good principle and good motives are the sad wants of criminals, and God alone can give these by his Spirit, and the appointed means for this primarily is the teaching of His Word. 'Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? even by taking heed thereto according to thy word.'

"*As an auxiliary, however*, to the great remedial means appointed by God for the restoration of the fallen, separate confinement, in producing as it must always do, reflection—an awakening of the conscience, and a sorrow of heart because of the consequences at least of guilt—is of no small value, whilst, at the same time, it entirely prevents the growth of vice in prison by tuition and example, and fulfils better than any system of confinement hitherto pursued the chief end of all penal inflictions."

riods for ich separa- n may be opted.

My own independent conclusions, founded on a close observation of the system as carried out at Pentonville, Wakefield, and other prisons, is, that separate confinement, with very few exceptional cases, and with ordinary precaution, may be safely and *generally* adopted for periods extending from 9 to 12 months, or rather more.

Beyond 12 months I think it requires greater care and watchfulness than would, perhaps, be ensured under *ordinary* circumstances. And there are grounds for believing that it is neither necessary nor desirable so to extend it.

Speaking generally, the moral objects of the discipline appear to be gained during the first 12 months; and experience has abundantly proved the soundness of Sir James

Graham's precautions in strictly limiting even the experiment first made at Pentonville to 18 months.

As regards the period to which separate confinement can be advantageously carried with reference to its moral effect, Mr. Kingsmill further observes:— Extract from Chaplain's Report.

"With respect to the period of confinement, which is a most important question, the experiment appears to me *not* to have succeeded in proving that separate confinement can be *advantageously* carried on for longer periods than 15 or 18 months.

"But, however this may be, as regards the physical energies of the men, there seems no sufficient reason, on moral and religious grounds, for wishing for any extension of the period of separation beyond 18 months, *but the reverse.*

"In the last three months of separation here, some prisoners, evidently no better for the opportunity of improvement they have had, are seen to become peevish or sullen; others, often the most hopeful, restless and impatient. I can only remember one instance of *decided change of mind* for the better in that period of confinement.

"The loss of liberty and society, for a time so necessary, even in the prisoner's own judgment, becomes the more galling, when they feel that they are better prepared for their proper use and enjoyment.

"Where the ties of kindred are strong this feeling is increased, and though the mass are still patient and cheerful to the last, it may well be questioned, whether even with these any further good can be secured *by a longer exercise of the passive qualities of the mind,* or whether it may be quite safe to keep them longer separated, when the mind has ceased to be active in acquiring knowledge."

It is not the *use,* but the *abuse of separate confinement* that is to be guarded against; that is, pressing it beyond the limits within which advantage is derived from placing a prisoner under favourable circumstances for reflection and receiving instruction,—or of continuing to enforce it, in the case of any individual, whose health of mind or body appears to suffer under separate confinement in a greater degree than he would under a system of association.

With a view to meet the disadvantages arising from placing all classes of prisoners in separate confinement, so as to secure to the aged and weakly those moral advantages which, in former years, had been conferred only on the healthy and strong, the period of confinement was reduced from 18 months to 12 months.* Reduction of period of separate confinement.

*In accordance with the instructions of Sir George Grey, the period of separate confinement under the first probationary period was subsequently reduced to twelve months, and, by your Lordship's more recent directions, the period to be hereafter enforced will not generally exceed nine months.

Further modification of discipline.

Experience, however, appeared to indicate the necessity of some further modification of the discipline, which, without any sacrifice of its real efficiency, would render it more safe, and more generally available to all classes of convicts.

With a view of taking some practicable steps in this direction, I addressed a memorandum on the subject, in 1852, to Capt. O'Brien, the Visiting Director.

Full inquiries were made by Captain O'Brien, and, after much consideration of the question, I wrote the following letter to the Under-Secretary of State :—

"45, *Parliament Street,*
"*28th April* 1852.

"SIR,

"I BEG you will submit, for consideration of Mr. Secretary Walpole, the following resolutions of the Directors of Pentonville Prison, together with the statements and returns on which they are founded.

"As these resolutions, if carried into full effect, will make an alteration in the routine established by the Commissioners charged with superintending the experiment on the separate system, and might be regarded as affecting the principle discipline which it was their object to work out, the Directors have deemed it desirable to lay the subject before the Secretary of State, and obtain his approval of the changes they propose.

"It may be convenient that I should give a brief outline of the circumstances which have induced the Directors to recommend these deviations from the original plans.

"Experience has shown the necessity of the greatest precautions in the administration of the discipline of strict separation in order to guard against its tendency to depress and otherwise affect the mental energies of prisoners.

"Having been more or less connected with the management of Pentonville since its first occupation, and being now responsible for the general working of the different measures which are brought into operation in the convict service under the authority of the Secretary of State, I felt it necessary, on the recent occurrence of an unusual number of cases of mental disease at Pentonville Prison, to address a memorandum on the subject to Captain O'Brien, the Visiting Director, charged with the immediate superintendence of the established routine.

"The inquiries of Captain O'Brien into these subjects, supported by statements, returns, and information from the different County Prisons where convicts are undergoing their first probationary period of discipline, were very carefully considered by a Board assembled under the provisions of the Pentonville Act, and the following resolutions were agreed to :—

"1. That the exercise in the separate airing-yards does not appear so well calculated to promote the bodily or mental health of prisoners as the plan pursued at Wakefield,* and that brisk walking

* The prisoners are exercised at a brisk walk round paved paths, forming three concentric rings.

exercise under such arrangements as will effectually prevent communication should be substituted for it.

"2. That the mask or peak does not prevent prisoners from recognising each other in the prison; moreover, that as prisoners see each other before they are brought to the prison, come in considerable bodies, and are assembled together when they leave the prison, it would be desirable to discontinue it, since the use of it appears calculated to depress the spirits of the men, without obtaining any corresponding advantage.

"'3. The same facts and reasoning apply to the separation in chapel, and it would therefore appear desirable that the stalls should be done away with, as at Wakefield.

"'That it would appear advisable to take advantage of the removal of the sittings for extending the accommodation in the chapel.'

"I entirely concur with the Directors in attributing the greater amount of mental disease which is found at Pentonville, as compared with Wakefield, to the difference in the administration of the same system of discipline.

"As regards the points of difference, so far as the moral objects and effects are concerned, some will argue in favour of working out the abstract theory of separation, and deem it to be essential, others prefer a close adherence to the principle, but do not find that bringing prisoners into immediate contact in chapel, and exercising them in sight of each other, under such supervision as will prevent communication, have any adverse effects on their moral training, but the contrary.

"Even, however, if it required some sacrifice of any advantages which might be assumed to follow a close adherence to the theory, I should conceive it to be my duty to recommend such increased relaxation as appears calculated to improve the character of the discipline by diminishing the evils which are generally believed to be inseparable from it.

"The prejudices of the public against separate confinement are gradually subsiding, and it is of great importance to the more general introduction of the system as recommended by the Committee of the House of Commons, 1850, that every effort should be made to secure its great advantages without again raising the question of its safety. It was partly owing to this consideration that the term of separate confinement was limited to twelve months.

"I am, &c.

"*H. Waddington, Esq.*" (Signed) "J. JEBB."

&c. &c.

Effects of changes in the discipline.

The effect of the changes and modifications which were made is thus adverted to by Mr. Kingsmill, Chaplain of the prison, in his report for 1853:—

"During the past year, I have seen no reason to regret the modification of the discipline referred to, and am confident that longer experience will only the more fully establish their wisdom and humanity."

Some observations by the Medical Officer on the mental affections which have exhibited themselves in Pentonville Prison since its opening, will be found in the Report of the Directors, p. 25. The calculations are given with great exactness, and they afford convincing proof that diminishing the extent of the imprisonment from what it had been originally, increasing the daily exercise, substituting rapid exercise for that which was taken in the separate yards, improving the ventilation by admitting the outer air direct to the cells, and at once relaxing the discipline when any injury to health was apprehended, have had a favourable influence.

In justice to Mr. Bradley, the Medical Officer, I would, however, observe that the satisfactory condition of the prisoners, in point of health, is greatly to be attributed to the unremitting attention he pays to his duties, and his skill in the treatment of his patients.

Probationary Period of Discipline in Association on Public Works.

On the assumption that separate confinement cannot, from circumstances, be advantageously carried out generally for periods exceeding 12 months, it will be apparent that some provision is required for the longer sentences. Hence arose the present combined system, applicable to all convicts, of a *fixed period* in *separate confinement*, followed by employment in association on Public Works, for a period proportioned to the term of the sentences.

Great doubts were entertained by the more zealous advocates of separation, that the subsequent association would neutralise all the good that had been effected in the previous stage of discipline; others contended that if the character had been ameliorated, and new views had been implanted under the separate confinement, a well-regulated intercourse, in association of small parties, would afford a better opportunity of perfecting their training, and fitting them to meet the trials and temptations to which they would be exposed on their liberation, than a longer continuance of separation and absolute control.

This point is adverted to in a work entitled, "Prisons and Prisoners," as follows:—

"It appears a very unreasonable fear which many entertain, that men really reformed in separation will turn villains again in association. I believe no such thing. On the contrary, I think that if the same means be used to keep them from falling away which were first honoured of God in reclaiming them, the faithful and affectionate ministration of his holy word, fair and considerate treatment

Association on Public Works.

on the part of discipline officers, and an ordinary application of the stimulus of hope, the good character of the convict will be improved. It would neither be just nor wise, however, to test the religious profession or moral improvement of men, under such circumstances, by the highest standard, and to condemn a man for a word, an ebullition of temper, or the infringement of a rule, at once as a hypocrite." The author goes on to say:—"But the associated labour of convicts has been, it may be said, already tried, and with the most disastrous results. This is undoubtedly true, but there have been causes enough for that failure besides the association itself, which not existing in the present instance, there is reason to hope that the system of penal labour now arranged will not be alike unsuccessful."

It has been satisfactory to me to find the following testimony in favour of this principle on the part of Mr. Field, the Chaplain of Reading Gaol, who had for a long time stood foremost in the ranks of those who were opposed to a probationary period of association, or to any other discipline than that of strict separate confinement. The reverend gentleman, speaking of the system of convict management, in a very interesting work,* makes the following manly avowal of an entire change of his opinion on this point:—

Extracts from work by Mr. Field.

"The convict, having passed the appointed term in separate confinement, is removed to the establishment in Portland Island (or, it may be, when suitable arrangements are made, to one of our Dockyards), to labour in the formation of the harbour of refuge, or on some public work. There, although he is still under religious instruction and very judicious superintendence, his principles and the reality of his reformation are subjected to a severe test. He is associated with other convicts, and, as it cannot be supposed that all have been reclaimed, he meets with many temptations. The opinions expressed on this plan before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, previously to its operation, by many of the learned Judges of the land, and by most persons acquainted with penal discipline, were very decidedly adverse to its adoption. *The writer himself, when questioned upon the subject, deprecated the proposal in strong terms. He is glad of an opportunity to retract them.* Neither had others nor himself then learned the efficacy of separate imprisonment to the extent it has now been proved. The fear that most of our convicts would relapse for a time, although many good effects of former discipline would be permanent, was, he is thankful to say, unfounded. The author has received from time to time the most satisfactory testimony to this effect from the highly intelligent and Christian men who superintend the Portland establishment. Many letters received from convicts have been of the most pleasing character; and by a recent visit and personal converse with a large number of men, *he became thoroughly convinced and very thankful that his former apprehensions were not realised.*"

* Field's Life of Howard.

ler of the probation-periods.

The order in which the two probationary periods of discipline should be enforced was at one time discussed; some contending that the men should be sent direct to public works, and take their period of separation afterwards; others, that the proper order would be to give the instruction in separate confinement first, with a view to qualify them for the subsequent stage in association.

Whatever may have been the arguments by which the former proposition could have been supported, the latter course was adopted, and experience has since shown that the present high state of discipline existing on public works, could never have been attained without the ameliorating influences of separate confinement.

With reference to this question, I would adduce the testimony of Capt. Whitty, the then Governor of Portland Prison. He observes in his Report for 1849:—

tract from pt. Whitty's ports.

"But I beg here to express my conviction of the necessity of continuing, to as great a degree as the nature of the employment of the convicts on public works will allow, the religious and moral culture of which they have been the special objects during their previous course of probation in separate confinement, *and without which training (continued for a suitable time) I believe that the effectual working of this second period of their probation would be found altogether impracticable with reference to its moral objects.*"

Again, in his Report for 1850, he observes:—

"From my own observation of the convicts at Portland, I have no doubt that the system of following up a period of separate confinement, of sufficient duration, by associated labour on the public works, preparatory to granting to them the advantages of a ticket-of-leave, is working well both for the convicts and for the country.

"The subdued, improved, and disciplined state in which the convicts generally arrive at Portland from the state of separate confinement, appears to be an admirable preparative for their transfer to the greater degree of freedom unavoidable on public works. Those convicts who have been for a considerable time at Portland have not usually indicated any falling off in morals or conduct, but on the contrary, several instances have occurred in which men, on whose conduct the comparative degree of liberty here alluded to appeared to have at first an unfavourable effect, have afterwards become orderly and industrious, and content to work their way cheerfully to the prospective advantages held out to convicts of that character."

tract from aplain's port.

Mr. Moran, the Chaplain of Portland Prison, also adverts to the same point as follows:—

"I cannot pass from this subject without stating my conviction that it is of the *greatest importance, indeed, that it is essential to*

the success of any system of convict discipline, that the generality of prisoners should remain not much less than twelve months in separate confinement, before they enter upon their state of probation in association here, or elsewhere."

My own opinions are in accordance with the foregoing; and though the cost of maintaining the first probationary period in separation is much greater than the second, arising chiefly from the very small amount of the earnings, yet if experience has demonstrated the moral advantages gained, no consideration of expense should be allowed to weigh so as to affect its being fully worked out in the case of all convicts.

Details of Discipline and Industrial Training on Public Works.

Details of discipline.

The general plan and principle of the discipline which should be established having been briefly explained, it may be convenient, in entering upon an explanation of the details of management, to notice—

1st. The incentives to industry and good conduct.

2d. Application and value of convict labour.

3d. The general effects which have resulted from the discipline.

Incentives to Industry and Good Conduct.

Incentives to industry, &c.

Were it not that there are to be found advocates of a purely coercive and penal discipline, I should scarcely deem it necessary to state that, in any probationary system designed to have a favourable influence on character, the encouragement and reward of the well-conducted must be a prominent object.

It has been well observed that a convict, suffering under the sentence of the law, should neither be excluded from the hope of amending his condition by blameless or meritorious behaviour, nor from the fear of enhancing the hardships of it by misconduct. On the contrary, to keep alive an invigorating hope and a salutary dread at every stage of the progress of the prisoner, from the commencement to the close of his punishment, appears to be an indispensable part of the discipline to which he should be subjected.

Encouragement to convicts.

Until the passing of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99, 1853, the main encouragement held out to the convicts under sentence of transportation was that of rendering themselves eligible

by good conduct for release from penal discipline, and embarkation for the colonies, at an earlier period than under ordinary circumstances he would be entitled to.*

Records of Conduct and Character.

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The mode of recording the conduct of the men with a view to estimating their claims to a remission of the period of detention on the public works, is thus adverted to in the "Rules" for the guidance of the Governor:—

"He shall keep a Character Book, in the prescribed form, and enter therein concisely his observations on the character and conduct of every prisoner, for the purpose of preserving such a record of these particulars as shall guide him in a proper classification of the prisoners during their probation, and in conferring good-conduct badges on those who deserve them; also to enable him to report with confidence whenever he may be called upon, in conjunction with the Chaplain, to assist the authorities in determining the period of detention of the different prisoners.

"He shall take every opportunity of impressing on the prisoners that the particulars of their conduct are thus noticed and recorded, and that, whilst no effort at good conduct and industry on the part of a prisoner will be disregarded by the authorities of the prison, every act of wilful misconduct and punishment will be equally noted and will tend to prolong the period of his detention under penal discipline.

"The importance of the Character Book will be obvious; and it must be the Governor's care, in making this record, carefully to consider every circumstance of the case, and to prevent the operation of favour and caprice in the Reports on which he will partly form his judgment of the merits of each individual, in order that in his decision he may do strict justice."

les for subor-
ate officers.

The rules for the guidance of the Chaplain are to the same effect, and the following are the orders on the subject for the subordinate officers:—

"It is the duty of all officers to treat the prisoners with kindness and humanity, and to listen patiently to, and report, their complaints or grievances, being firm, at the same time, in maintaining order and discipline and enforcing complete observance of the rules and regulations of the establishment.

"The great object of reclaiming the criminal should always be kept in view by every officer in the prison, and they should strive to acquire a moral influence over the prisoners, by performing their duties conscientiously, but without harshness. They should especially

* In the case of all those sentenced previously to the passing of the Act, release on order of licence in this country, at a period somewhat short of half the term of the sentence, has been substituted for the greater proportion.

try to raise the prisoner's mind to a proper feeling of moral obligation by the example of their own uniform regard to truth and integrity even in the smallest matters. Such conduct will, in most cases, excite the respect and confidence of prisoners, and will make the duties of the officers more satisfactory to themselves, and more useful to the Public. Rules for subordinate officers.

"The officers shall carefully observe the character and habits, and industry of the prisoners under their charge, and it being of the utmost importance that the Governor and Chaplain should be fully informed on these points, the several officers shall carefully and impartially keep such records as may be ordered, and shall consider it to be their duty to afford at all times unreserved information on such subjects."

Badges and Classification.

The Badges which are given as a record to the prisoner of his actual position with reference to character, have proved to be a great encouragement; and that they are prized is evidenced by the efforts made to obtain them, and to regain them by good conduct in cases where they may have been forfeited. Badges and classification.

The Governor of Portland observes:—

"The system of wearing conduct-badges on the dress, by which the monthly progress of each convict towards the attainment of his ticket-of-leave is publicly marked, works very satisfactorily, as is evinced by the anxiety of even the ill-conducted prisoners to regain a lost good-conduct mark and the efforts to keep subsequently clear of the misconduct-book." Captain Whitty's opinion on badges.

As a means of promoting good conduct, a system of Classification has also been adopted, the object of which will be best understood from the rules established with reference to it, which are as follows:—

"5. The prisoners shall be divided into three classes, to be called the first, second, and third classes. The classification shall depend, in the first instance, on the report of character and general conduct since conviction that may be received with a prisoner; and subsequently, on his actual conduct, industry, and observed character under the discipline of the establishment. Rules relating to classification.

"6. Prisoners in either the first or second classes shall be liable to removal to a lower class for misconduct. The prisoners in the different classes shall be distinguished by badges, indicating the particular class to which each prisoner may belong.

"7. Prisoners who habitually misconduct themselves will be liable to be sent back to separate confinement, or to be removed to some penal establishment under more severe discipline.

"8. The object of the classification is not only to encourage regularity of conduct and a submission to discipline in the prison, by the distinctions that will be maintained in the different classes, but

es relating lassification.

to produce on the minds of the prisoners a practical and habitual conviction of the effect which their own good conduct and industry will have on their welfare and future prospects.

"9. Such distinctions shall be made between the classes, and such privileges granted, as shall promote the object of giving encouragement to those whose good conduct may deserve it, provided such distinctions do not interfere with discipline nor with the execution of a proper amount of labour on public works."

Gratuities to well-conducted Convicts.

atuities to l-conducted victs.

It will be observed that the foregoing rules refer especially to conduct and character, concerning which the best means which are available are resorted to in forming an opinion.

Industry, of course, will give some claim, but not the only claim, to be placed in the higher classes.

With a view, therefore, to encourage men who may be in the lower classes, at least not to cease to be industrious, a plan has been adopted in the distribution of a small gratuity, which is calculated to secure that object and has worked well.

The rules respecting it are as follows:—

es relative ratuity.

"No prisoner during the period of his confinement or employment on public works has any *claim* to wages or remuneration of any kind, but as to reward for industry and good conduct a certain fixed gratuity will be *credited* to deserving men, of such an amount, and under such regulations, as may from time to time be established.

"The amount of the gratuity will depend on the class in which a prisoner may be placed; but, as far as possible, opportunities will be offered for gaining an additional amount of extra exertion or work.

le of Gra- ies.

"The gratuity according to classes will for the present be as follows:—

1st class, per week	. . . . .	9*d.*
2nd „	. . . . .	6*d.*
3rd „	. . . . .	4*d.*

"The cases of prisoners in the infirmary, or otherwise incapacitated by accident from going to work, to be specially considered.

"Prisoners misconducting themselves, or under punishment, forfeit all advantages.

"A prisoner by extra exertion will be eligible to be recommended for the gratuity of from 3*d.* to 6*d.* per week in addition to the above or for any less sum, according to circumstances."

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The amount placed to a prisoner's credit was formerly transmitted to the Governor of the colony to which the prisoner may have been removed, and afterwards advanced to him under certain restrictions. In the case of men released on licence in this country, the plan which has been adopted is explained at page 32.

Tickets-of-Leave in Prisons.

Tickets-of-leave in prisons

In applying convict labour, it is generally necessary to tell off the men in parties of not less than 8 or 10, and place them in charge of one or more officers. It will be obvious that odd jobs and special works requiring only 2 or 3 men, could not be advantageously executed by them in consequence of the disproportionate expense of superintending their labour. The great variety and extent of the works at Dartmoor led me to consider whether an encouragement to good conduct might not be combined with convenience to the service, by employing men of good character, without maintaining other than the general superintendence of the principal warders and others who have charge of certain districts within which the great body of the convicts are employed, thus conferring upon them what may not inaptly be termed a "Ticket-of-Leave within the Prison."

Having obtained the sanction of Sir George Grey to this plan, it has been carried out at Dartmoor, and the Governor thus alludes to it :—

Remarks of the Governor on the effects of adopting "Tickets-of-leave" in Dartmoor prison.

"I have likewise, under your sanction, selected men of exemplary character, with short sentences, who have performed a large portion of their terms of punishment, and whose crimes were not heinous ones, to be employed on 'special service.' This consists in looking after the cows, horses, pigs, &c.; driving carts, and carrying tools to the prison for repair, from their respective gangs, &c.; whilst others have been employed at their trades.

"These men are not under the charge of any particular officer. Their dress is a distinctive one, consisting of a *blue* jacket, waistcoat, and trousers, instead of the usual *brown* or *drab* clothing worn by the other convicts. Those who are allowed the privilege of this special employment *outside* the walls of the prison, have a *red cloth collar* attached to their jackets, and are allowed to pass out through the gates to their respective occupations (during working hours) without being in charge of an officer. Those *not* having the red collar are only allowed the privileges attached to the distinctive dress *inside* the prison walls, and are therefore never allowed to pass the gates, except in charge of an officer. The distinctiveness of this clothing acts as a guidance to the officers and military sentries, who would otherwise immediately stop any convict who was not in charge of an officer.

"I have found the plan of employing these men as above detailed to answer most admirably, and I rejoice to state that I have had no case of misconduct on their part. They highly value the privilege, and eagerly seek for it, and are very proud of the confidence placed in them. The number thus employed now amounts to 53; viz. 18 *outside* and 35 *inside* the prison walls."

Application of Convict Labour.

plication of vict ur.

In the application of convict labour under the old hulk system, it seems to have been understood by the men that it did not signify how much or how little work they performed; they were to drag their chains about the arsenals or dock-yards for a certain number of hours, and that was enough. The result of this was that their ingenuity was exercised in exhibiting how little they could do within a given time.

plication of vict ur (Ber-da).

Occasionally this lamentable *waste of labour* came under the notice of the officers of the Ordnance, who, though in no way responsible for it, sought to remedy the evil. The most systematic effort in this direction was made by the Royal Engineer Department, at Bermuda. The system in operation there from 1829 to 1833, was thus described by Capt. Nelson, R.E.:—

"Little is needed to exhibit the expediency of employing convict labour on works executed by the Admiralty or Ordnance. After a long acquaintance with its results, I am convinced of its efficiency where circumstances permit its adoption; in support of such conviction I have prepared Tables showing the actual amount of work performed during from four to six years.

"The value in time of each description of work was at first assigned from our experience with sappers and military working-parties, taking in each case rather low values, to allow for the greater practice the convicts would acquire; but it was soon found necessary to diminish even these values, as the earnings would have amounted to more than was necessary as a stimulus to industry.

"The men were obliged to stay on the works during the whole of the working hours; they had no fixed tasks, and consequently had no option, when completed, as to whether they would go on board or not. If the work fell short of that required, or if it exceeded it, the payment was in proportion.

"We never had to complain of want of exertion, and the wheelers were never out of a trot the whole day. The excavators worked in gangs at large portions of work, sufficient to keep them employed for seven or eight days; they kept one another at work, and we never had occasion to speak to them."

This account is encouraging; and "wheelers being in a trot" the live-long day in a hot climate, shows that convicts only require some wholesome stimulus to convert an idle, degraded, mutinous throng of men (as by mismanagement they would soon become) into a working party exerting themselves to the utmost of their power.

vernor d's opinion convict ur (Ber-da).

Colonel Reid, of the Engineers, when Governor of Bermuda, expressed his opinion, in a despatch to Earl Grey, that the system referred to is so well arranged, that the men

are encouraged by it, and that a much greater amount of work is performed for the public.

In confirmation of the foregoing views, I need only refer to the Reports on Portland and Portsmouth Prisons, where the effect of encouragement on the industry and conduct of the men has been most striking and satisfactory.

Report on Portland and Portsmouth Prisons.

"*Comforts in Prison.*"

Before I quit the subject of the details of the present system of discipline, I would briefly notice an objection which is frequently urged, that the prisoners are made too comfortable.

Comforts in prison.

A cursory inspection of the convict prisons might lead any one to the conclusion that a prisoner is better fed, clothed, and lodged than many an honest man who is struggling against the hardships that poverty entails upon him. No one, however, will be prepared to argue that, in this country, any convict, no matter what may have been his crime, should be locked up for long periods, and deprived of what may be necessary for his health and cleanliness. Still less would it be contended that, in any sound system of discipline, the reformation of the man should be disconnected from the punishment due to crime. Under any circumstances, however, there is another side to this picture of comforts offered to a prisoner.

The enforcement of cleanliness and regularity on the dissolute and reckless characters which form an average prison population, is not only essential as a means of reformation, but it may fairly be taken as a wholesome and legitimate element of punishment.

In this double character all the attractive appearances of cleanliness and good order in prisons may be safely viewed. They are not the result of any undue desire to administer to the *comfort* of a prisoner, but the whole bearing of the daily routine by which they are secured is calculated to thwart the natural tastes and habits of most criminals, and to direct them into new and improved channels.

During the earlier period of the process, they doubtless add indirectly to the punishment, but when a prisoner appreciates them as conducive to his comfort, he is likely to profit permanently by the instruction he has received.

The recruit does not enjoy either his days of drill, or the enforced precision of military discipline; but it soon ceases to be irksome, and in after life, he never loses the advantages it has secured to him.

Mr. Frederick Hill, late Inspector of Prisons for Scotland, alludes to the subject in his Report for 1844. Speaking of the general opinion that prisons are attractive, he says:—

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"But let the visitor reflect that, first, as respects the honest workman, the prisoner has entirely lost his freedom, and ceased to be his own master; that he is not only cut off from family and friends, but that, generally, he is deprived of companionship altogether; that he must neither whistle, sing, nor shout; that day after day, and month after month, except at the intervals of exercise, he is confined within the four walls of his little cell, Sundays and holidays affording no relief, the very changes of the season almost unknown to him—for all, at least, he can partake of their charms—let him think of this, and he will probably be of opinion that, though the prisoners were fed on turtle, instead of barley broth, and slept on down, instead of straw, there would still be few applicants, among the honest working class, for permission to occupy their places.

"And let the visitor, further, make himself acquainted with the habits of criminals, and with their ideas of comfort and luxury, and he will probably come to the conclusion that their distress must indeed be severe, and such as to make their being at large dangerous to all around them, before such persons would voluntarily enter a prison.

"For what, owing generally to wretched training, are the habits of criminals? Idleness, late rising, indulgence in drinking, smoking, and gambling. And what regard is paid to these habits, however strong they may be, on entering a Scottish prison? Not the slightest. However great a sluggard, he must rise, the very morning after his admission—even in the middle of winter—when the clock strikes six. Then, although he would probably prefer remaining in his dirt to the trouble of making himself clean, he must immediately wash himself, and that thoroughly. So soon as that is done, he must, if he has been tried, begin a task of labour, with the prospect of losing his dinner, if he be sullen and refuse to complete it. Should he ask for a companion, he will at once be refused. Between times he may wish to comfort himself with a pipe, or at least with a pinch of snuff; but, no! the rules inexorably and most properly forbid all luxuries, especially such as foster habits of expense. At dinner, he may ask at least for a little beer; but he is again refused, and he finds that, however much against his will, he has suddenly become a member of a total abstinence society. As for opportunities of gambling, he has neither anything to stake, nor any person with whom to play.

"When it is considered how painful an effort is generally necessary to break through a single bad habit, it may be judged how much a person, under such circumstances, must suffer; and it will be seen that that which is pleasing to the eye of the visitor, and excellent in itself, is often obtained with much, though necessary pain; and the delusion will be dispelled that the prisons have ceased to be places of punishment."

3d. EFFECTS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF DISCIPLINE.

Effects of th present syst of discipline

As regards the general effect resulting from the present system of discipline on the character and conduct of the prisoners it may fairly be stated that the experience which has been gained at Portland, Portsmouth, and Dartmoor, of the difference between strict discipline, combined with moral and religious instruction, encouraging and considerate treatment, and incentives to industry and good conduct, as compared with the free and easy, lax and demoralizing system which formerly prevailed in the hulks, is too striking to escape the observation of any one who has had an opportunity of forming an opinion.

Taking into account both periods of probation, the punishment is far more formidable and repressive, and its effect on the conduct and feeling and character of the men is far more satisfactory.

Whether, therefore, they be released on order of licence in this country, or be transported to Western Australia, there to obtain a ticket-of-leave, it may be confidently stated that the great majority will do well. The proportion who are reformed, in the strict meaning of the term, may be limited, but years of steady and persevering efforts to instil moral and religious principles—to inculcate and enforce obedience, cleanliness, and industry—together with the regular attendance at morning and evening prayers, and the Sunday spent in the service of God and in peace and quietness, must and do produce an impression on the character and feelings, and create habits which will not be easily obliterated.

Take the case of a soldier, whatever may be the vices to which, from circumstances, he may have been led during his service, he will generally be found, on discharge, to be a more trustworthy and intelligent man than the average of the class from which he was recruited.

I am induced to express my conviction, and the results of experience on this point, in order to show the importance of not introducing any change into the treatment of convicts sentenced to penal servitude or transportation under the new Act, which has not the sanction of past experience, or which shall risk the loss of any of the means by which the favourable results of the present system have been secured.

It would be a fatal error, now that the majority of the men are to be released in this country, to forego or to diminish the incentives to good conduct which have conduced to

bring the discipline and moral feeling of the convicts into their present state.

4th. DISPOSAL OF CONVICTS.

posal of victs.

The passing of the Act 13 & 14 Vict. will subject to penal servitude in this country, or in the colonies, the great body of the convicts who have been heretofore sentenced to 7 and 10 years transportation, leaving only those who were previously subject to sentences of 14 years and upwards to be transported beyond the seas.

mber to be eased in estern Aus- ia and in s country.

There do not exist sufficient data for calculating with any precision the effect that this measure may have on the relative number to be disposed of by release with tickets-of-leave in Western Australia, or on order of licence in this country. n round numbers, however, I think it may be anticipated that from 1,800 to 2,000 will be sentenced to various periods of penal servitude, and about 250 to 300 to different terms of transportation.

If, however, Western Australia were found to be capable of absorbing a greater number than are sentenced to transportation, a selection may be made from among the longer sentences to penal servitude to make up the deficiency ; such men, after undergoing the usual course of discipline for a certain term, could be released on tickets-of-leave, and eventually become settlers, as at present

Assuming that altogether 700 men could be generally disposed of in this manner, the remainder, whatever the number might be, would require to be released at home.

Under present circumstances this is not a matter of choice, but of necessity, and it is a question of great importance to all the interests concerned, moral, judicial, and financial, that the measures taken in connection with it should be directed towards the point of inflicting a *deterring*, and, at the same time, a *reformatory*, punishment.

It will also be an object, that a prisoner on discharge should feel that during the whole period of his confinement he has been justly and considerately treated, and that he should have no vows of vengeance recorded either against the Government for their general plans, or against any individual charged with carrying them out.

The best evidence of the Government having sincerely and honestly sought to attain these objects (and that at a time when the colonists from receiving the men have derived any benefit that might arise from the expense and care bestowed upon them) is the fact that no change whatever

in the present system of discipline and management at Home Stations appears necessary, or has been proposed, now that the effects, whatever they may be, of releasing a large proportion at home will have to be submitted to.*

Disposal of Convicts.

Though my experience of convicts has led me to form a favourable opinion of their general character, I would by no means underrate the increased difficulties arising from the loss of that most satisfactory solution of the question, a ticket-of leave in a distant colony. I should therefore hail with great satisfaction any additional opening which promised fairly to absorb the labour of, or otherwise provide a new sphere for, the liberated prisoner.

Still, however, as there appears no present means, the only course open is to make the best of it, by an endeavour to meet and provide for such evils as are inseparable from the circumstances in which we are placed.

In a former Report I thus expressed my views on this subject:—

"The real difficulties in the solution of the 'Convict Question,' commence on the *termination* of the penal discipline, when it becomes necessary to release the prisoners from direct control. A ticket-of-leave in Van Diemen's Land, or Western Australia, has hitherto fulfilled several objects, and proved of the greatest advantage and convenience to almost all the parties concerned. The liberated prisoner has been placed in a sphere where he would have the opportunity of doing well for himself—the mother-country has been relieved from all anxiety as to his future career; and the colonies however much they might object, on principle, to receive the refuse of a population, have unquestionably received great and permanent benefits.

Difficulties of the termination of the penal discipline.

"The discontinuance of transportation to Van Diemen's Land will, however, close the main outlet by which these advantages have been hitherto secured. It may be said, that we have only to send convicts to some other colony, or to found a fresh one, for the purpose of continuing the system. In taking a practical view, however, of the means of obtaining all that is required, it will be apparent that it is only in a *settled, prosperous* colony, that there exists the means of absorbing the labour of a convict, whether under the modified freedom of ticket-of-leave, or when he receives his pardon, or is released on expiration of his sentence.

Result of discontinuance of transportation to Van Diemen's Land.

"On this point, the only question that arises is, whether any colony, so circumstanced, is willing to receive the convicts on the same conditions as Van Diemen's Land. If no such colony can be found, it remains to be considered whether, with a view to combine the deterring effects of transportation with the future disposal of the convict, any fresh penal colony could be founded.

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* Some convicts under sentence of penal servitude will be employed on public works at Gibraltar and Bermuda, from whence they will be removed home for release on licence. Arrangements are in progress for assimilating the discipline at the above stations to that which is in force at Portland.

"If a *settled* colony urges objections which are admitted by the mother country, there remain only the alternatives of founding fresh colonies which will receive them or releasing them at home, where, if really dangerous to society, they can be more effectually controlled than anywhere else.

"The objection to a purely penal colony is, that the same difficulty which is now under consideration will be sure to arise on the expiration of the sentence. If the neighbouring colonies will not willingly receive such a class of convicts, the mother-country will be obliged to fetch them home, or otherwise dispose of them as is now done in the case of the convicts at Bermuda, Gibraltar, and Norfolk Island.

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"In considering the alternative, however, of releasing them at home, our own past experience is not, after all, so very discouraging. It must be remembered that until within a very recent period all convicts under sentence of transportation for seven years were indiscriminately sent to the hulks, where it is notorious they were placed in circumstances that could not fail to be in the highest degree demoralizing.

"After this course of training, they were very generally released with a *free pardon* at the expiration of about one-half the period of their respective sentences. The number so released was very considerable. In the years from 1843 to 1847, there were discharged by free pardon no less than 3,450 so circumstanced. There can be no doubt that the greater proportion of them, if not originally bad, had become so, and, generally speaking, more *dangerous* than men who had been subject to a better discipline.

There could have been little chance of any such obtaining employment by their own exertion, and no steps were taken by others to procure it for them; and yet, though it might fairly have been anticipated that the consequences of such periodical additions to the criminal population would be seriously felt, so far as I have been able to ascertain, no material effect was produced.

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Since the subject of Convict Discipline has engaged the anxious attention of the Government, and ameliorations have been introduced, which would render the release of certain classes of criminals in this country comparatively harmless, there have existed great facilities for the disposal of all convicts in the colonies with tickets-of-leave. This has rendered unnecessary the consideration of any measures calculated to remedy the evils which might naturally have been expected from the former practice of granting *free pardons* after a course of training in the hulks."

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The reports that have been received directly and indirectly from abroad relative to the men who have been sent to the colonies with tickets-of-leave from Portland, give fair reason to hope that the moral and industrial training which they have undergone have been generally effective, and that a course of compulsory labour and regularity strictly and judiciously enforced in a prison, and combined with sound moral and religious instruction, is productive of such habits of industry and good conduct as will, in many instances,

preserve the discharged convict from returning to the evil courses that led to his imprisonment, and, at all events, that the release of men on licence in this country will not be attended with the fearful consequences that many appear to anticipate.

My opinion is founded partly on a general knowledge of the character of the convicts, the reformatory effects of the moral and industrial training to which they are subjected, and the means that would exist of dealing with individuals *according to character and circumstances*. My convictions also rest on a consideration of how very small is the proportion of this proscribed race when compared with the majority of criminals, who, *without any advantage of moral training during their confinement*, are turned loose upon the country after their imprisonment, to commence again their career of crime.

An abstract of one of the valuable returns compiled by Mr. Redgrave will illustrate my meaning; the following is the substance of it.

Number of offenders in England and Wales.

In 1851 there were tried in England and Wales 27,960 offenders, divided into classes as follows:—

1st Class.	Offences against the person, including murder, attempts to murder, manslaughter, rapes, assaults, &c. -	2,218
2d „	Offences againt property, committed with violence, including burglary, assaults with intent to rob, menacing letters to extort money	2,060
3d „	Offences against property, committed without violence, including cattle and horse stealing, larceny, receiving stolen goods, &c. - -	21,906
4th „	Malicious offences against property, including arson, killing and maiming cattle. - - -	30
5th „	Forgery and offences against the currency - - -	806
6th „	Other offences not included in the above classes. - - -	663
	Totals - - -	27,960

Disposal of offenders in 1851.

Of the above number 2,895 were sentenced to various periods of transportation; 18,695 were imprisoned, fined, &c.; and 6,359 were acquitted. From the number sentenced to transportation must be deducted one third, as having been disposed of in various ways in this country, so that not more than 2,000 out of the 27,960 offenders were actually

transported. It is further deserving of remark, that of this number only 379 were under sentence for more than ten years, just one in 70 of the total number.

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To the gross total of 27,960 offenders, as shown in the abstract, Middlesex, including London, contributed as follows :—

1st Class	-	333
2d ,,	-	168
3d ,,	-	3,138
4th ,,	-	8
5th ,,	-	222
6th ,,	-	105
Total	-	3,974

Of the above number 422 were sentenced to various periods of transportation, 2,810 were imprisoned, fined, &c., and 742 were acquitted. Deducting one-third from the 422 sentenced to transportation, leaves only about 280 actually sent abroad.

It appears from the above figures that not more than one in 14 of those who are tried in the course of a year are sent abroad. It cannot be denied that there is far greater danger to be apprehended from the release of the remainder, who are returned upon society; and yet this circumstance appears to be altogether overlooked.

My impression is, that if 1,000 prisoners who had undergone an average period of four years' corrective discipline and industrial training, were released in this country, they would not do so much mischief to society in a given time as another 1,000 taken indiscriminately from among those who are discharged at the gates of some of our large prisons, from which as many as from 8,000 to 10,000 are released in the course of twelve months.

In former times when convicts were confined in hulks, it would have been otherwise, but circumstances are altogether changed.

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From the foregoing considerations, I am led to the conclusion that the extensive change of system, which has been brought into operation, is not likely to entail any sensible inconvenience; and I am supported in my opinion by the views of the Commissioners of Pentonville, recorded in their Sixth Report, signed by the Earls of Devon, Chichester, and Harrowby, Sir William Molesworth, and others, &c.; they say :—

"We conclude these general observations by a remark suggested by the joint consideration of the favourable and unfavourable circumstances in those reports.

"These appear to us to demonstrate, that whilst the discipline and instruction at Pentonville have not in all cases prevented the exiles from relapsing into crime when exposed to severe trials and demoralizing associations, by far the greater part of them have become useful and valuable servants, superior, as we are told, to the average of free emigrants.

"We regard this view of the subject as highly encouraging; for it seems to prove that if this system were generally introduced a large portion of our convicts *would be qualified, on their discharge, to occupy an honest position in their own or any other country;* and if so, we believe that, under ordinary circumstances, there would seldom be wanting motives of self-interest and benevolence to afford them that employment which would enable them to become useful and exemplary members of society."

Degrees of moral turpitud in convicts.

It is a great though a very common mistake to regard all who receive a sentence of transportation as being irreclaimably bad, and as being of one class, and sunk to the same depth of moral turpitude. The fact is not so. There is every shade of difference in character, as well as in the circumstances of temptation under which their crimes may have been committed.

The experience of all who have the best opportunities of judging will, I am satisfied, coincide with the opinion of the House of Commons, 1850, as expressed in the following resolution:—

"That the Committee concurs with some of the most experienced witnesses that have been examined, in the opinion that a great majority of convicted prisoners are open to the same good motives and good impulses which influence other human beings, and, therefore, that a system of encouragement to good conduct, and endeavours to inspire feelings of self-respect, self-reliance, and hopefulness for the future, which have been tried in some of our largest establishments, ought to be adopted, so far as it is practicable, without impairing the penal and deterring character essential to any system of imprisonment."

Release on Order of Licence.

Release on licence.

Under the provisions of the recent Act of Parliament, nearly 1,000 prisoners have been released on order of licence between the 8th of October 1853, and the 27th June 1854.

It may be convenient that I should bring under your Lordship's notice the different measures which you have sanctioned for giving effect to this measure.

At the time of the passing of the Act there were about 6,370 convicts under sentence of seven and 10 years' trans-

portation, whose cases it was necessary to take into immediate consideration with a view to an equitable commutation, having reference to the term of the sentence, and the hopes and expectations which had been held out to the men of certain remissions of penal discipline dependent upon their satisfactory or exemplary conduct on public works.

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The questions involved in this matter were somewhat complicated, but, as a general rule, your Lordship approved of convicts under sentence of seven years, and whose conduct had been exemplary during the whole period of confinement, being eligible to be recommended for a licence at the expiration of three years from the date of conviction. In cases where the conduct has been less satisfactory, the period is prolonged, under certain rules, well understood by the prisoners, and well calculated to promote their good conduct.

In the case of convicts under sentence of 10 years, they in like manner become eligible for release in a minimum period of four years.

Although a considerable period elapsed before these regulations could be finally determined on, and the convicts in the interim were necessarily kept in a state of suspense and uncertainty as to their future prospects, nothing could have exceeded the general good conduct of the whole body, and no more satisfactory evidence of the state of discipline to which the Governors of Portland, Portsmouth, and Dartmoor Prisons, and the Hulks (in which there were nearly 4,900 convicts), had brought their respective prisons could be adduced.

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The course pursued at the different Convict Prisons, in giving effect to your Lordship's views concerning release on licence, is as follows:—About a month previous to the date when a prisoner will become eligible to be recommended for release, it has hitherto been usual for the Chaplain of the prison to address a letter to any one from whom the prisoner expects to obtain employment. Annexed is a copy of a letter which has been substituted for the one formerly in use:—

"Sir, "45, *Parliament Street*, 185

"The Secretary of State being anxious to ascertain the prospect of employment of convicts who from time to time become eligible for release on licence, and with a view to assist them in entering upon a career of honest industry, has requested me to refer to any one likely to afford information, or to promote these objects.

"I therefore take the liberty of addressing you in the case of _____ now a prisoner under sentence of _____ in _____ to make inquiry as to his prospects of

obtaining employment, or the means of support, if liberated on licence. He is in _____ state of health, and his conduct during imprisonment has been _____

Regulations connected with licences.

"I enclose a form which should be filled up by any one inclined to find employment for the man, or to support him, if an invalid.

"A certificate of such person's respectability, and power to fulfil his promise, should be duly signed by a magistrate, or the minister of the parish.

"Whether the inquiries you may be good enough to make may prove successful, or otherwise, I request the favour of your returning the enclosed paper filled up, addressed to the Chaplain of the prison in which the man referred to is confined.

"The prisoner states that of
will give him employment, or support him, as the case may be."

The replies received at the prisons are generally satisfactory; but when they are otherwise, or in cases where a man can give no reference, the Governor and Chaplain fill up a form in which they express their opinion whether the man is able and willing to earn his livelihood.

These documents, with all particulars of the convicts who will become eligible during the month, are transmitted by the Governors of the different prisons to the Director, who has the immediate superintendence of the discipline of the prison, and after consulting with him I forward to the Secretary of State a return of those who can be recommended for the indulgence of a licence.

On receiving the licences (each in a separate paper), copies are prepared on a small parchment form, on the back of which is printed the following condition, serving forcibly to remind a liberated prisoner that he is undergoing a third period of probation, viz:—

"NOTICE.

Conditions attached to a licence.

"1.—The power of revoking or altering the licence of a convict will most certainly be exercised in case of his misconduct.

"2.—If, therefore, he wishes to retain the privilege which, by his good behaviour under penal discipline, he has obtained, he must prove, by his subsequent conduct, that he is really worthy of Her Majesty's clemency.

"3.—To produce a forfeiture of the licence, it is by no means necessary that the holder should be convicted of any new offence. If he associates with notoriously bad characters, leads an idle and dissolute life, or has no visible means of obtaining an honest livelihood, &c., it will be assumed that he is about to relapse into crime, and he will be at once apprehended, and re-committed to prison under his original sentence."

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Release of the Prisoners.

The steps taken in releasing the men are as follows :—

Each prisoner during the long term of his confinement has had from 1*d.* to 2*d.* a day, credited to his account as a reward for industry and good conduct, and as a means of enabling him when discharged to support himself, until he can obtain employment.

The particulars of this arrangement will be understood by a perusal of the following rule :—

"The gratuity according to classes will for the present be as follows :—

1st Class, per week	-	-	9*d.*
2d „ „	-	-	6*d.*
3d „ „	-	-	4*d.*

" A prisoner, by extra exertion, will be eligible to be recommended for a gratuity of from 3*d.* to 6*d.* per week in addition, or for any less sums, according to circumstances, and irrespectively of the class in which he may be at the time."

The average amount due to each prisoner of the 798 who have been already released on licence up to this date has been about 5*l.* to 6*l.*

As a period of thirty days is allowed in the licence within which a prisoner may be discharged, the authorities are enabled to send off a few at a time.

Every man receives a suit of clothes of a kind appropriate for his future occupation, with linen, stockings, and shoes, and takes with him the Bible and Prayer-book he has had in use during his confinement. An officer accompanies the parties to the railway station, their fare to the place they may have selected for their destination (provided it is not at a greater distance than the place of conviction) is paid and charged to the public, and a few shillings are advanced out of their earnings for expenses by the way. The licence and a parchment certificate of character and conduct are then delivered to each man, and from that moment they are free, subject only to the conditions of the licence.

With regard to the sum credited to a prisoner under the head of gratuity or earnings, the amount is at the disposal of the Government, and may be appropriated at discretion for the benefit of the prisoner. It has been considered that the most judicious course will be to give each prisoner on discharge a post office order for about half the amount due to him, payable at the place of his destination, reserving the remainder to be paid on his application at the end of a certain period, supported by a certificate that he has not relapsed into criminal courses, but is earning an honest livelihood.

The experience hitherto gained of the results of releasing convicts who have completed a certain term, under penal discipline, of their sentences of transportation, has been limited, but so far it has not disappointed the expectations which had been formed of it.

The following return will give some statistics upon this point:—

NUMBER OF CONVICTS released on Licence from 8th October 1853 up to 27th June 1854.

Numbe leased o licence.

144 Invalids, whose half sentence had expired.
48 On medical grounds—viz. a certificate that further imprisonment would endanger their lives.
4 Specially recommended for meritorious conduct.
748 Licensed according to existing regulations (viz., 7 years' men at the expiration of 3 years of their sentence, and 10 years' men at the expiration of 4 years). This number is exclusive of 184 sent home from Bermuda for licence, and 28 females licensed as invalids.

944 *

It will be observed, in reference to the statistics here given, that up to the date of the return 944 had been released; of the whole number, however, only four licences have been revoked.

If this result be compared with the re-commitments to Cold-bath Fields, or any large prison, it will be seen that, of the great body of prisoners discharged from convict establishments, there is fair ground for believing that a much larger proportion are struggling to enter on an honest course of life than in the case of those of the criminal population who have been subjected to short terms of imprisonment, not affording the means of imparting either better feelings or industrious habits.

On referring to a return in the 5th Report of the Inspectors of the Home District, it appears that, out of the total of 3,814 convicted prisoners received into Coldbath Fields in one year, no less than 3,064 had been re-committed in the following proportion:—

Once - -	1,562
Twice - - -	624
Three times - -	359
Four times and upwards -	519

From the return of the 11th Report of the Inspectors of Prisons of the Home District, it appears that the total

* Of this number the licences of four have been revoked by order of the Secretary of State, for theft, disorderly conduct, &c., after liberation.

number of prisoners confined in Tothill Fields during the year was 7,436, and that the re-committed among them amounted to 4,086.

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nal servitude
d release in
s country.

As regards the general measure which has led to the substitution of penal servitude and release in this country of a large proportion who have heretofore been completely disposed of by removal to the colonies, I think, considering that they may be assumed to be the very worst of the great body of criminals, it is no unreasonable demand to ask in common justice, that some such test as the foregoing should be applied in judging of the results.

When a case of a return to crime on the part of the holder of a licence occurs, it naturally attracts attention; the few cases shown in the foregoing return have done so, and the public, who are not generally aware of all the circumstances, are disposed to judge of the *rule* by the *exceptions*, but the true view will only be obtained by looking closely to the results as a whole.

In arguing the question, many might be disposed to admit that if 75 or 80 per cent. of those who are released on order of licence do well for themselves, there would be no great cause for alarm. As far as present experience goes, there is reason to hope that a much more favourable result will be realized, and I confess I shall be disappointed if it be otherwise.

Whilst on this subject, I would beg for a fair consideration of circumstances in cases where men, after years of privation of what to them are the luxuries of life, ale, spirits, and tobacco,—are found on the first liberation to indulge in excesses.

Those who are old enough to remember the state of a regiment when the monthly payments used to be made, or who have seen the gallant crew of one of Her Majesty's ships paid off, and enjoying themselves after their own fashion, will pause before they pass a harsh judgment on a liberated prisoner for doing the same.

As I have said before, the true test will be the number of licences revoked for infraction of the conditions, many of which are not cognizable by law, and the number of men on licence who are re-committed to prison for fresh offences of a very grave character.

Assistance to discharged Prisoners.

easures for
isting dis-
arged pri-
ners.

In my second Report, published in 1847, I observed that the difficulties inherent in the treatment of juvenile criminals

were "increased by the consideration that it is of no use instructing criminal children, unless they are provided for in some way on discharge." The same observation is equally true as regards adult prisoners; for it is too obvious to need remark, that, however they may have been led by the reflection which has been forced upon them in confinements to form good resolutions for the future, or with whatever dread of a prison stern discipline may have inspired them, or however industrious may be the habits they have acquired, it is vain to expect they will be able to avoid a repetition of their offences, unless they can obtain the means of subsistence on discharge. What chance will they stand in the struggle against the pressure of wants which *cannot be postponed*, unless they receive some help in their search for employment?

Establishments already existing for assisting discharged prisoners.

Several establishments for this purpose have been formed, amongst which are the Philanthropic Society, for juveniles which now carries on its operations at Red Hill, Reigate; that for females at Camden Town, one in Great Smith Street, Westminster, and a few others. The application of hundreds for admission into the last mentioned institution, under circumstances that preclude all doubt of the sincerity of their desire to abandon criminal courses, or at least to try the effect of a change, have been unsuccessful because of its scanty funds; and it is well known that some have been compelled to resort to their former pursuits.

Exertions of individuals.

Private individuals, too, have in the most praiseworthy manner exerted themselves in this useful and Christian field of action; and, conspicuous amongst them is Mr. Wright, of Manchester, through whose sole instrumentality upwards of 150 prisoners have after their discharge procured situations. How rich the harvest of reward that has followed his endeavours may be gathered from the fact that, out of all these cases, he has heard of but one relapse.

These voluntary efforts of benevolent persons are, however, wholly insufficient to meet the necessities of the case, and can accomplish but a very small portion of what is required. They have indicated the void in our social arrangements which requires to be filled, and the great success of the existing institutions proves their utility, and the urgent necessity under present circumstances for increasing their number.

Financial expediency of such establishments.

If only on the low ground of financial expediency, Government would do well to second and stimulate these humane efforts. Many a man, whether from having been brought to

see the error of his ways, or from the dread of punishment, would gladly avoid again coming within the grasp of the law, if it were in his power to maintain himself by honest industry. Without friends or the means of employment, what are they to do? That question demands an answer.

marks of W. Colebrooke.

Sir W. Colebrook well remarked, on a recent occasion of laying the first stone of a new prison in Barbadoes, that—

"There is a duty which society owes to the discharged prisoner which, until of late years, may have been too much neglected in all countries. The taint of crime is not readily removed, and the difficulty of regaining a place in society, when once forfeited, has caused but too many to relapse into evil associations. Some interposition is therefore needed in the way of prevention, and by placing them for a time under the surveillance of the magistrate, and in situations remote from temptation, they are better enabled to regain a respectable position; and examples may be adduced where this has been followed by decided reformation.

"We should deceive ourselves, however, if we were to regard the subject as one in which there are not great difficulties to surmount, but which, for the sake of society, it is not the less our duty to encounter with a resolution to overcome them."

mber ely to be charged nually.

Within a short period there will be 9,000 to 10,000 convicts undergoing imprisonment in this country, and perhaps 2,000 to be annually discharged on completion of their sentences.

ospects of rsons released licence.

Of this number it may reasonably be anticipated that a proportion will do well for themselves, with the moderate pecuniary assistance which is afforded them. They may have friends or property, or a trade requiring but little capital to fall back upon; some will emigrate, some will enter the army or navy, a limited number will require the active hand of benevolence, for giving them assistance in obtaining employment, but all have claims on the public for a fair consideration of the circumstances in which they are placed, and for the removal of the difficulties which may prevent their earning an honest livelihood. Any increase of their difficulties may drive them back to their former crimes from sheer necessity.

The Rev. W. Holderness, Chaplain of Portland prison, referring to the prospects of prisoners released on licence, observes:—

racts from port of Chap- of Portland son.

"Several very satisfactory letters * have been received from men discharged in this country with licences, under the provision of the Act of last Session. Forty-seven prisoners were thus sent from Portland with good prospects of taking a respectable position in

* See Extracts, page 115.

society, nor has anything been heard of them contrary to the brightest anticipations.

"Almost every man discharged with a licence had received a written offer of employment, duly attested by a clergyman or magistrate who certified that the proposed employer was both able and willing to do what he had undertaken.

"It is one of our most pleasing duties to visit these men on the eve of their departure, to give them a Bible and Prayer-book, and a few last words of pastoral counsel, earnestly exhorting them not to forget the sacred truths which they have heard in their captivity.

"They are also supplied with suitable clothing, a transit to their destination, together with the sum of their weekly premiums for diligent labour and good conduct, and that man must indeed be depraved, who, with such warnings, prospects, and assistance, does not henceforth walk in the narrow path of rectitude."

Extract from Report of Chalain of Dartmoor Prison.

The Rev. J. Dobie, Chaplain of Dartmoor prison, remarks:—

"On this subject there appears to me reason to hope that a small per centage only, and not sufficient to affect the measure now become law, will return or disgrace themselves by fresh crimes. The indifferently-conducted man who contemplates his discharge by licence, is annoyed at the reflection that he is still restrained, and that he may be under the surveillance of the police. This consideration will have its weight far beyond what an actual pardon would have, which the man looks upon as a clearance for the past, and speaks of it as such, while to the reformed criminal the licence is as actually a pardon as if the sign manual had been affixed. From several communications made by letter to prisoners released on licence, some satisfactory answers have been received, in which there is every reason to believe they are in constant work and behaving extremely well."

Extract from Report of Chalain of Portsmouth Prison.

The Rev. W. Livesay, Chaplain of Portsmouth prison, makes the following observations:—

"I am anxious now to offer a few remarks on the new Act passed during the last session of Parliament, whereby it was enacted that licences might be granted to prisoners to be at large in any part of the United Kingdom. In a matter so confessedly difficult, it would be folly to form a hasty judgment, and presumption to come to any decision before a body of facts could be gathered together which would serve to show the actual working of the new law, and perhaps suggest how its provisions might be modified or amended. I have endeavoured to collect such facts, and I beg to draw your attention to the two schedules 1 and 2, as the result of my subsequent inquiries. Previously to my having been requested to make these inquiries into the character and prospects of prisoners discharged on licence, I had taken steps to secure returns from *all* who had left this prison on *pardon* or *licence* since its opening in 1852. I consequently am enabled to submit two schedules, one of pardoned, the other of licensed prisoners; one of men who, as a special boon, received

their pardon in this country, after half sentence, for exemplary conduct, the other of seven years' men, who on similar grounds were granted a licence on conditional pardon, after having served a probation of three years or three years and a few months.

"In making subsequent inquiries into a late prisoner's success in getting employment, and his anxiety to redeem his character by a course of honesty and industry, I have thought it due to him to act with great caution, and to avoid as much as possible the danger of making more notorious the fact of his having been a convict. I have, therefore, in most cases confined my correspondence to the party who originally promised permanent work to the prisoner, on his liberation, or to the clergyman of the parish, who had certified such promise.

"The following is the circular I have generally sent to the minister of the parish:—

"'REVEREND SIR,—A convict, late of this prison, by name received a pardon or licence on the and is supposed to have gone into the service of who, as I think you are aware, promised to give him employment on his liberation.

"'My object in writing to you is, without any ulterior motive, quietly to ascertain whether claimed the fulfilment of the promise at the hands of Mr. and when; and, if he remains in the same employment, whether his conduct is satisfactory, and such as to hold out a reasonable hope that he is endeavouring by honest and willing industry to redeem his character?

ract from ort of Chap- of Ports- th Prison.

"'I feel personally interested in the man's welfare; and considering, as I do, that the results of the system under which he has been discharged must in no slight degree affect the well-being of society, I the less hesitate in appealing to you to assist me in my inquiries.

"'The means to be adopted, I shall of course leave to your own discretion, feeling assured that you will prefer those which will not endanger the man's prospects of a continuance of honest employment, or seem to him or his friends prompted by any but a kind interest in his welfare.'

I am, &c., &c.

"Although, up to this present time, our experience in the working of the new system is encouraging, yet I think you will allow me permission to make a few remarks on the difficulties that belong to it. I want to see a helping hand held out to the returned convict, and sympathy shown for him. He has sinned against the law; the law has sentenced him to a certain amount of punishment, and that punishment is now over. In most cases, I confidently assert it, in nineteen cases out of twenty, he returns a better man, chastened by suffering, and from the instruction he has received, and the discipline he has gone through, better fitted than he was to fill usefully and respectably the place Providence has assigned him amongst his fellow-men. But if on his return he is frowned down and insulted, and always sees the finger of scorn pointed at him, what hope is there for him? There can be none; with all his anxiety to lead a better life, to avoid his former evil associates, and

eschew crime, the struggle is often too unequal, and he falls back into that condition from which years of suffering and vast labour and expense have endeavoured to rescue him.

"Though I can only refer you to the 16th and 17th cases in the schedule of licensed prisoners, and the 11th and 15th in that of the pardoned, as proofs of my assertion, I cannot say in how many instances the causes I have alluded to, have operated or not; but I am afraid in not a few; for 'no reply' to inquiries, may not unnaturally be considered as suggestive of something wrong.

"But, under the most favourable circumstances, there are great difficulties and temptations awaiting the convict on his first stepping back again into society; though employment may have been looked out for, and promised him by the most respectable parties, yet there does not always exist a motive strong enough to compel him to claim the fulfilment of the promise. He may dread, and who will blame him? returning to a neighbourhood which he left with a lost character; and if he goes elsewhere in search of employment he is sure to be asked where and for whom he worked *last*—with the chance, if he tells a lie, of being detected and dismissed; or, if he tells the truth, the certainty of being rejected.

"I cannot refrain from saying how desirable it would be if such a place could be opened, even for the temporary reception of this unfortunate class, as the refuge of Christ's Chapel, in the Edgeware-road, which so kindly 'took in and cared for,' one of our own discharged prisoners, who could not find employment. (Case 18 in the Schedule of Licences," page 134).

See Schedule above referred to, in Appendix, page 131.

Extract from Report of Chaplain of Woolwich Hulks.

The Rev. J. K. Marsh, Chaplain to the Hulks at Woolwich, thus refers to the effect of releasing men on licence in his Report for 1853:—

"The effect, as far as I have observed it, of the new law, establishing in certain cases penal servitude at home instead of removal to the colonies, has thus far, I trust, been favourable upon the mind and conduct of prisoners. As might be supposed, they have been alive to the importance of good behaviour for obtaining the benefit of the enactment, and have also appeared anxious to improve their state of education, and their moral standing also, in the prospect of that restoration to society which the "Licence affords;" but it is highly desirable that their former employers, and others amongst whom they may again go forth, should aid their re-establishment in respectable industry and domestic peace by forwarding every well-advised measure to encourage, sustain, and fortify them, especially by supplying them with suitable employment *immediately* on their return from penal discipline, and *particularly* with opportunities of public worship and of mental and moral improvement. The interests —social, civil, and economical—of this country, are deeply concerned in ameliorating and improving the condition of these able-bodied, active, and often intelligent members of the community, whose freedom may be a blessing in proportion as they are preserved by friendly and benevolent hands from those dens of iniquity, the penny

theatres, gin palaces, and beer-shops, which multiply in the land with such portentous rapidity. It is no less necessary, also, to prevent and counteract the demoralizing influence of so-called cheap literature by supplying to those who shall be released on licence a literature as cheap, but more instructive and more wholesome, as well as invigorating to the mind."

Mr. Marsh also alludes to the benevolent assistance which the prisoners released on licence receive from the clergymen of their parish. He states :—

" The parochial clergy are, as every prison chaplain can testify, amongst the most active of the prisoners' friends, and it is cheering to think that they, and many of their able parishioners, will meet the exigency of the case ; and be prepared to advise, assist, and direct the once misguided members of their flock."

xtracts from ters of con- cts released licence.

I would also beg leave to call attention to the extracts from letters addressed by men released on licence, (Appendix, pp. 115—154,) which, not only encourage the hope, but appear to prove the good feeling that reigns among them, and the success of many in obtaining the means of employment and living honestly.

With reference to these letters, and to the general measure of releasing men on licence, I would desire gratefully to acknowledge the valuable aid which has been afforded by the parochial clergy and others, through whose exertions and kindness many of the men have been able to overcome the peculiar difficulties of their situation, and enter on a new career.

5th. OBSERVATIONS ON THE DIFFERENT CONVICT PRISONS.

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

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Pentonville Prison continues to be appropriated, as explained in former Reports, for the reception of convicts undergoing their first probationary period in separate confinement.

riod of sepa- e confine- nt.

By your Lordship's direction, the period to be passed in this stage of strict seclusion is not, as a general rule, to exceed 9 months, at which period, if the accommodations at the disposal of the Government had permitted, the prisoners now in confinement would have been removed to public works.

As this arrangement cannot, however, be immediately carried out, some relaxation of the discipline has been permitted in the case of prisoners who have been 9 months in strict separation.

Moral State of the Prisoners.

Effects of modifications in the discipline.

The moral and educational state of the prisoners is satisfactory, and their conduct has been good. As regards the effect of the modifications in the discipline, which were detailed in the Reports of last year, the Medical Officer remarks in his Report for 1853,—

"A smaller number of sick, a lower rate of mortality, fewer mental affections than the average of former years, together with a generally healthy condition of the prisoners at the end of imprisonment, show that a higher standard of health has been attained during the past year."

"The circumstances which have mainly contributed to effect an improvement in the mental and bodily health of the prisoners of recent years, and allowed the last thousand prisoners to contrast favourably with the first thousand are these:—

"1. The shortening of the imprisonment, the influence of which has been already noticed.

"2. The increased amount of daily exercise in the open air, and the substitution of a more cheerful and invigorating exercise than that formerly given in the separate yards.

"3. The direct admission of the external air by window ventilation, whereby a less artificial atmosphere has been obtained in the cells.

"4. The suspension or relaxation of the discipline in particular cases, whenever there was reason to apprehend injury to health from its continuance; and the removal of the prisoner from the prison, if necessary. This remedy against injury arising from the discipline had always been provided by the prison rules; but, in accordance with the instructions of the Directors, a stricter interpretation has of late years been adopted. The proportion requiring relaxation of the discipline among the fifth thousand was about 10 per cent.; about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on mental grounds, and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on account of bodily disease or infirmity.

"The circumstances that remain to be noticed as having exercised a beneficial influence on the mental health are: The attention paid to the occupation of the prisoners in their cells, and the care taken to awaken an interest in their minds and encourage active exertion.

"And, lastly, the increased amount of school instruction given to the most ignorant prisoners. There is, I think, reason to be satisfied with the state of the prison at the present time, as regards mortality and disease, independent of mental affections. But, as regards the latter class of cases, though much has been gained by the measures adopted during recent years, the limits of safety have scarcely yet been reached.

"No alteration has been made in the dietary during the year 1853. When the supply of potatoes failed, rice and haricots were used, as in 1850, 1851, and 1852.

"To about $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the prisoners extra diet has been given by the direction of the medical officer. This has, for the most part, consisted of an additional allowance of potatoes, and has been given only when the ordinary diet failed to maintain the health or

Extract from Medical Officer's Report.

strength of the prisoner. During sickness, temporary alterations have, of course, been required, and articles of food of a more generous character given, according to circumstances."

MILLBANK.

Average number of prisoners.

The daily average number of prisoners throughout the year has been 772 males and 226 females, the greatest number at any one time having been 948 of the former, and 298 of the latter.

Removal of females to Brixton.

The removal of females to the new establishment at Brixton, which was commenced on the 10th of February and completed on the 8th of June, will increase the accommodation for males at Millbank, and henceforth it will be considered to be available for about 1,300.

Treadwheels.

The only change of importance that is in contemplation, is the addition of some treadwheels removed from Brixton, and designed for enforcing hard labour in the case of those prisoners who prove to be incorrigible under the milder form of discipline established on public works, in which employment and industrial training form a leading feature.

It is also in contemplation to subject to a period of hard labour such convicts as may be convicted of violent or atrocious crimes, before they enter upon the usual periods of probation in separate confinement and on public works.

The discipline of these two classes is proposed to be of the same character as that established in the best of our county and borough prisons, viz., separate confinement combined with penal hard labour.

Conduct and Industry.

Conduct and industry.

The conduct of the prisoners during the year 1853 has been on the whole satisfactory, and their industry has been manifested in the following substantial results, as described by the Governor, for the financial year ending the 31st March 1853.

He says :—

Extract from Governor's Report.

"I am only enabled to give an approximate statement of the amount of the prisoners' earnings, there being several out-standing accounts unsettled. I can, however, state that the profits of this department will fall little short of 7,000*l.*; a sum far greater than has ever yet been realized in this prison. The result has also been obtained with an average of prisoners far below the ordinary standard; it is therefore necessary I should observe that the excess is partly owing to a better price which has been obtained for making

up garments, from the increased value of labour in the market. One of the chief causes, however, is an engagement entered into, at the commencement of last year, with the Admiralty, for the supply of biscuit bags, by which a large number of prisoners are kept fully employed, and a considerable sum realized.

"The following table shows the extent to which the operations of the manufacturing department have been carried; and, in regard to the first item, I cannot too strongly submit how advantageous it would prove to the public service were the Board of Ordnance to direct that the supply of great coats for Her Majesty's forces should be furnished entirely from this establishment.

"STATEMENT of sundry GARMENTS, STORES, &c., made in the Manufactory of Millbank Prison, for twelve months, from 1st April 1853 to the 31st March 1854. Garments, &c. made by convicts.

Military great coats	*No.*	25,723
Jackets	„	10,289
Waistcoats	„	5,751
Trousers	„	10,632
Flannel garments	„	21,243
Jackets for Militia	„	1,258
Pouches „	„	1,680
Bullet bags „	„	1,000
Frogs „	„	200
Shirts	„	19,947
Hammocks	„	1,401
Shoes	*Pairs of.*	3,498
Cloth	*Yards wove.*	22,913
Handkerchiefs	*No. do.*	7,972
Bagging	*Yds. do.*	132,262
Biscuit bags	„	52,880
Beds	„	1,116
Pillows	„	1,117
Miscellaneous articles	„	29,990."

I cannot omit to mention that we are mainly indebted to the energy, zeal, and intelligence of Major Groves, ably seconded by Mr. Day, the manufacturer's assistant, for this very satisfactory result.

Health.

The general health of the prisoners has, on the whole, and in comparison with former years, been satisfactory. Health.

Doubts having arisen whether the water supplied from the Thames might not account for the occurrence of some of the diseases with which Millbank has been at different times affected, arrangements have been made for supplying the prison with water from the Artesian well in the rear of Trafalgar Square.

Full particulars concerning this prison will be found in the Report of the Directors.

PORTLAND PRISON.

New wing.

Since the date of my last report, a new wing containing 450 small separate sleeping cells has been added to this important prison; it is placed in the situation originally designed for such an addition, and there now exists accommodation for upwards of 1,500 convicts.

The chapel, kitchen, offices, and stores have been enlarged so as to correspond with this increase. Quarters for subordinate married officers and their families have also been erected outside the walls, and an addition made to the building for single men within the prison.

Average number of Prisoners.

The daily average number of prisoners has been 1,041, and their distribution and employments will be found at page 105.

Conduct and Industry.

Conduct and industry.

The general conduct of the prisoners both within the prison, and when employed in the heavy and varied work they have to perform in the quarries, has been satisfactory. The discipline is enforced with great strictness, every offence against the prison rules being reported by the Officers, and inquired into by the Governor or Deputy-Governor, and yet the daily offences have not averaged more than one for every 750 prisoners, and there have been only three cases of corporal punishment.

Considering that we have to deal with many men of desperate character, whose habits and propensities are under constant control, the effect of moral discipline upon them is practically exemplified, and this has been continued during the past year under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, arising from the change in the position and prospects of convicts, in consequence of the diminution in the number to be sent abroad. The prospect of obtaining tickets-of-leave in the colonies, as the promised result of good conduct and industry in this country, not only encouraged the hope of attaining future independence, but also of being liberated at a comparatively early period of their sentence from the restrictions of prison confinement.

The change to the system of granting licences in this country involved a longer course of confinement in the prisons for public works, and the uncertainty as to their exact prospects (the converse of which had always been found most useful as a means of encouraging sustained good

conduct) had an unsettling effect on the minds of the convicts generally, and excited no little discontent.

Owing, however, to the high moral influence of the superior officers and its judicious exercise, and to the general reliance on the part of the prisoners, arising from their past experience that punishment alone was not the object of the Government in enforcing their sentences, the discontent alluded to has in but few instances led to misconduct.

Industry of prisoners.

As regards the industry of the men, whether it proceeds from a desire to merit by good conduct the advantages held out to them, or from a spirit of emulation that one working party shall not be outdone by another, or whether from feelings of contentment and gratitude for the just and considerate treatment they receive, it is a simple matter of fact that they are far more industrious than any one could reasonably expect.

We know that we have before us a body of 1,500 men, a large proportion of whom are proved by their antecedents to be daring and reckless, and of dissolute and idle habits; but any one walking through the extensive quairries andworkshops cannot fail to be struck with the general appearance of willing and cheerful industry. I do not believe any body of artificers or labourers employed by the day, and secure of receiving fifteen or twenty shillings every Saturday night, for their ordinary wages, would exert themselves under similar supervision to so great an extent. They might possibly perform more work, because when a contractor is looking out for navvies or labourers for executing a railroad, or other great work, he only engages broad shouldered fellows who can use a pick-axe or crowbar; a slim light-fingered London pickpocket or a banker's clerk, would be rejected as absolutely useless. But among the working parties of convicts there is a sprinkling of every class, and the able-bodied agricultural labourer is, perhaps, less fully represented than most other classes. With regard to the nature of the work on which the convicts have been employed, and their industry, as evidenced by the quantity of work performed, Captain Clay the Governor, observes:—

Extract from Governor's Report.

"The labour of the convicts has been applied under three heads, viz.:—'Breakwater works,' 'Ordnance works,' and 'Prison labour.'

"Breakwater works.—The works performed under this head have been as follows: quarrying and loading stone for forming the rough deposit of the Portland Breakwater, and dressing heavy blocks of roach and whitbed for the upper works; building large addition to the blacksmith's shop; constructing and keeping in repair

railroads; excavating, stripping and removing earth from the quarries; making Derrick-cranes, and other machinery, quarry tools, &c.; repairing the iron railway waggons, and keeping the plant in order; making castings of machinery, &c., and blacksmiths', carpenters', and painters' general work; acting as pointsmen to the different lines of rail, &c.

"Ordnance work.—Stripping the earth and excavating for the fortifications on the Vern Hill; building large sheds for shelter, and for workshops; building guard-house, preparing the stone and laying the foundations of large dining shed and soldiers' barracks, sinking deep shaft for water, &c., &c.

"Prison labour.—Excavating a large tank, quarrying out, preparing, and cutting stone for the new wing of prison and for the numerous additions to the several buildings within the prison walls; and also for the additions to the officers' houses, and the other quarters belonging to the prison; building clerk of works', engineer's, and plumber's offices; making and repairing roads, building and repairing walls, sawing flags, cleaning and levelling yards, washing the prison linen, clothing and bedding, and the work done by the following trades: blacksmiths, whitesmiths, carpenters, coopers, painters, glaziers, tinsmiths, fitters, stonemasons, hammock-makers, gardeners, shoemakers, tailors, bookbinders, &c., besides the cooking and baking for the establishment."

xtract from
haplain's
port.

The Rev. Mr. Holderness, the Chaplain, speaks favourably of the religious state of the prisoners generally; he observes:—

"Too much caution can scarcely be exercised in estimating the religious condition of prisoners; for they are men, and men have human hearts, and these are declared, by the infallible word of God, to be 'deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked.' It is comparatively an easy task to observe the outward conduct, but those only who endeavour honestly to find out their own spiritual state, will comprehend the difficulty of estimating that of another—much more to discover the real religious condition of a great body of convicts, too many of whom have been from their boyhood deceiving themselves and others. Yet with care we may approximate to the truth. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the prospect is encouraging and full of hope. Some of our charge are earnest and genuine soldiers of Christ; evincing deep and true repentance by their altered lives and conversations, examples of patience and resignation, both to the bond and free; and when their incarceration has led to this great change (as it has in not a few instances) their arrest may be counted as one of the happiest incidents in their lives."

And again,

"On the 16th of April, 105 prisoners were confirmed by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

"The number of communicants is now 186. They were admitted after examination, and have hitherto, with rare exceptions, walked worthy of their high vocation, enduring patiently the taunts of those who refuse or neglect to comply with the solemn injunction of our blessed Lord, when he said 'This do in remembrance of me.'

Extract from Chaplain's Report.

"It might be rash to assert that these 186 are all truly Christian men, without a single exception, yet no doubt can be entertained of the sincerity of the great majority. It is indescribably touching to see this body of prisoners on their knees, and to hear them with one voice saying, '*We do earnestly repent and are heartily sorry for these our misdoings; the remembrance of them is grievous unto us, the burden of them is intolerable, &c.*' Knowing what some of them *have been*, and looking at them as they are *now*, assembled round the table of our risen Saviour to record his exceeding great love, clothed and in their right minds, we can only exclaim, 'What hath God wrought, are not these brands plucked from the burning?'

"The great assembly in the chapel is also very interesting. The demeanour and attention of the men is beyond that of most congregations of free people, and so are their singing and responses. There are periods when their attention is fixed with a profound silence which is almost oppressive, and the many questions which are afterwards asked, prove that they retain what they hear. If any man is perplexed with a passage of Scripture, or Biblical narrative or fact, and makes known his desire for further information, he shortly hears a sermon or lecture explanatory of the subject, providing it be a useful one. By this method, and by making choice of the most important and engaging topics, the attention of the men is secured, and they understand our meaning when we assert that the Bible is not only *the best* of books, but, apart from its inspired and sublime character, it is the most *interesting* record of facts ever offered to the attention of mankind."

Speaking of the apparent effects of the discipline on the character and demeanour of the men, he remarks,—

"That the discipline and instruction are beneficial to the prisoners while here, and after their departure, there can be no question. Putting instruction out of sight for a moment, the mere routine of their prison life must teach an indelible lesson and show them what could be done as free persons, if only reason were allowed to rule instead of passion. Here men discover that heavy labour can be accomplished without any stronger drink than water, that rising at five may become as habitual as at nine or ten; at Portland many learn the comfort and economy of cleanliness, the value of regularity and order, the utility of discipline, and the true end of probationary existence. The prisoners, as a body, perceive and appreciate the value of the system, for they know what would be the consequences were the discipline withdrawn, even for a single day. They are well aware how the strong would oppress the weak, depriving him of his food and peace; the idle would throw all the burden of labour upon the industrious, the cruel and overbearing would persecute the timid;

Extract from Chaplain's Report.

all the horrors which Howard deplored in the last century would speedily return, and the prison become indeed a fearful place of disorder and punishment, rather than of correction blended with improvement. The transformations of discipline are very apparent on the parade ground, when in the grey of the morning the 1,300 men are just perceptible, drawn up in military order and silence, prior to marching out to labour as soon as the light will suffice; its value is equally manifest in the works, where the once idle and dissolute may be seen diligently quarrying, or with alacrity following pursuits requiring skilled labour."

Earnings.

Earnings of Prisoners.

The earnings of the prisoners have this year exceeded those of the year preceding, not only in the general total (as was to be expected from the increased numbers) but in the average rate per man.

The general result is as follows:—

An average daily number of 700 prisoners employed for the breakwater and fortifications have executed, in the year, work to the value of 21,690*l.* 5*s.* 7¾*d.*, being at the rate of nearly 31*l.* per man, and an average of 136 men employed for the prison (not including about 74 employed as tailors, shoemakers, cooks, bakers, &c.) have performed work to the value of 4,837*l.* 9*s.* 2¼*d.*, being at the rate of over 35*l.* each; the total amount of out-of-door labour performed by 836 prisoners being thus 26,527*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, and giving the average rate of 31*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* for each prisoner so employed. If the men above excepted are included, with the value of their labour, (1,683*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*), the whole working average daily number of men in the prison, viz. 910 (that is including 131 attending school, sick or otherwise non-effectives out of the total number in the prison), will be found to have executed work to the value of 28,211*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, or at the rate of 31*l.* for each prisoner of the working in parties, or if the value were averaged on the total number in the prison result would be at the rate of 27*l.* per man.

A more detailed statement will be found in Appendix, page 97.

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

Completion of Prison.

Since the date of my last Report, certain works have been executed in completion of the prison, which now contains convenient accommodation for 1,020 convicts, with suitable quarters for the Governor, Chaplain, Medical Officer, and a proportion of the warders and others.

Removal of convicts from the hulks.

The occupation of the prison was a fair trial of the difference between the system of discipline first established at Portland, and the remains of the old, though improved discipline which was to be found on board the Hulks.

Almost all the able-bodied prisoners who had been serving on board the "York" and "Stirling Castle" Hulks, were drafted into the new prison. Captain Knight had been transferred from Portland as Governor, and, under the general superintendence of Captain Whitty, set himself energetically to work to establish the new system. The difficulties to be overcome were great, but they were successfully met, and surmounted by firm and judicious measures.

Extract from Report of Cap Knight.

The subject was thus alluded to by Captain Knight in his Report, dated January 1853, embracing a period of nine months from the opening of the prison in April 1852.

"The prison was in a very unfinished state when the convicts from the Hulks were first transferred to it, and up to the present time the works are not complete. It has been established under many unusual difficulties and adverse circumstances, which being well known to you, I will not occupy your time unnecessarily by now detailing. I rejoice at, rather than regret these difficulties, for believing as I confidently do that the results have notwithstanding been satisfactory, it leaves no room to doubt the ultimate issue of the working of the discipline when in full operation.

"It appears to me to prove the thoroughly excellent and sound principles on which the present system of convict management is founded, and admits, I think, of direct proof that further very important results, especially in a pecuniary point of view, may be obtained by its extension."

The further experience of another year enabled Captain Knight to report favourably of the prisoners, and to speak in high terms of their industry. He observes:—

"If the circumstances under which the prisoners are here placed give rise to some evils, it is cheering to know that some advantages also result therefrom. The very exemplary (I might almost say very trustworthy) conduct, of a large majority of the prisoners passing through so severe a probation and trial, must be a satisfactory proof that a much greater degree of confidence may be placed in them than persons not very intimately acquainted with their present state and condition could suppose, and it shows that in cases of emergency, their services may be made more generally useful than has heretofore been the case. I may perhaps be permitted to give an instance or two in support of this assertion.

"Some time since a party of convicts were employed coaling on board a floating hulk in the harbour, under the charge of two prison officers. During the absence of one of these officers on duty, the other fell down the hold of the vessel, and was nearly killed. The

tract from
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port.

convicts removed the officer thus injured into a boat, and four of them conveyed him to the prison, a distance of about a mile; the remaining men resumed their work, and continued steadily at it, until the return of the other officer. This conduct did not result from the expectation of reward in consequence thereof, for not one of these men has made any claim or request on this ground; each of them appeared to feel that he had merely done his duty as a man.

"The party, consisting of 30 convicts, employed in breaking up the 'York,' hulk, laying a considerable distance up the harbour, has frequently left the prison before daylight in the morning, and returned thereto an hour or an hour and a half after dark at night, occasionally working by torch light. This party has been also overtaken in a dense fog, after dark, and had, on this occasion, considerable difficulty in finding its way down the harbour; the conduct of the convicts, on all these occasions, has been most exemplary, not a single instance of the slightest irregularity having ever occurred. These men have been under the charge of three warders, unarmed, (as are all the officers at this prison), and without even a constable's staff."

As regards their industry he remarks:—

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soners.

"There is no lack of industry among the convicts, and I have no hesitation in asserting that they may be made to perform, readily and cheerfully, any possible amount or description of work for the execution of which they may be qualified.

"The party employed in breaking up the 'York,' before alluded to, is a case in point. The men have latterly been obliged to wor 'tide-work,' and consequently have, during the winter, often left the prison one hour before daylight in the morning, and returned after dark at night. They have worked frequently, at the first dawn of day, during the coldest weather, up to their knees in water. Not one of them has been ordered to work in this manner, but they have done so as volunteers and because they could thus work to better advantage.

"It would be impossible for the exertions of any free labourers to exceed those of this party, nor could labourers be found in this neighbourhood to do the same work, under *similar* circumstances, for less wages than 5*s.* or 6*s.* per diem.

"The only description of work there is ever any difficulty to get the convicts to perform *cheerfully* is that of dragging carts about the town and over the country like horses. It cannot be expected that men will be found to work *heartily* under such circumstances and when feeling that after toiling the whole day they have only done that which one horse would have done as well, if not better, than the whole party. This description of labour is not calculated for *industrial* or *reformatory* training, and it certainly cannot be *remunerative;* unprofitable however as it is, it tells severely enough on the men. A party of from 10, 12, to 14 on the average, drag a loaded cart, the weight of which is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons, a distance of from 10 to 16 miles, backwards and forwards, during the day."

The distribution of time is as follows :— Distribution time.

——	Longest Day.		Shortest Day.	
	A.M.	H. M.	A.M.	H. M.
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, clean cells and wards	5 0 to 5 45	= 0 45	5 15 to 6 0	= 0 45
Breakfast (officers and prisoners)	5 45 „ 6 25	= 0 40	6 0 „ 6 45	= 0 45
Morning prayers (including time for unlocking and removing to and from)	6 25 „ 6 50	= 0 25	6 45 „ 7 10	= 0 25
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work).	6 50 „ 12 0 P.M.	= 5 10	7 10 „ 12 0 P.M.	= 4 50
Dinner (officers and prisoners), making up hammocks	12 0 „ 1 0	= 1 0	12 0 „ 1 0	= 1 0
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work)	1 0 „ 6 0	= 5 0	1 0 „ 4 0	= 3 0
Supper (officers and prisoners)	6 0 „ 6 30	= 0 30	5 50 „ 6 30	= 0 40
Evening prayers and lecture (including time for unlocking, &c.)	6 30 „ 7 0	= 0 30	5 20 „ 5 50	= 0 30
Cleaning shoes, shaving, hair cutting, &c., and reading in cells	7 0 „ 8 0	= 1 0	4 0 „ 5 20	= 1 20
			6 30 „ 8 0	= 1 30
Total		15 0		14 45

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING.

	Longest Day. H. M.	Shortest Day. H. M.
Hours of labour	10 10	7 50
Meal hours	2 10	2 25
Prayers	0 55	0 55
Indoor occupation	1 45	3 35
Total	15 0	14 45

Value of Labour.

The value of the labour of the convicts is obtained, as far as possible, from measurement of the quantities at the price usually paid for work of a similar description; but in the application of the labour in the varied way in which it is found useful in a dockyard, there is much that can only be estimated from such data as will afford an approximation to the truth. I quite concur in the observation of Captain Knight that the only labour which does not secure to the Government a fair remunerative return in aid of the expense of maintenance, is when they are employed in dragging carts. Value of labou

When it is remembered that where their services are properly applied each ordinary convict will execute work of the value of 2*s.* per day, and each artificer nearly double that amount, it will be easily understood that to harness 12 men in a cart, is an injudicious and extravagant mode of applying their labour.

lue of labour.

As regards the comparative merits of a prison on shore or a hulk, it may, however, be safely asserted that the experiment made at Portsmouth has realised all the anticipations that were formed of it. The men themselves, after a short time, began to appreciate the very discipline which at first they were much inclined to resist. The protection which it has afforded to the well disposed prisoners from the bad example, and often, under other circumstances, too prevalent influence of the evil disposed, the means which the change has provided for the encouragement of the former, and comparatively effectual restraint and punishment of the latter, and the steady uniformity of system attainable under one governing officer, have all produced obviously beneficial results in the industry and conduct of the convicts, and it is to be hoped cannot fail in general to influence for good their behaviour on liberation from prison.

DARTMOOR PRISON.

anner of cupying the ison.

The conversion of the old war prisons at Dartmoor into a prison capable of accommodating 1,200 to 1,300 convicts, may now be said to be complete; it has hitherto been occupied by a mixed population of invalids, capable of performing light labour, and able bodied men for whom accommodation was required, and who have been usefully employed in the heavier work incidental to assisting in the works and reclaiming land.

The prison, however, was designed chiefly for invalids, and when circumstances permit, it will be confined to that object.

Speaking of the locality and its suitableness for the reception of the large body of invalids who are always on the hands of the Government, Dr. Campbell, the Medical Officer, observes:—

xtract from edical Offir's Report.

"With the advantage of another year's experience, I am happy to be able to report that the opinion I then ventured to express has been confirmed, both as regards the healthiness of the situation, and the benefits derived in point of health, as well as in other respects, from the employment of the convicts in out-door labour. As the number of invalid prisoners has of late been materially increased, while the able-bodied have been removed elsewhere, my means of observation have been greatly extended.

"In treating of the capabilities of this place, and its adaption for invalids, it is important to have as correct a knowledge as

possible of the general state of the prisoners at this time, as compared with last year, and with that view the following table has been prepared: Extract from Medical Officer's Report.

ANNUAL RETURN of the GENERAL HEALTH of CONVICTS confined at Dartmoor year 1853.

State of Health.	Number of Prisoners remaining on the 1st Jan. 1853.	Received during the year.	Total.	Died and Discharged.	Number of Prisoners remaining on the 1st Jan. 1854.
Healthy	602	60	662	216	446
Ditto, lame	34	33	67	17	50
Ditto, ruptured	15	15	30	15	15
Ditto, spare	15	1	16	3	13
Ditto, deaf	3	-	3	-	3
Ditto, impaired sight	9	2	11	1	10
Ditto, lame and ruptured	52	24	76	3	73
Delicate and spare	166	108	274	104	170
Scrofulous	39	53	92	18	74
Phthisical	2	10	12	3	9
Asthmatical	17	9	26	11	15
Infirm	42	27	69	36	33
Infirm and ruptured	20	2	22	5	17
Ruptured and weak chest	6	2	8	3	5
Cough and chest complaints	49	8	57	19	38
Diseased testicle	2	3	5	-	5
Diseased scrotum	1	-	1	1	0
Rheumatism	14	14	28	4	24
Subject to fits	9	22	31	6	25
Hæmorrhoids	1	1	2	1	1
Stricture	4	5	9	1	8
Diseased heart and palpitation	13	26	39	5	34
Weak intellect	10	9	19	-	19
Chronic diarrhœa	2	2	4	1	3
„ fistula	1	-	1	-	1
„ ophthalmia	1	2	3	1	2
„ jaundice	1	-	1	-	1
Injury of spine	3	1	4	1	3
Varicose veins	-	13	13	2	11
Liver complaint	-	3	3	1	2
Hæmoptysis	-	3	3	3	0
Epistasis	-	1	1	1	0
Eruption on scalp	-	1	1	1	0
Tumour	-	1	1	-	1
Chronic pleurisy	-	1	1	-	1
Paralysis	-	5	5	-	5
Debility	-	11	11	-	11
Total	1,133	478	1,611	483	1,128

And again:—

"Although the death from diseases of the lungs have been rather numerous during the last year, they all occurred amongst the aged and delicate invalids, who had for a lengthened period been more or less liable to affection of the chest, as will be seen by a reference to the table in the Appendix. On taking into consideration the increased number of invalids, and the gradual accumulation of the aged, infirm, and irrecoverable, the amount of sickness and mortality is comparatively less than might be expected, and the able-bodied prisoners are singularly exempt from ailments of any kind."

ract from
lical Offi-
s Report.

As to the manner in which prisoners are affected by a removal to the prison, he also adds:—

"The change to this place has been beneficial in numerous instances, and in general a marked improvement is soon observable in those received from close prisons. Many of them on reception are pale, spare, and delicate looking, with impaired or capricious appetites; but the out-door labour has a powerful effect in invigorating the system and increasing the desire for food, and it is really surprising how little inconvenience is experienced by those delicate looking men from any unavoidable exposure in bad or foggy weather."

Conduct.

duct of pri-
ers.

There exist at Dartmoor peculiar difficulties in the enforcement of discipline, arising chiefly from the class of prisoners who form the bulk of the population; nothwithstanding this, however, the firm and mild manner in which the system in force at all other prisons has been administered, has in a great measure succeeded in securing obedience to the rules, and general good conduct.

The Governor observes on these points:—

"The conduct of the men has been generally very good. The invalids are the most troublesome and are difficult to deal with, as it is found to be impossible, in many cases, to inflict sufficient punishment when they transgress, by either confinement in a separate cell, or privation of any part of the usual daily food. These men are obliged to be located in association, and the enforcement of strict discipline becomes extremely difficult.

"A large number have proceeded in their regular turn in the ship 'Sea Park,' to Western Australia, where I trust their skill at their different crafts, combined with exemplary conduct and willing industry, will secure them employment. Those men who are selected on account of exemplary conduct for 'special service,' and who are known by their distinctive dress, continue to give satisfaction. The number so employed now amounts to 58."

Punishments.

nishments.

There have been three cases of corporal punishment during the year 1853; the other punishments have chiefly consisted of one, two, or three days' bread and water, the loss of a single meal or part of one, and the reduction to a lower class. Out of 1,611 convicts, only 492 have been punished at all.

ssification.

Captain Gambier attached much importance to the system of classification which prevails in the convict service, and to wearing the badges, which record the position and conduct of each individual.

Experience had proved that the convicts greatly valued them, and that the close supervision, which is exercised in order to enable the Officers to make up their reports, had not the irritating effect which might have attended the enforcement of strict discipline unconnected with some favourable result for the well-conducted. Badges.

Hours of Prayer and Meals.

The hours of labour, instruction, and various prison duties are necessarily regulated in some degree by the season of the year. Hours of pray and meals.

The number of hours' labour obtained including parade are as follows :—

Spring - - - -	9h. 15m.
Summer and a great part of autumn -	10h. 15m.
Winter - - - -	7h. 15m.

On each day the prisoners attend prayers in chapel before going out to work, and again when the labour of the day is over.

Twice in the week, also, a lecture is given by the Chaplain or Assistant-Chaplain. About 100 of the men attend school daily, in the morning from nine to twelve, and a similar number in the afternoon from half-past one to four, by which arrangement every man in the prison receives half a day's schooling in the week, including a Scripture lesson.

Employment.

The able-bodied, and a large proportion of the invalids capable of light labour, have been engaged in reclaiming land, cutting turf, and carrying on the necessary operations of the farm ; others have assisted in the conversion and repair of the buildings. Those who are incapacitated for active or out-door employment, have been occupied in making and repairing clothing, shoes, &c. Employment of prisoners.

There are now under cultivation about 120 acres, but the quantity of land reclaimed, as well as all operations on the farm, have been more than usually affected by the weather and climate during the past year.

Mr. Morrish in his report gives the following statement, showing that during the entire year there were only 157 days of fair weather, 208 having been wet or partially so and foggy. State of weath in 1853.

ate of weather 1853.

STATE of the WEATHER in the year 1853.

Months.	Wet.	Partially wet and fog.	Fair.	Remarks.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	
January	7	15	9	
February	9	5	14	No farm work performed from the 9th to the 24th, the ground being covered with deep snow.
March	5	13	13	
April	5	12	13	
May	4	8	19	
June	10	10	10	
July	11	13	7	
August	4	9	18	
September	4	13	13	
October	4	19	8	
November	2	12	16	
December	2	12	17	
Total	67	141	157	

Moral Condition.

oral condition the soners.

Of the moral condition of the prisoners, the Rev. J. Dobie, the Chaplain, speaks favourably; he observes:—

"The school concludes in the morning and afternoon with a Bible-lesson, of which there is great need, for sad ignorance of the very elements of religion on the part of a great many is shockingly apparent, and requires all the tact and earnestness which can be shown to keep the men's attention through the half-hour, and make the lesson practicable and profitable. We are exceedingly well supported by the four masters, who possess every quality suited to their employment. Some of them give private evening instruction and advice to the prisoners, by which a new bias has often been given to a prisoner's mind under their exertions, and a recovery from a bad name and adverse reports followed by a subsequent useful course of life at home or abroad. Other masters have given their evenings to Bible-classes in association wards, to the benefit and satisfaction of the prisoners there. We have a few men, some thirty or forty, from the various learned professions, who have frequently acknowledged with regret that moral feelings and religious sanctions were but little connected with their youth and education, by which they say they have only been half educated, justly considering any education a failure which is not built on Scriptural views of the character of God, and the obligations and condition of man. This section of our prisoners is generally an ally for good among the badly brought up and uneducated; they have a certain amount of influence which they use aright in almost every case with much moral courage.

"In the infirmary, the most interesting object of the Chaplain's care, it is pleasing to continue to bear record to the quietness, cleanliness, and good order which prevail; most of all is it a subject of deep thankfulness to be able to refer to instances in which there exists a well-grounded hope of repentance to eternal life in the sick

prisoners. But I would rather refer to what was stated in my last account on this head, than weary you by enlarging on what I still continue to see, afflictions sanctified to the man in his being led in sorrow of heart to the cross of Christ, and taught by the Holy Spirit to lead to a new life. Prayers and a short lecture are given every day in the infirmaries, and the discourses taken either from one of the lessons of the day, or from some suitable passage of Scripture bearing on the sick man's state, and sometimes chosen by the sick man himself as applicable to it. Extract from Chaplain's Report.

"Public worship is solemnized every morning before work, by the Assistant Chaplain in the chapel, and at the close of the day daily service is repeated to the whole prison. Though objected to by some of the prisoners at first, as some fancied encroachment on their leisure, it is now cheerfully joined in, and by many is esteemed a great privilege. And to this public worship of God on the part of the whole prison, we humbly believe we may attribute that freedom from alarm and uneasiness, that general sense of sincerity and quietness, which now happily prevail.

"The Holy Communion is solemnized four times in the year; our candidates vary from 110 to 130 at each celebration. The Governor's book of reports has generally guided us, added to daily personal observation of the men themselves; the communicants are always to be found attendants at the Bible-class, and keep creditable names in the books, and they generally bring credit upon the profession they thus openly make."

HULKS.

The only hulks now used for the confinement of convicts are the "Warrior" and "Defence" at Woolwich, and the "Stirling Castle" at Portsmouth. Hulks now in use.

The "Warrior" is moored alongside the Dockyard, and contains accommodation for 450 convicts who are employed in the yard.

The "Defence" is moored in the stream opposite the Royal Arsenal and contains accommodation for 528 convicts, who are employed on various public works there.

The "Stirling Castle" at Portsmouth accommodates 380 invalids.

It has been proposed to erect a new prison at Woolwich to supersede the two hulks, and carry out the same improvements in discipline of the beneficial results of which experience had been gained at Portsmouth; but, after much anxious inquiry, no suitable site could be obtained, either contiguous to the Dockyard, or in or near the Royal Arsenal, and there is reason to fear that the plan will not be found to be practicable. New prison at Woolwich.

It will therefore become a question, when the new prison at Chatham is completed, whether it might be desirable to remove the convicts altogether from Woolwich, thus abandoning the hulks in accordance with the recommendations which have been so repeatedly urged upon the Government.

Treatment of convicts.

In the meantime the treatment of the convicts has been assimilated, as far as possible, with the practice at Portland and Portsmouth.

Extract from Report of Rev. J. K. Marsh.

The Rev. J. K. Marsh, Chaplain of the "Warrior" and "Defence" at Woolwich, observes :—

"Another year's experience has only deepened my conviction of the evils of uninterrupted association, and strengthened my impression that the system of moral and religious reformation, for which you are so strenuously labouring, can neither have a fair opportunity of vigorous application, nor succeed to the desired extent, until the present expedient, for I think it only an expedient as compared with your excellent prisons, can be displaced by a contrivance for the separation of prisoners by night, and during the intervals between the hours of labour. The marvel is, that so much has been accomplished under the disadvantages with which you have contended in hulk accommodation. In a convict population, all the facilities which the most convenient prison can afford are quite necessary for restraining evil tempers, violent passion, and depravity ; but to successfully inculcate virtues and holy principles amongst them, and to promote a gradual conformity of their hearts and conduct to the will of God, it seems indispensable that all such impediments and obstructions as have prevailed should be, as far as possible, removed. Under existing circumstances, it demonstrates the sovereign efficacy of sound religious knowledge, aided by moral training, daily work, and firm discipline, that we can, by God's blessing, rejoice in what has been achieved against and in spite of the contaminating influence of 'evil communications,' predominating in the incessant contact of pernicious and corrupting minds.

"The public services, the school instruction, and daily labours amongst the sick and the healthy, have been regularly discharged to the full amount, and, as I trust, with useful effect. There is good reason for believing that the preaching of the Gospel at each of the three ships twice on the Lord's day, and on three days of the week has been attended with a like result. I entertain this persuasion on several grounds ; the usual peculiar solemnity and attention have been fully realized, and, what is specially important, a spirit of inquiry and investigation has been awakened ; many instances of which have come under my notice in my private conversations with prisoners, and frequently, also, in the perusal of their simple but earnest correspondence, evincing a subdued and, I really think, a genuine tone of good moral and spiritual feeling. It is also a gratifying reflection that, although there occurred only eleven deaths in the establishment during the past year, there were, of that small number,

Extract from Report of Rev. J. K. Marsh.

several cases of serious and interesting concern, and two or three instances, as we trust, of true conversion of heart, manifested by deep penitence, and a simple affiance in the Redeemer's merits. Both to myself and to the Scripture-reader, these 'repenting sinners,' afforded much encouragement and hope, especially as they were not cases of sudden and momentary impulse but of gradual advancement, seen in their regularly and patiently reading the Scriptures, for a lengthened period, and in humble expressions of unworthiness, and entire reliance upon the Saviour. 'All my hope is in Christ,' said a dying convict on my last visit to him; another, expressing to the Scripture-reader fears at the near approach of death, was cheered on being asked 'If he were 'not conscious that for a considerable time past the salvation of his 'soul had been his chief concern?' to which he responded with evident sincerity of heart; nor can I soon forget the deep abasement and self-renunciation with which still another dying man told me of the past wickedness of his heart and practices; whilst he seemed now clinging to Christ as his sole refuge, and his only plea. The records of our hospital services and visitation are truly interesting and instructive; *there*, in moments of self-reflection, are often displayed the fearful effects of previous habits of sin; its deadening of the conscience and blinding the understanding are perceived in every form of error and perverseness, whilst the sovereign power of the Gospel may be observed, both as in awaking careless minds and in renovating them, as well as in imparting an effectual cure to their spiritual disorders by the peace and light of its 'glad tidings.'

"The Lord's Supper has been administered four times in the year at each of the three ships, after previous examination of the candidates; when some who may have been less circumspect since its former administration, and others whose decision of character, or whose views of the Sacrament may have been at all *questionable*, were kindly admonished, or advised to postpone their attendance, as circumstances seemed to require. In no cases, that I am aware of, have they been in anywise *stimulated* to partake of the Ordinance, but on the contrary were, as I conceive is most meet in their peculiar position, gravely cautioned, no less against a hasty reception than against formalism, self-sufficiency, or indifference; and, although there will always be 'tares among the wheat,' I trust that many 'broken and contrite hearts,' have found strength and comfort each time of our celebration."

Extract from Report of Rev. J. K. Walpole.

The Rev. J. K. Walpole, Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle" hulk at Portsmouth, observes upon the same point:—

"I would beg permission, under the peculiar circumstances of this establishment, and in these days of such happy results from the working of the cell-and-labour prisons, to draw attention to the fact that there is much in the nature of a hulk establishment, and an invalid establishment most especially, which militates against the formation of so completely satisfactory a Report as can be afforded by the enlightened and benevolent system to which I have alluded.

"To illustrate the points which it is desirable should be borne in mind, it will be sufficient to notice two or three particulars.

Extract from Report of Rev. C. K. Walpole.

"The unfavourable contrast is evident, by placing a ship, with its contracted space, and numerous inconveniences, against a light and commodious prison on terra firma; also the association of the prisoners in a ship, with their isolation in cells when within the prison walls; the regular labour, too, of men in prison, together with the judicious encouragements to their performance of it, and the effect of both in the open air to create a healthy tone of body and mind, against the condition of invalids, always on ship-board, considered unfit for labour, peevish and rusting with the unvarying monotony of their life. And as to their turn of school in the week, they naturally cannot look forward to it with that elasticity and zest which I have seen labouring convicts to do, for the acquisition of knowledge as well as a relief from toil.

"But with all these drawbacks, it must be stated that the vigilance and exertions both of discipline and educational officers do produce effects that agreeably surprise under an unfavourable condition of things.

"There are also in this institution not a few well conducted, and some even exemplary men, who may be said to support the authorities by their example, and influence for good, with the rest of their fellows.

"And in most of these cases, I believe that such prisoners are indebted for what they manifest to the advantages they have enjoyed in the various separation prisons elsewhere.

"When we consider the inherent features of a hulk establishment, it might be expected that the religious sentiments of too many of its members are not what we would desire; still, any indiscriminate community is like the world itself, in both there are hearts represented by the trodden wayside, the thorny, the stony; but we believe also the promising and even the good ground. If there is that which is painful and unhopeful, there are also decided symptoms of the opposite, and this to a greater extent than could be supposed. No person could witness the seriousness and attention of the congregation in the chapel of the hulk on Sundays, and in the morning and evening daily services, without hoping for the best, and that, under God's blessing, salutary impressions are being made, to be eventually retained. The responses especially of the Psalms are uttered with an earnestness of tone that forbids us in charity to suspect a want of feeling in the work; and increasingly each week am I delighted and grateful on hearing such numbers reading aloud who knew not a letter when they were first apprehended. It is most perceptible, too, how the divine and heart-stirring sentiments of the Lessons and Psalms lay hold on the hearts of the prisoners—they palpably strike home as '*the* classics' (if I may use the expression with no derogatory application towards the Holy Scriptures) made for the (especially the uneducated) human heart. And if no more has been done during a man's imprisonment than to enlist his admiration for the Holy Scriptures, not a little progress has been made towards, at some future time unknown to man, bringing forth fruit; for even their substance cannot have passed through the thoughts of men without leaving traces, and those beneficial.

"And this is the lowest result which we believe takes place; there are those who appear deeply and seriously impressed, and some of whom we ought not to doubt but that they are savingly so.

"We find, too, that our Liturgy is appreciated, and we trust appropriated by individuals to their wants and cases."

BRIXTON PRISON.

The Act 16 & 17 Vict., by which sentences of penal servitude have superseded, in a great measure, the transportation of offenders, rendered it necessary to take immediate steps for establishing a prison for females.

Purchase of House of Correction.

With this view, I was authorized to treat for the purchase of a House of Correction at Brixton, which had belonged to the county of Surrey, and to adopt such measures as might be necessary for converting it into a prison, to be appropriated for that purpose.

Plans of prison.

Plans of the prison, showing the additions and alterations which have been made, will be found in the Appendix.

Accommodation.

Since the date of my last Report, the buildings have been nearly completed, and the accommodation afforded is for 700 females; with chapel, washhouse, baths, infirmary, kitchens, &c., together with suitable houses for the superior officers.

The old part of the prison, containing 175 cells, has been appropriated for the confinement of the women for a limited period on their reception. After undergoing probationary discipline in these cells, they are permitted to have a greater degree of association, and have small separate sleeping-cells, on the plan of the prison at Portland.

There are also large airy rooms in which certain classes of prisoners are placed. Altogether it has been found a convenient prison.

Occupation of the Prison.

Occupation of the prison.

In the course of the Autumn steps were taken to organize the staff for the establishment, and Mrs. Martin, widow of the late Rev. R. Martin, for several years Chaplain in the convict service, was appointed by your Lordship as the future Superintendent; Mr. Moran, Chaplain of Portland Prison, was appointed the future Chaplain; and Mr Rendle, Resident Surgeon at Millbank Prison, was appointed the future Medical Officer. It was decided that the efficient female officers at Millbank should be removed to Brixton, and that the female establishment at the former prison should be gradually broken up, all articles that could be used being made available for the latter. Towards the end of November 75

Occupation of prison.

cells were completed and fit for occupation, and as the number of female convicts in the several prisons, augmented by the cessation of transportation, had increased to an inconvenient extent, it was thought desirable to relieve them by making use of even this limited amount of accommodation. Accordingly that number of females were removed from Millbank to Brixton on the 24th of November.

General Arrangements.

General arrangements.

As already explained, female convicts, until very recently, were taught to regard expatriation as the inevitable consequence of their sentence, and were detained in Millbank, usually for some months, waiting embarkation, they were reconciled to the discipline, however strict, by the knowledge that it would soon cease, and that it was only a necessary step towards all but absolute freedom in a colony. On the same grounds this treatment at Millbank being only a portion of a general plan, was of a temporary and penal, rather than a lengthened and reformatory character. Now, however, the circumstances being materially altered, and discharge from prison in this country becoming the rule, it is essential that a corresponding change in the treatment take place, with the view to preparing them to re-enter the world. Hence the necessity for establishing a system commencing with penal coercion, followed by appreciable advantages for continued good behaviour; and as the systematized classification, denoted by badges and placing small gratuities for industry to the credit of the deserving, had been found by experience in all the convict prisons to produce the most satisfactory results, the same principle has been extended to Brixton, under the following rules:—

Classification of Prisoners.

Classification of Prisoners.

The Prisoners are divided into four classes:—

First Class.
Second Class.
Third Class.
Probation Class.

Probation Class.

Regulations for Classification.

1. All prisoners on reception will be placed in the probation class. They will be confined in the cells of the old prison, in ordinary cases for a period of four months, and in special cases for a longer period, according to their conduct.

No prisoner in the probation class will be allowed to receive a visit.

May be sent back to the Probation Class.

2. Every prisoner having passed through the probation class is liable to be sent back thereto, and recommence the period of proba-

tion, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent, and with the sanction of a Director. Classification of prisoners.

Third Class.

3. On leaving the probation class the prisoners will be received into the third class.

Visit after two months in the Third Class.

4. No prisoner in the third class will be allowed to receive a visit until she has been well conducted for the space of two months in this class.

Third Class six months.

5. Prisoners whose conduct has been exemplary in the third class for a period of six months will be promoted to the second class.

Second Class six months.

6. Prisoners whose conduct has been exemplary in the second class for a period of six months will be promoted to the first class.

Badges.

7. The first and second classes will respectively be distinguished by badges marked No. 1, and No. 2.

Removal or Discharge on Licence.

8. No prisoner will be recommended for removal or discharge on licence until she has shown by her good conduct and industry that she deserves such an indulgence, or is fit to be entrusted with her liberty previous to the expiration of her sentence.

Prisoners may be Degraded.

9. The Superintendent, with the sanction of a Director, has the power to degrade a prisoner for the commission of an offence from the first class to the second class, or to the third class; and from the second class to the third class; and every prisoner so degraded from a class will necessarily forfeit any advantage for which she may have been recommended while in that class.

Position may be regained by Good Conduct.

10. A prisoner who has been degraded to a lower class may, however, by good conduct regain her position without passing the full time before mentioned in each class.

Thus, two months passed in the second class may qualify a prisoner for re-admission into the first class, and two months passed in the third class may qualify a prisoner for re-admission into the second class, provided during each of such periods of two months her conduct has been perfectly satisfactory.

Gratuities.

11. Gratuities will be credited to prisoners in the first and second classes, according to their industry and the work they perform, and not exceeding,

First class, from 8*d.* to 1*s.* per week.
Second ditto „ 6*d.* to 8*d.* „

This amount will be paid to the prisoners on their discharge, or laid out for their benefit, at the discretion of the Directors, and under such regulations as the Secretary of State may from time to time sanction. Gratuities.

Gratuities to be forfeited for Misconduct, &c.

Gratuities. 12. Prisoners misconducting themselves, or under punishment, or not executing their work or task to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, forfeit all claim to gratuities; and any prisoner who attempts to escape, or who shall be guilty of any act of violence or outrage, or who may be deemed incorrigible, shall be liable at the discretion of the Director to forfeit any gratuity which may have been previously placed to her credit.

Gratuity to Invalids, &c.

13. The cases of prisoners of advanced age, or who are invalids, or who have infants, or who, from any other circumstance, may be unable to perform work, when in the first and second classes, will be specially considered with a view to some small gratuity being credited to them, provided their conduct be in all respects satisfactory.

It can by no means be anticipated that entire reformation will result from any measures that may be adopted towards this class of prisoners, but a great point is gained when those who unhappily may not be actuated by higher motives, are brought habitually to feel that, while propriety and industry are rewarded by positive and tangible advantages, misconduct and idleness are accompanied by a considerable amount of personal discomfort. The means, however, at our command for improving, if not actually reforming, female convicts in prison, though carefully designed and faithfully executed, will be insufficient in many instances unless some asylum be found to receive them on their discharge from prison. The difficulties in the way of a woman of the character of the majority of these prisoners returning to respectability are too notorious to require description. They beset her in every direction the moment she is discharged, and drive her back to her former evil ways and bad associates if she be not rescued through the medium of a refuge from whence she may obtain service or employment.

Arrangement with the Refuge for the Destitute. With this view your Lordship has authorized my entering into a negociation with the Managers of the Refuge for the Destitute, an admirable institution which, for many years, has silently pursued its useful and unostentatious course of christian benevolence in receiving the outcasts of society and afterwards giving them effective assistance in obtaining employment, thus restoring them to the position they had forfeited or lost.

I have reason to hope that some arrangement advantageous alike to the Society and the Government may be concluded by which these objects may be satisfactorily provided for.

PARKHURST PRISON.

Employment and Instruction.

Change in routine.

The general routine, which underwent some change two years ago, as explained in former reports, has been steadily adhered to. Mr. Smith, the Chaplain, observes on its effects as follows:—

Extract from Chaplain's Report.

"With respect to the general wards and schools, the plans and routine upon which we acted during the year 1852 were carried out also during the past year; and the results still prove, what I have ever advocated, that an industrial education, combined with religious instruction and training, and accompanied with a mild and firm discipline, is that which is best adapted, by God's blessing, to correct the vicious, and to prepare them to gain an honest livelihood; and in my opinion the best thing that was ever done for our institution, was when you made arrangements for less time to be spent in school and more time to be occupied at labour. There must of course be difficulty in bringing any measure to bear upon such subjects as we have to deal with here, and not the least is, that of inducing those to be industrious who have always hated labour, and have resorted to thievery instead; perhaps the only way is to make their maintenance necessarily connected with a due amount of their labour.

"I have most gratifying reports to make of the conduct of the boys in school.

"The total number of those under instruction in the schools of the general wards during last year was 402; out of these, the number entered in the misconduct book for petty offences in school was 20; and the number reported to the governor for more serious offences, was 21; so that there were 382 who were not complained of for petty offences, and 381 who were not reported to the governor for grave offences. I have a good hope too that many of these boys act from a principle which will remain with them throughout life.

"The intellectual results are equally pleasing, and to show this, I will take the state of the 368 boys who remained in the senior schools at the end of last year. When they were received, 19 only per cent. could read well or tolerably, now there are 85 per cent.; at that time only 8 per cent. could spell well, 6 per cent. write well, and 8 per cent. cypher well; now 62 per cent. can spell well, 91 per cent. can write well, and 86 per cent. can cypher well. Again; at the time of reception of those 368 boys only 5 per cent. had a fair amount of general and scriptural information, and now they amount to 74 per cent.; I should add that the average time these boys have attended school here is 27 months, and that the time of schooling each week is 9 hours, without reckoning any drawbacks for sickness and other such causes.

"All who are acquainted with the extreme ignorance of criminal juveniles, and who have experienced the difficulty of implanting knowledge in the minds of youth in general, will agree with me that both masters and scholars must have been attentive and diligent.

"Our boys are very fond of reading, and our libraries are to them a great source both of instruction and amusement. Each boy gets

Extract from Chaplain's Report.

a fresh book once a week, and most of them contrive to go through it, by reading it at meals, and other such spare times.

"The evening class, to which boys are admitted after a continuation of four months' good conduct, kept up its numbers during the past year, and contained, at the end of the year, nearly two-thirds of our boys. They greatly prize the privilege of it, and much feel the deprivation when for any cause they are visited with it."

With respect to employment, Mr. Hall, the Governor, remarks :—

Extract from Governor's Report.

"To the cultivation of the farm and the trades pursued here in previous years has been added latterly the dressing of flax grown on the prison lands. This work (commenced under the instruction of a Belgian flax-dresser, temporarily engaged for the purpose) seems likely to prove useful and profitable as an in-door employment. I have found the prisoners whom I allotted to this occupation giving their attention cheerfully and intelligently to the work, in which some of them have already acquired more skill than might have been looked for after so short a period of training, and one of the assistant warders has qualified himself to supply with efficiency the place of the Belgian when the latter shall have left Parkhurst. After dusk in the afternoons and during wet days, the prisoners not at school have been engaged in knitting strong stockings for the use of prisoners who may be released on licence. The various industrial employments were pursued during the same numbers of hours daily as in the former year, and will be reported in detail by the steward. The number of boys in the probationary ward was much less than in any preceding year, and consequently a much larger proportion of the whole body of prisoners was available for industrial occupations."

The Steward enters into further detail on the subject of employment. He observes :—

Extract from Steward's Report.

"The industrial employment of the prisoners has been of the same character as that of last year; consisting of a great variety of work necessary to the cultivation of the prison-farm, by spade husbandry, now comprising upwards of 93A. including the care of the farm-yard on its present extended scale; the manufacture of all articles of clothing worn by the prisoners in the establishment, and in preparing the outfits of the prisoners sent abroad or liberated during the year, and the necessary repairs of all the prisoners' clothing and bedding throughout the prison.

"The prisoners employed as artificers were engaged in executing the new works, and ordinary repairs to the buildings ordered by the Surveyor-General; making and repairing carts and farming implements, &c., and doing all the necessary repairs upon the farm generally. A large class of prisoners were successfully employed as brick and tile makers, and the usual number as cooks, bakers, and washers."

With reference to the brickmaking, he goes on to say :—

"Considerable improvement has been manifested in this branch of the industrial occupation of the prisoners during the year, and a

large amount of work has been done, creditable alike to the prisoners and the officers immediately in charge. The facilities offered by the purchase of a horse to work the pug-mill allowed a larger number of prisoners to be actually engaged in moulding bricks and tiles than heretofore, and the satisfaction felt by the prisoners is shown both in the improved quality and quantity of the articles produced. Extract from Steward's Report.

"The daily average number of prisoners employed was 23, and they made during the year,—

Bricks for building purposes - - -	300,000
Drain tiles (large 9 in.) - - -	5,900
Ditto large and small for draining - -	80,000
Lime burnt - - - - - -	270 yards.

besides pans and ridge-tiles for building purposes, &c.

"During the winter months, and at times when not engaged in brick and tile making, the prisoners forming this class were employed in digging and tempering the clay and loam used in the yard.

"The principal part of the kiln-work, except burning (at which they assisted during the day only) was done by the prisoners, as well as the care and management of a small lime kiln, which was kept continually in use the greater part of the season.

"The re-building of the brick-kiln and the re-arrangement of the yard assisted materially in carrying on the work, the new kiln being larger than the old one, and in every way more convenient and useful.

"But for the extreme natural stiffness of the clay, even after the admixture of a considerable proportion of loam, very superior ware would be produced; however, as it is, the tiles are excellent, and the bricks are of a fair average quality."

And the agricultural labour and employment of artificer convicts on the works is thus alluded to by him:—

"In reporting upon this department for the past year, I have much pleasure in being able to state that a decided improvement has taken place in the manner in which the work has been done. What I said last year in my report upon this subject applies, I think, even more strongly this year, viz.: 'that with comparatively 'few exceptions, the prisoners did their work *steadily*, *cheerfully*, 'and *industriously*.' A large portion of them having become useful and, in many cases, efficient labourers, the general character of the work was decidedly superior to that of last or any previous year since I joined this establishment.

"The greater part of the farm may now be said to be effectually drained, and otherwise reclaimed, and the result speaks for itself. The land is more easily managed, works more freely, and, I scarcely need add, is greatly increased in value.

"With the exception of the failure of the potatoe crops (which was general in this part of the country), we had excellent crops, especially of roots.

"The ample supply of manure (liquid as well as solid), from the cattle and pig yards, the prison and barrack sewage, is the principal

Extract from Steward's Report.

cause of our success, as the soil is exceedingly poor and difficult to treat.

"Referring to my report of last year upon the flax grown here, I am happy to be able to state that we may now be said to have mastered the difficulties of steeping and dressing, having succeeded in producing flax of a very superior quality, and in a good and readily saleable condition. The party of prisoners employed at this work have made highly satisfactory progress, and arguing from what they have done, as well as the experience we have now gained upon the subject, I think we may safely extend the growth of flax, as affording useful as well as remunerative in-door employment for prisoners, especially during the winter months.

"The ordinary work of the farm-yard was carried on as heretofore by a party of prisoners, under the superintendence of a labourer in charge, in a satisfactory manner; it consisted principally in milking and feeding the cows, feeding and attending to the pigs (which averaged about 165 throughout the year), cleaning the cow-houses, piggeries, yards, &c., and a variety of other work connected with the care and management of cattle, and the duties of a farm-yard.

"The larger works performed under this head, during the year, in addition to that necessarily connected with preparing and cropping the land, attending to the crops, haymaking, harvesting, &c., &c. were as follows:—

21 acres of land drained.
100 yards of old hedge grubbed up.
14 acres of land trenched and double dug.
150 yards of old road dug up.
A portion of the main sewer from the prison and barracks cleaned out and remade on field No. 8.
A part of (A) ward parade dug up and drained; the clay and gravel removed, and replaced by good mould to form prisoners' gardens;

and a variety of other work on different parts of the farm, all calculated to increase the value and productiveness of the land, and also to afford useful and instructive agricultural training for the prisoners.

"The prisoners employed as artificers have rendered valuable assistance in their respective trades during the year, and as a natural consequence have themselves benefited largely by it.

"The ordinary repairs in this department throughout the establishment, which are considerable, have for the most part been executed by the prisoners, thereby saving the cost of hiring a large number of free labourers and mechanics. During the summer, the brick-kiln was re-built on an enlarged and more convenient plan. Two additional yards, with styes to each, were added to the farm buildings, and a great variety of other work connected with this department was also done in a manner creditable to the prisoners engaged.

"Upon the whole I cannot but look back upon the past year's operations in the industrial departments of the prison with feelings of satisfaction, both as regards the character, as well as the amount of work which has been performed."

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Conduct of prisoners.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been more satisfactory than I had ventured to anticipate under the circumstances of a sudden change which at once dissipated the hopes of the majority that at no distant period they would be embarked for the colonies with a ticket-of-leave.

The Governor thus refers to this point:—

Extract from Governor's Report.

"Taking the whole of the past year in review, I can report in favourable terms on the conduct of the prisoners, although there would have been no room for reasonable surprise if it had not been the case, for the year passed without any being released on tickets-of-leave from Parkhurst. This disadvantage kept the better inclined lads under the depressing influence of continually disappointed hopes, and afforded to the vicious and ill-disposed a plausible ground for taunting and discouraging their better behaved comrades, to whom they would sarcastically remark, 'Where is the use of 'striving to do well; you may just as well go on as we do, for you 'will not get your liberty any sooner by good conduct?' As boys are always ready credulously to receive and to yield themselves to the influence of statements made by their comrades, it could not be a subject of wonder that some who had striven zealously and resolutely for a considerable time to behave well in the midst of temptation, opposition, and scoffing from depraved associates, became at length disheartened, and, seeing no near prospect of release from prison, relaxed in their efforts to maintain uniformly and constantly a high standard of good conduct. This was remarkably the case during the summer months, from May to September, the season when boys have generally been embarked in former years with tickets-of-leave for the colonies. The disappointment and consequent restlessness of the prisoners then involved an increase of the reports for misconduct beyond the average number. When it became known in November that boys selected, under certain conditions, for licence, would be liberated in England, the opening this gate of hope produced a great and immediate diminution of the number of irregularities and transgressions of the rules.

Mr. Spear, the Chaplain of the junior ward, observes upon the same subject:—

Extracts from Report of Junior Ward Chaplain.

"The number of boys not once punished during the year was 116.

"In the months of May and July, a spirit of restlessness prevailed amongst them generally, in consequence of the question of transportation, then under the consideration of the Government, having delayed the removal of those boys whose conduct and period of detention had, according to previous custom, rendered them eligible for their liberty.

"This dissatisfaction on their part led to more serious offences thereby increasing our punishments; but by a firm and persevering exercise of the salutary discipline of the prison on each occasion, steadiness and good order were again restored, and con-

Extracts from Report of Junior Ward Chaplain.

tinued for the remainder of the year. A few discontented and evil-disposed boys were the leaders in these disturbances; half-a-dozen such characters is quite sufficient, at any time, to disturb the order of the prison; and it is only a matter of surprise, where there is such an assemblage of the very worst characters, so depraved and so hardened in their depravity, trained not in their homes but in the very sinks of vice,—the lowest class of theatres, dancing-rooms, beer-shops, and other vile places where the seeds of corruption have been forced, and all their evil passions matured by bad example, and by the exhibition of every iniquity made palatable to their vitiated tastes, that so many boys of such a class can be kept in the order they are in; but it is attributable to this, that every branch of our system harmonises,—the disciplinary, the educational, the industrial, and the moral all go hand in hand, each in its own sphere aiming at one great object, the real welfare of the boys. The system is very irksome to them when first they come, the idle do not like work, nor the unruly order; the wayward and ill-tempered do not like restraint, nor the obstinate contradiction; but generally the first or second year they become accustomed to the yoke: in a few instances it requires a longer period ere they submit to that course of discipline which they all in time experience to be for their good. There is one unavoidable evil with which we have always to contend, the constant influx, year after year, of new boys, which tends very much to keep the waters agitated, so that there is a continual doing and undoing going on, the evil striving against the good, and not unfrequently succeeding, thus requiring the same discipline to be kept up, which though firm and persevering is by no means severe, except in some few cases where we meet with a determined unbending disposition; and even then justice and kindness are blended together, that every punishment is followed up by judicious advice. More than this cannot be done, less ought not; and often have I heard boys express themselves satisfied that those who reported them and those who awarded the punishment were actuated by no other than kind feelings towards them, which I am persuaded is the case. But great patience and forbearance are necessary in dealing with the majority of them; they are so headstrong, so insolent when checked, so addicted to lying and deceit, that none but those who have had experience can form any idea of the great difficulty we have in meeting the various turnings of their evil tempers, and teaching them to act upon the principle of the fear and love of God, and not upon that of the fear and praise of man. I do hope that our labour is not altogether in vain; though we do not reap as much as we desire, yet I believe that the seed now sown will hereafter bring forth much fruit, 'the bread cast upon the waters will appear many days:' in this hope I labour, believing that our work shall not be in vain in the Lord; but for this we might often have reason to despair."

Some of the foregoing observations will show the great difficulty of dealing with the reckless and daring characters assembled at Parkhurst, and will, I trust, lead those who

expect that it ought to be an easy task to reform them all, or that the application of some favourite theory would do so, to appreciate the ameliorating influence of its discipline and instruction, and the exertions of the officers to secure to the boys the greatest amount of good that can be reasonably hoped for.

6th. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND DESTITUTION.

In my Second and Third Reports, embracing the periods up to 1847 and 1851, I endeavoured to point out some of the defects of the present system of dealing with juveniles, and some remedial measures were suggested.

Committals for short periods.

Experience appeared to have proved that committals for short periods to the ordinary discipline of a prison, so far from being calculated to repress crime, were more likely to promote it; that the practice had, in too many instances, the effect of exposing boys to various contaminating influences; and that even under the best management there were insuperable difficulties in the way of framing and carrying out within an ordinary prison any system of discipline suitable to the circumstances and objects.

In the usual course a juvenile criminal, after frequent re-committals, received a sentence of transportation, and with it the stigma and brand of a convict, which adhered to him for life. It not unfrequently happened, also, that such a sentence was passed upon him for some trifling offence, with the benevolent view of removing him from the pernicious influence of his home, and placing the power and the duties of his dissolute parents in the hands of the Government.

Neglected state of lowest classes.

All who have attentively considered the present neglected state of the lowest classes, and are at all aware of the magnitude of the evils resulting from it, will admit that, up to this period, a too narrow economy has caused a question of the highest social interest, and even of justice, to be subordinate to one of present *outlay*, I do not say of *economy*, because I believe it would be a wise economy to spend more in means of *prevention*, with a view to spend less in the *punishment*, of crime; and this would be effected by making proper provision for the training of those classes who are now virtually shut out from all the recognized means of suitable instruction, and are left to the unaided exertions of benevolence.

The lowest classes are in far greater need of the assistance of the State than those who are now within the influence of the instruction given in the National schools, and it would be for the interest of all concerned that assistance should be afforded, under such regulations as would facilitate and promote objects which have hitherto been left to the desultory efforts of individuals. Thanks to Lord Shaftesbury and others, whose names will go down to posterity in connexion with this most important subject, we have not now to inquire what is wanted, nor are we left in ignorance as to the means of obtaining it.

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nsportation.

As regards boys under sentence of penal servitude or transportation, the annual Reports on Parkhurst will fully explain the course of discipline to which they are subjected, and the way in which they are finally disposed of. But the question is, whether boys of ages varying from 9 to 14 or 15 ought to be so severely dealt with, or to have the brand of a convict put upon them, when, taking all circumstances into consideration, they have never had a chance of doing well. And it may also be asked, if they are the very worst of a bad and dangerous class, ought they to be placed in a better position as regards moral training and future prospects in life than is attainable by the most honest and well-conducted of the poorer classes?

If the Government be responsible for the administration of the sentence of the law on juvenile prisoners it is a clear duty that the utmost care should be taken that the course of discipline shall be directed to reform and prepare them for freedom; and no other course but that which is pursued at Parkhurst suggests itself. But the treatment and disposal of a small insulated section cannot be satisfactorily arranged without taking a comprehensive view of the condition of the whole body to which they have belonged, and extending to all those benefits which by an *inversion* of the proper order of things have been *forced* on a small proportion in consequence of their having violated the law.

Causes of Crime and Preventive Measures.

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asures.

Public attention is now becoming more alive to the importance of this subject, both as a moral obligation and as being calculated to diminish the enormous outlay in the punishment of crime and its attendant expenses.

The causes of crime are too numerous and too subtle to be fully exposed; but if steady and systematic efforts be directed against those prominent and undeniable causes

which are open to the face of day and capable of demonstration, the evils which now so loudly call for legislative interference, and for the strenuous exertions of every individual member of society interested in the welfare of his neighbourhood, will gradually yield.

Causes of crim and preventive meases.

It is very generally admitted by those who have had the best opportunities of forming an opinion that, making allowance for difference of circumstances between town and country, the main causes of crime are as follows:—

1. Drunkenness.
2. The total inadequacy of accommodation to secure the most ordinary decencies of life in the houses of the lower classes.
3. The demoralizing and vitiating effects of penny theatres, balls, concerts, and low places of amusement.
4. Facilities for disposing of stolen goods.
5. The want of any recognized means of education and industrial training for the lowest classes.

Many more co-operating causes might be designated, but the foregoing are each and all susceptible of abatement. They only require to be grappled with in a vigorous manner by the combined action of the legislative and local authority, and the efforts of benevolence, and more good would soon be effected than any one unacquainted with the magnitude of the evils would deem to be possible.

Mr. Thomson of Banchory House, near Aberdeen, whose name is associated with the very effective measures which have been brought into play through the agency of Sheriff Watson's schools at Aberdeen for suppressing juvenile delinquency, in a small but valuable work,* makes the following very forcible remarks on the subject:—

Extracts from a work by Mr Thomson of Banchory.

"It is not enough for society to reform criminals after they have led lives of crime for years; it has another and a greater, and, happily, it is also an easier work to accomplish, and that is, to *prevent* the growth of a population of juvenile offenders, ready and willing, year after year, to fill up the places of those who may have been reformed, or removed from the country. The work is not to cleanse the polluted stream after it has long flowed on in its pestilential course, but to purify the fountain whence it draws its unfailing supply.

"In order to get a right view both of our state as a nation, and of our duty in regard to our neglected juveniles, it is necessary to take a brief survey of the principal causes of crime amongst us, and likewise of the principal agencies at work to counteract them. Until we know something of both the one and the other, and the

* "Social Evils, their Causes and Cure."—Nisbet, 1852.

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various circumstances which foster the evil and repress the good, we are not prepared to form a just judgment of what we truly have to do: we cannot appreciate either the nature or extent of our work.

"The work we have to accomplish may, in general terms, be defined as the solution of the problem, 'How are we effectually and permanently to diminish for the future the numbers of our juvenile criminal population?' and it will be found to be two-fold—some things to be *undone*, and others to be *done*.

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norities.

"What we have to *undo* is whatever has a tendency to create or encourage offences; and unhappily not a few of our social arrangements and habits are of such a character that they may be fairly and justly described as most efficacious means of producing and fostering dangerous classes in the community. While such laws or habits are maintained and cherished we must expect to reap more or less of their natural fruit, whatever counteracting agencies may be kept in operation; and the work can never, while they exist, be satisfactorily accomplished, because, just as the curative or preventive measures take effect on the one hand so will the producing causes go on to supply a fresh population of juvenile offenders on the other.

"What we have to *do* is to devise and carry out such measures as shall take possession of all juveniles who may be placed in such circumstances as to be evidently preparing for a life of crime, or who may already have entered upon it, and keep hold of them until they have been trained up in the knowledge of the right way and fairly started in a course of well doing.

"That this is practicable, not even very difficult, is the great object of these pages to demonstrate, and the proof will not proceed upon the mere assertion of abstract principles, but upon *practical experience*, acquired first in one town, and gradually confirmed in others, and so simple as to be applicable to every place where neglected juveniles exist.

"One word of caution may be requisite. The supporters of industrial feeding schools, though perfectly confident in their efficiency for their proper ends, have no sympathy with those who hold the *perfectibility of human nature*.

"Human nature is in itself corrupt and sinful, and no work of man can change it. While the present state of probation continues, sin (or crime) must exist; but the great mission which God has given to those of His creatures who love Him and desire His glory, is to reduce the number of offenders against His laws; and, by His blessing on their endeavours, He enables them to a large extent to succeed. And this is precisely the object which the present movement on behalf of our outcast juveniles intended and fitted to attain. This much their supporters are confident they can do; and to ask or expect more from them is to demand impossibilities—it is to expect them to produce a state of things which cannot be 'until the times of restitution of all things.' What they *can* do presents a field of labour extensive enough and results attractive enough to

call to the work the best energies not only of Christian men but of mere philanthropists and political economists."

Extracts from a work by Mr. Thomson of Banchory.

First, as regards drunkenness, he observes :—

Drunkenness.

"Statistical returns show that the amount of money expended in intoxicating drinks of one kind or another in Great Britain is between 50 and 60 millions of pounds sterling per annum, a sum fully equal to the whole national revenue.

"Now such an enormous expenditure on any one object must produce a noticeable effect upon our social condition. Were such a sum annually expended on the reclaiming of waste land and the improvement of what is but partially cultivated, and the erection of comfortable dwellings, in a few years our whole island would be a garden of beauty and fertility.

"But what are the results produced?

"The physicians of our lunatic asylums tell us that intemperance is the cause of a large proportion of the cases of insanity.

"The medical officers of our infirmaries and dispensaries tell us that many diseases are caused, and more are made fatal, by habits of intemperance.

"The masters of our poor-houses tell us that they can trace the pauperism of most of their inmates to their own intemperance, or to that of their parents.

"The governors and chaplains of our prisons tell us that most of the crime in our goals is directly or indirectly caused by strong drink.

"Thus, in Preston prison, Mr. Clay reports as follows :—

"In 1846,	out of	1,105	cases, drink caused	453
"In 1847,	„	1,144	„ „	425
"In 1848,	„	1,471	„ „	408
"In 1849,	„	2,105	„ „	752

"And of the last year he adds, 'If the offences to which habitual drinking has ultimately led could be ascertained, I believe we should find that four-fifths of the recorded offences have sprung from it.

"The true cure for this is not directly within the power of Acts of Parliament, but is to be found in training up the rising generation with higher and better tastes than those for mere debasing sensual indulgences; and it is the work of the Churches rather than that of the Legislature; but much may be done to abate the evil by reducing the number of licensed public houses both in town and country, and by greatly raising the expense of strong drink."

The description he gives of the immediate results consequent on the diminution of the duty on whiskey in Scotland is especially deserving of attention, as the deplorable effect followed so closely on the alteration as to point out in an unmistakeable manner its originating cause. He remarks :—

nkenness in land and use.

"Scotland affords a melancholy proof of the effect of cheapening spirits to a people.

"In former years Scotland probably was, and certainly did boast, aye, and still boasts, of being the most religious portion of the empire. It was formerly, at least, in the lower classes, the most sober and temperate of the three kingdoms; but one single financial measure changed the whole aspect of the land. In 1825 the duty on whiskey was greatly reduced; intemperance began to increase, and, in the 27 years which has since elapsed, the consumption has become nearly *fivefold* greater; crime, disease, and death have increased in similar proportion; and the sober, religious Scotland of other days is now *proved*, by its consumption of spirits, to be, without exception, the most drunken nation in Europe."

With respect to the drinking habits of the lower classes of the people, and other causes of crime, Mr. Kingsmill observes:*—

arks of Kingsmill ne causes ime.

"Of the 28,752 prisoners tried at the last year's (1851) assizes and sessions in England, 10,000 may be put down, without fear of exaggeration, as having being brought to their deplorable condition, directly or indirectly, by the public house; whilst of the 90,963 summary convictions 50,000, I fear not to state, were the result of the drinking habits of the individuals themselves or their parents, producing poverty, idleness, vagrancy, &c. Yet, as I am led to think, the evil results of drunkenness are to be looked for elsewhere, even more abundantly than in prisons, especially among women. Drunkenness is, in truth, a monster evil in the land—a drain upon the national resources, a stain upon the character of England, a plague in the midst of us, more fatal than any malady which ever visited our shores. Not one single vice contributes more towards filling with wretched inmates the poorhouse, the hospital, the asylum, and the goal.

"Next to the drinking habits of the people, as an obvious source of crime, may be reckoned the different licensed places of amusement—pleasure gardens, dancing and concert rooms, night saloons, &c. Many who drank deeply of the pleasures of sin in the metropolis, and ended their miserable career in the prison, have given me full descriptions of these places and their consequences. The worst will not bear recital in pages intended for general perusal.

ıy theatres.

"The records of the prison-house, if fully analyzed, would show that the *first penny or the first pound* taken by a son from his parent, or abstracted by the young man from his master's desk, is for the theatre, not for the public-house. But youth, being corrupted by the pleasures of sin, drunkenness follows, and becomes the associate or the substitute of licentiousness, and completes the ruin. Money becomes indispensable, and it is gotten by some desperate and wicked means, at the possibility of which a few

* "Chapters on Prisons and Prisoners."—Longman and Co., London.

months before the mind would have recoiled with indignation, like that of Hazael, when reproached by the prophet: 'Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing?'"

Again, as regards the dwellings of the destitute, he observes:—

Remarks of Mr. Kingsmill on dwellings of the poor.

"The physical condition of the poor cannot be viewed as separated from the moral. The want of a proper dwelling-place for the working man is one of his greatest trials, and is as injurious to his spiritual as to his bodily health. The crowding together of a whole family in one room weakens domestic virtue, destroys all self-respect, modesty, and delicacy of feeling, and utterly removes all opportunities for self-improvement. A home which is miserable from physical or moral causes is the half-way house to the gin-palace or beer-shop. The pestiferous, overpowering atmosphere of the dwellings of the poor in London and elsewhere does undoubtedly generate the thirst for intoxicating drink, and so leads to crime and greater misery. The working classes, when placed in proper lodging-houses, are as remarkable for sober and domestic habits as the inhabitants of our courts and alleys are for drunkenness, immorality, and crime.

"Sanitary reform is moral reform: every one can do something in this work in his parish and neighbourhood, and he is bound to do his utmost—the health, the lives of the poor, are involved; yea, their morals, and, in no small measure, their eternal interests."

On this subject Mr. Thomson states his opinion:—

Mr. Thompson's remarks on the Dwellings of te Poor.

"It is impossible for children to be brought up as Christian children ought to be, when huddled together, male and female, old and young, like pigs in a stye; and yet this revolting expression is not too strong to designate the dwellings of tens of thousands in our land.

"How many of our honest industrious artisans have only one apartment, or, at most, a room and a closet, for father and mother, and grown-up sons and daughters!

"The low lodging-houses, to which even respectable persons are sometimes constrained to betake themselves, have been exhibited in their true colours by Mr. Mayhew in his *London Labour and the London Poor.*

"'It is difficult to say whether these dens of horror are most injurious to the bodies or the souls of those who frequent them.

"'This, however, is an evil which admits of more easy remedy than many others; for it has been clearly demonstrated that there is no better or safer investment for capital than in the form of lodging-houses and dwellings for the working classes.'"

He further remarks the mischievous effects of penny theatres, balls, concerts, &c.:—

Penny theatres &c.

"They present almost irresistible attractions; and the annals of juvenile delinquents are full of cases of petty thefts committed in order to procure the penny or twopence required for admission.

"Even if the price of admission be honestly obtained the scenes to which the youthful spectator is there introduced are understood to be of the most flagitious and depraving nature, calculated only to inflame the passions, and deaden every virtuous feeling.

"The magistrates of Edinburgh have, by their Local Police Act, the power of shutting up all such places, and, by wisely and firmly exercising that authority, have prevented a large amount of evil experienced in other towns where no such power exists. Mr. Clay, of Preston, in his Report for 1850, speaks thus of them (p. 51) :— 'Singing-rooms and dancing-rooms are training up boys and girls to familiarity with vice in every shape.' He sent two of his officers to visit one of them. Their report describes 700 boys and girls collected together to have their bodies poisoned with smoke and drink, and their minds poisoned with ribaldry and obscenity. Can any one have a doubt that the evil wrought in such a singing-room in a single night outweighs all the good that can be effected by a dozen Sunday-schools in a year?"

The receivers of stolen goods also come in for their share, and the part they play is thus described :—

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"This profession is for the sole purpose of making money by the crimes of others; and it offers every facility to the thief and robber for the disposal of his plunder. Not only do they give this important aid, but it frequently comes out at criminal trials that receivers actually point out places where plunder is likely to be found, furnish the means of procuring it, and send out parties, especially juveniles, who are their most profitable customers, to effect the robbery they have planned.

"These places are perfectly known to the police. Why should they be tolerated? Were they effectually put down then thieving on a large scale must necessarily cease, for then it would be no longer profitable: it would, in fact, be useless, except to the very small extent to which articles of stolen property could be used personally by the thief, without the certainty of immediate detection.

"The police, if authorized, could break them up in every town in a very few days. Is it wise and prudent to suffer them to exist?"

Industrial Schools for the Destitute Classes.

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The foregoing observations on the prominent causes of crime are sufficient to indicate the remedies which might be applied in obviating them, but there are measures of prevention lying at the very foundation of our social arrangements which, until very recently, have been left wholly disregarded and uncared for. I allude to some organized and adequate means for the education and industrial training of the destitute classes.

Proposed District Schools in England.

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Various measures for improving the organization of the schools annexed to the workhouses have been resorted to

apparently without much success, which has led to the consideration of plans having for their object the withdrawal of children from these last establishments and the assembling of them in district schools, to be erected by the parish unions, associated in greater or smaller number, within determined limits. Facilities have been afforded for this purpose in the Acts 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, and 10 & 11 Vict. c. 83. But as they only contain *permissive* and not *compulsory* powers they have not come into general operation. They are, however, similar in principle to those introduced into Belgium, by which schools of reform are substituted for mendicity establishments. District schools

The Reports of the Poor Law Commissioners in 1840, and those of the Inspectors of Schools, offer much that is interesting. They do not confine themselves to pointing out the evils and abuses, but also indicate and discuss the remedies; and, amongst these, they range in the first order the institution of *district schools*, in which agriculture and gardening, combined with certain industrial and sedentary occupations, should be introduced as a necessary part of education.

The subject is so important in its bearing on the prevention of crime that I cannot omit to profit by the valuable suggestions and opinions of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and express my entire concurrence in them. Subjoined is an extract referring to the leading points, from the Report of the Rev. H. Moseley, dated February 1852.

"When the Poor Law Board abolished the system of education by apprenticeship, they took upon themselves the responsibility of providing some better form of education. Every workhouse was accordingly required to provide a schoolmaster who should educate the children. For which purpose they were to be completely separated from the adults, and instructed for at least three hours every day. Pauper education under the new Poor Law board.

"This system had, however, conspicuous defects.

"'Great mischief,' says Mr. Stuart, in his report on the Blything incorporation, 1833, 'is done by familiarizing the minds of the children to the restraints of the workhouse, which destroys all reluctance to being sent back to it in after-life.

"It is impossible not to feel that Mr. Tufnell speaks in measured terms of a system like this, when in 1849 he says of it, 'The experience of this year has still further convinced me of the hopelessness of expecting any general or permanent benefit to arise from the training of pauper children, as long as they remain within the precincts of the union workhouse.'

"But the most striking point of view in which the present arrangement appears defective is, *the impossibility of uniting with* Suitable industrial training cannot be

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it the suitable industrial training of the children. The labourer's cottage, however bad a school in other respects, has this advantage, that it is a good place for the industrial training of his children; he knows the importance to them of being brought up to labour. I have myself known parents—capable of making sacrifices that their children may go to school, and willing to do so if they thought it for their welfare,—yet object to do so after their children were of an age to work, lest, as they said, 'they should not take kindly to labour.'

"The example of industry which a labourer's cottage affords,—his watchful eye lest habits of idleness should grow upon his children,—and the exigencies of the household, which claim that all its members should contribute to the common fund which feeds and clothes all, make of it a school of industry; and, perhaps, the best school in which industry can be learned.

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"This exclusion of industrial training is contrary to the spirit and intention of the Poor Law Board, as is apparent from their orders and regulations; but it is a necessary result of the existing state of things. 'Industrial training' (says Mr. Jelinger Symons), 'according to the spirit of the Poor Law orders,' * * * * 'can never be attained whilst the children remain in the workhouses, without such inconvenience and expense as make it hopeless.' This remark applies especially to the boys. 'The several employments of the boys reared in workhouses' (says Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, Report of 1841), 'must, it is believed, in the great majority of instances, be of a description that does not admit of previous training or tuition within the workhouse.'

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"In the great majority of workhouses the children are stated to have no industrial training at all. Where they have, it is commonly of a sedentary kind. 'They are sometimes taught a little shoemaking or tailoring; the best of their occupations are carpentering or book-binding; but in many cases they made hooks and eyes, or sort bristles, and pick oakum. A boy thus brought up' (says Mr. Bowyer) 'is unfitted for an agricultural labourer; he can neither dig, hoe, nor plough; is puzzled with harness, and afraid of a horse. Any hard or continuous labour exhausts his body and wearies his mind. He has formed a completely false conception of the life that awaited him.'

"'An orphan or deserted child educated from infancy to the age of 12 or 14 in a workhouse' (says Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth) 'if taught reading, writing, and arithmetic only, is generally unfitted for earning his livelihood by labour.'

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"If to other children, then especially to these, other than sedentary occupations, freedom, exercise, and the open air are necessary to healthy physical development and growth.'

"'Hence,' (says Mr. Tufnell, in 1847-48,) 'with a view to securing the health of the boys, garden or field labour is, I am satisfied, superior to most others.' 'I find a great unanimity,' says Mr. Symons (1849), 'as to the kind of industrial labour deemed the fittest for boys by guardians who reflect on the subject. Spade husbandry is almost invariably chosen, not only on account of

the return derivable from it, but from its aptness for developing moral character as well as bodily strength and health.'

" 'The introduction of industrial training' (says Mr. Bowyer, 1849) 'has been everywhere attended by a marked improvement in the appearance and bodily vigour of the boys; and their progress in their studies, so far from being retarded by it, has generally been promoted, notwithstanding the reduction in the number of hours devoted to instruction.' And (Mr. Browne, 1849) 'industrial training for boys ought, I am convinced, to consist in the cultivation of land. It is remarkable that boys employed in field-work make greater progress than those who are not so employed, although the latter may give to study nearly twice as much time as the former.' Industrial training most suitable.

" To break, then, the link which in the mind of the pauper child binds him to the workhouse as a home, which associates it in his mind with the state of life allotted to him and his destiny,—to take from him the stamp and impression of it,—and to emancipate him from the regimen of its course of thought and standard of opinion, —to free him from its pestilent associations and evil example,—and, above all, to prepare him to take his place in the ranks of independent industry, by a judicious course of industrial training,—for all these objects a substitute is needed for the workhouse school. A substitute is needed for the workhouse school.

" This fact has received a practical recognition from the Legislature in the Act of 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, which provided for the formation of school districts and district pauper schools where the children should be collected from the workhouses of the district, instructed in such useful knowledge as is suitable to their condition, and trained to industry.* District pauper schools provided for by the Act of 7 & 8 Vict.

" This Act gave to the Poor Law Commissioners power to form school districts. But it affixed certain limits of area and population, and it provided that the expense of starting, to be borne by the unions of the district, should not exceed one-fifth of the entire annual expenses of those unions; provisions which rendered the Act inoperative; the limitations were impracticable, and no school could be built for the money. In 1847 an Act was passed removing the limitation as to cost, but depriving the Commissioners of their power to erect the school without the consent of the guardians or a majority of them.

" This new condition has rendered the new Act nearly as inoperative as the old one. Six district schools only have been formed in the entire country. In other respects the declared intentions of the Legislature remain without effect. 'It is obvious' (says Mr. Temple), 'that the reasons for the establishment of district schools are not of a nature to be readily appreciated by Boards of Guardians.' The object of such schools is national; their operation, to be successful, must cover a large surface, and extend over a long period; and their results, however certain, are remote, belonging rather to posterity than ourselves. Considerations of this class are

* " This first Act was passed in 1844. It was unquestionably the result of the able report of the assistant commissioners published in 1841; particularly Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth's account of the Norwood Industrial School."

not likely to have weight with Boards of Guardians. The operation of such Boards is local, isolated, and independent, and their function is temporary, having in view the present necessities of the poor, and the protection of the present ratepayers. It has nothing to do with posterity.

ıe erection of model school industry pro- ded for by e Minutes of 46.

"With reference to the probable occupation of the students of your normal school, as masters, at some future time, of district schools, your Lordships provided, by your Minutes of 1846, for the erection, in connexion with it, of 'a model school of industry for the pauper children of some of the London unions.' It is to be hoped that your intentions in this respect will ere long be carried into effect. Nothing can be more important than to give to your students the benefit of that experience which such a school would offer, or to the country the model of a pauper school conducted on sound principles.

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"There were on the 1st of January 1852, in the 597 unions of England, 40,557 children, giving an average of 68 children of both sexes for each workhouse a number which had been annually diminishing. Of these there are 21,038, being 51⅔ per cent. of the whole, to whom the State stands in the place of a parent; they being orphans, or deserted, or the children of paupers not able to work. It is to create teachers for the education of these,—made children of the State by the law and providence of God, and by the common consent and practice of all ages and nations,—and of those others made destitute by the vices or the misfortunes of their parents, whom the State has adopted, that your Lordships have erected this training school.

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"In the training of teachers for that object, labour is an essential element. Teachers of industry must practise it, and must be inured to it. A schoolmaster unable to work would be almost as much misplaced in his field garden as one unable to read and write would be in his school."

Distinction between Schools suitable for the Destitute Classes and Prisons for Juvenile Criminals.

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It will be almost impracticable, having due regard to reformation, to create more than a nominal distinction in the treatment requisite in pauper schools and that of district prisons for the correction and industrial training of juvenile criminals, and it would appear desirable not so create *more establishments* than *are absolutely necessary*. Any attempt to refine too much by maintaining nice distinctions would, I fear, only tend to complicate measures, which, if simplified, might be brought practically to bear upon the enormous amount of evil which has to be attacked.

I feel some hesitation in offering an opinion upon a subject on which I have little practical knowledge or information; but my impression is, that, as a general principle, all schools and industrial establishments for the destitute should be

considered as of one class. This would include all district or pauper schools attached to parochial unions—the present ragged schools and such establishments as Red Hill, Stretton-on-Dunsmoor, Quatt, Smith-street, Westminster, Sheriff Watson's Aberdeen Schools, and any others devoted to the moral and industrial training of that lowest class of the population who have no means whatever of providing for themselves.

Prisons for juvenile criminals.

With respect to juvenile criminals, I have already stated my opinion that there should be district prisons or penal schools, with appropriate discipline.

As regards discipline in the pauper and penal schools respectively, I should take Parkhurst as a model for the latter, and the arrangements at Red Hill, Aberdeen, Rhuyselle de, and Mettray, as a guide on which to frame discipline suitable for the former.

Very different conditions will, however, have to be dealt with in counties and in large towns. The scattered population of the former cannot be so conveniently collected as where the numbers are more concentrated; the evils are, however, of less magnitude.

Attendance schools.

As regards the means of obtaining attendance, I can offer no opinion; but I am satisfied that the practice established by Sheriff Watson at Aberdeen has been attended with the very best results: and if measures for uniting the persuasive effects of feeding with instruction could be matured and extended, I conceive that it would afford the means of making a greater inroad upon crime in large towns than has ever been effected.

"The attendance at the school," says Mr. Thomson, "is wholly voluntary; but the child who is absent from morning hours receives no breakfast; absent from the forenoon hours, receives no dinner; and if absent from the afternoon, receives no supper. And, influenced by these attractions, the attendance on the whole is excellent—better than at an ordinary day-school."

Treatment of Juvenile Criminals.

The Committee of the House of Commons on Prison Discipline, 1850, came to the following resolution:—

Resolution of House of Commons Committee.

"That on the interesting question of what system of prison discipline is best adapted to juvenile offenders, this Committee has not received sufficient evidence to enable them to offer distinct recommendations; but they are of opinion that a larger amount of industrial training and reformatory discipline may advantageously be adopted in their case than in that of ordinary criminals."

On the subject of "juvenile" criminals, Mr. Fletcher, late one of Her Majesty's inspectors of schools, observes.

in a pamphlet on "The Farm School System of the Continent:"—

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"That it is no small subject of solicitude to which it is desired to rouse the public attention, will appear from the fact that the number of prisoners in the gaols of England and Wales classed as "juvenile" in the prison inspectors' returns was, in the course of the year 1849, no fewer than 12,955; of which number 1,431 were under 12 years of age, 2,912 from 12 to 14, and the remaining 8,617 from 14 to 17. Although these were not in prison for the whole year, it must be concluded that there is more than this amount of juvenile population constantly on the verge of commitment, and virtually thrown upon society in a criminal character."

In the endeavour to frame a system calculated to grapple with the whole of the difficulties which have to be provided for, great care will be necessary. It would appear highly inexpedient to tamper with the connexion which should exist between *crime and punishment*, and equally so to adopt any measures having a tendency to remove the distinction between *crime and poverty.*

In reply to the following question from Lord Brougham's Committee, "Does any amendment of the law, or any change in its execution, occur to you as adapted to the case of young offenders?" Lord Chief Justice Denman observed:—

l Chief ice Den- 's remarks.

"Perhaps this is the most important branch of criminal law; for the age inquired of is that at which the habits are formed, and the path of life is chosen. I hold the only legitimate end of punishment to be to deter from crime; but I think I perceive in some of the theories of benevolent men such a mode of administering the criminal law as to encourage instead of deterring."

Mr. Baron Alderson, in reply to the same question, thus stated his opinion:—

Baron erson's re- ks.

"I think the administration of the law as to juvenile offenders requires much amendment. We want prisons appropriated to them, in which they should be subjected to a paternal but severe discipline, and that not for short but for long periods, subject, however, to remission on amendment. I do not think it would be in accordance with the spirit of our institutions to have such terms of imprisonment indefinite, as some have suggested, or dependent upon a system like a debtor and credit account, in which the prisoner has appeal if the account be unfairly kept. They should be *definite,* although *long* periods. In connexion with this, I would desire to see a minimum punishment fixed by the Legislature, in order that injudicious magistrates may not indulge their spurious humanity *at the expense of the public and the criminal.*"

All the experience gained since that time appears in favour of some such plan. The Select Committee of the House of

Commons, to whose valuable report I have referred, recommended the establishment of district prisons at the national cost for the reception of prisoners under sentence for periods exceeding twelve months. It was, also, the opinion of the Committee that the management of such prisons should be under the control of Government, and it was suggested that an alteration of the law might be usefully made, in order to substitute, in many cases, for short terms of transportation, longer terms of imprisonment than are now passed. Recommendations of House of Commons Committee.

If these resolutions were carried into effect, it would afford increased facilities for providing suitable accommodation for juveniles; or separate prisons having similar objects in view might be erected for them as originally proposed, and the discipline might be assimilated to that of Parkhurst.

Liability of Parents or Parishes.

I have observed in a former Report that—

"If the advantages gained by a boy in being committed to a penal school were appreciated by him, they would be so great as apparently to offer a direct inducement to commit crime for the purpose of obtaining them; and when it is considered how heavily the maintenance of a family presses on the poor, it might be anticipated that parents would even be led to encourage their children in crime, and that the course most likely to obviate these objections would be to render parents or parishes *liable for the expense of maintenance.* Under such circumstances the honest labourer, whilst exercising his discretion in the education of his children and deriving advantage from their labour, would see those who were disposed to neglect their families compelled to take care of them, or to pay others for doing so." Liability of parents or parishes.

There would, however, I fear, be great difficulty in the general enforcement of any such liability as against the parent, but if the parishes were liable there can be no doubt it would operate as a strong stimulus to all concerned. Each fresh demand would lead to the issue of peremptory orders on the part of local authorities, and much activity in the subordinates.

As it is very generally admitted that much of that which requires remedy among the crowds of children who infest streets of large towns is the result, to some extent, of neglect on the part of parents or local authorities, it would appear just that the State should not be called upon to bear the expenses of such neglect.

The Government now pay a large sum to meet the costs of trial and maintenance of prisoners; and it would be a proper distinction, if, instead of paying the whole, the

parents or the immediate locality were held responsible for at least a portion of the expenses.

On this subject Mr. Thomson observes,—

tracts from . Thomson's ocial evils, ir causes and ir cure."

"Another alteration required is to enforce on able, but careless and wicked parents, the duty which lies upon them to feed and educate their children. This can be best accomplished by making the Poor Law Board or Union, or the Prison Boards in Scotland, liable for the expense to the industrial school in the first instance, but with recourse against the parents who are neglecting the first and greatest of their duties.

"Power must also be given to send to school all *neglected* children—all found loitering in streets and lanes—whose parents take no charge of them, but leave them to grow up as they may, untutored and untaught, save in the practice of crime. If the parents neglect to perform their bounden duty, then the State may properly step in, *loco parentis*, and do the needful work; and surely this is no unjustifiable interference with the parental authority—it is only saying to the parent 'if you will not discharge the duty you owe to your child, both in the sight of God and of man, we, the public, will do it for you; we will not suffer your child to grow up a torment to himself and to all around him; we would much rather you did your duty yourself, but if you *will not*, then *we must*.'

"By law, the burden of uncared-for pauper children falls at present on the workhouse, but the poor-law authorities are not entitled to expend their money, unless under their own immediate control; and power must be given them to do so, through the medium of industrial school managers. This will be as advantageous as it is economical. Better for the public, who must eventually pay in one form or other, to maintain the child in an industrial school at 4*l*. a year, than in a poor-house at 10*l*. or 12*l*., especially as the smaller expenditure gives every prospect of making him a useful member of the community, and the larger gives little hope of ever raising him above the pauper class."

A good old Saxon principle, difficult to enforce in the present day, is adverted to by Mr. Carleton Tufnell in his report on Parochial Union Schools for 1851. He says:—

racts from Carleton hell's port.

"Guardians are not always so open to considerations of ultimate as of immediate economy; and many a pauper who now, before his death, costs his parish 100*l*. or 200*l*., might have lived without relief, had a different education, represented perhaps by the additional expense of a single pound, been bestowed upon him in his youth. This is strictly retributive justice; and I think it would be good policy to increase its effect, and would give a prodigious stimulus to the diffusion of education, if the expense of every criminal, while in prison, were reimbursed to the country by the parish in which he had a settlement. What a stir would be created in any parish by the receipt of a demand from the Secretary of State for the Home Department for 80*l*. for the support of two

criminals during the past year! I cannot but think that the locality where they had been brought up would be immediately investigated, perhaps some wretched hovels, before unregarded, made known, and means taken to educate and civilize families that had brought such grievous taxation on the parish. The expense of keeping criminals, as of paupers, must be borne somewhere; and it seems more just that it should fall on those parishes whose neglect has probably caused the crime than on the general purse."

Disposal of Juvenile Criminals.

Disposal juvenile criminals.

The real difficulty with criminals will arise on the expiration of their sentences; for it will be of little avail to instruct them or even destitute children, unless they are assisted, or satisfactorily disposed of on discharge. In making any such provision, however, for criminals, we encounter the objection made by Lord Denman, and a very serious one it is, when a boy's success in life may be said to originate in the commission of crime.

Morally and socially, a great advantage would be secured by placing a boy in a situation and circumstances in which he could afterwards earn an honest livelihood; and I think this consideration should outweigh difficulties and objections, which, perhaps, after all, would not have so much influence on the criminal population as might be anticipated. I should be disposed, therefore, to make the trial, and preserve the deterring effect of a sentence by subjecting the offender to a long course of discipline.

A certain proportion of boys who have been subjected to corrective discipline and instruction for periods of from one to three years might, after due inquiry as to the means of support and employment, be disposed of in this country. The efforts of Mr. Wright, of Manchester, prove this. The experience of the convict prisons, from which men are occasionally discharged, is also in favour of it; but I think the main opening will be in emigration.

Disposal of boys in this country.

In considering the measures necessary for the final disposal of the boy, more difficulties would, however, arise in an attempt to obtain satisfactory employment either at home or abroad, if he were sent direct from a prison, than if he were sent from an industrial school.

Boys to pass from district prisons to pauper schools.

To obviate this, I would recommend that a prisoner, having gone through a certain period of his sentence, in a district prison or penal school, sufficient, as a general rule, for his correction, and the acquirement of industrious habits, a portion of the sentence might be advantageously remitted, not only with a view to obtain the power of imposing conditions on his release, but to operate as an encouragement

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during the time he was under discipline. I should, therefore, propose that a boy should pass from a district prison to the district school, and be disposed of from thence on the plan now in operation at Red Hill.

Assuming that there were only one class of schools for paupers, an objection might be taken to this plan on the ground that children of honest but poor parents would thus become mixed up with criminal boys. If evil is to be apprehended from such a course, it might be greatly checked by classification; but, practically, I do not think much inconvenience would result. I found this opinion upon the experience of the Philanthropic at Redhill, and upon some acquaintance with the character of the boys at Parkhurst.

A further reason against the validity of such an objection would be, that any boy, on discharge from prison, is entitled to go to his parish school, and to mix with all who attend there; or, if destitute, he is taken into the workhouse, or would be sent to a district industrial school, as a matter of course.

There appears no reason why the same facilities should not be afforded in a systematic manner. My own impression is, that a boy who has gone through one or two years strict *discipline* at a penal school or prison would be more exemplary in his conduct, more tractable, and, in all respects, better conducted than the class of pauper children in such a school, who had not undergone such previous discipline and instruction.

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erious crimes.

In saying this, however, I would qualify it by observing that I assume that such as were convicted of serious crimes, and the few prisoners who proved to be incorrigible, under a long sentence of imprisonment, would be specially dealt with, and not sent to the pauper school at all.

The Act 17 & 18 Vict. cap. 86, for the better care and reformation of youthful offenders in Great Britain, is a first step in the right direction, and, if due effect be given to its provisions, it may be anticipated that many of the more crying evils, which have been so long endured, may be diminished.

8th. CONSTRUCTION OF PRISONS, AND MEANS OF ENFORCING HARD LABOUR.

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No alteration of any importance has suggested itself for improving the construction of prisons.

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I have observed in a former report that recent experience appears to indicate that the division of the exercising yards, and the separate stalls in chapel, might be dispensed

with. Their chief value consists in preventing recognition; but, excepting in the case of prisoners from large cities and towns, this is not an object of great importance, as the separation on discharge of prisoners in the country is sufficient to prevent the inconvenience which might arise where they would be congregated in large towns, and would have the opportunity of recognizing each other.

Uniform system of discipline in all prisons.

The great object at present appears to be to make the most of the extended facilities which have been gained for the introduction of *a uniform system of discipline in all prisons*, and for giving effect to the resolutions of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, in respect to enforcing separate confinement alike on the tried and the untried, and, in all cases, to carry into effect the sentence of the court in regard to hard labour.

The Committee of the House of Commons made the following resolution, bearing on the question of individual separation, combined with the enforcement of hard labour:

Resolution of House of Commons Committee on hard labour.

"That hard labour is not incompatible with individual separation, and that where they have been tried in combination, as in the county prison at Leicester, the effect has been remarkable in the decrease of the number of committals, especially under the Vagrant and Malicious Trespass Acts."

Pentonville cells not well adapted for hard labour.

Cells of the construction of those at Pentonville are, however, scarcely adapted for hard labour, especially during the summer months; and I think a continuous shaft, with separate crank handles, arranged in an open shed, divided into small compartments by corrugated iron partitions, will be found preferable either to the single hard labour machines or to the treadwheel.

Where machines have been already introduced into cells the means of admitting more fresh air through the windows will be desirable. The ventilation in the new prisons, when properly worked, is amply sufficient for sedentary employment, but real hard labour can only be carried out conveniently where there exists a free current of air.

As regards the general question of enforcing hard labour, concerning which there is reason to believe that much misapprehension still exists, I would observe that the 4 Geo. 4. c. 64. s. 10. provides as follows:—

Clause in Act of Parliament on hard labour.

"Due provision shall be made in every prison for the enforcement of *hard labour* in the cases of such prisoners as may be sentenced thereto, and for the *employment* of the prisoners. The means of hard labour will be provided, and the *material* requisite for the *employment* of prisoners shall be purchased under such regulations as may be made for that purpose by the Justices in General or Quarter Sessions assembled."

The 8th rule further provides that,

"Every prisoner sentenced to hard labour shall, unless prevented by sickness, be employed so many hours every day, not exceeding ten, exclusive of the time allowed for meals, as shall be directed by the rules and regulations to be made under this Act."

In these rules will be observed the wide and proper distinction which should exist between the treatment of a prisoner under sentence of hard labour,—as adverted to in the foregoing Act—and one who is entitled to employment, such as a prisoner in separate confinement before trial, under the provisions of the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56.

It may be difficult to mark precisely the line of demarcation where hard labour ends and employment begins; but it is reasonable to suppose that it was contemplated in the Act that *hard labour* should be strictly *penal* in its character; and I am confirmed in this opinion by what I believe to be the fact, that treadwheels were first introduced into prisons immediately subsequent to the passing of the Act, and were then used for enforcing such a sentence.

I was led to recommend hand cranks as a means of hard labour from their affording a better opportunity of securing the advantage of separate confinement than under circumstances where it might be necessary to remove the prisoner from his cell to the treadwheel, and from their being more economical in the first outlay than the erection of treadwheels where they did not already exist.

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rd labour.

In connexion with this question is one which is frequently adverted to, viz., that the labour should be made *profitable;* and that, as regards the moral training, it would be of advantage to render it *useful and attractive* to the prisoner.

With respect to profit, the experience gained in applying the collective power of a treadwheel to the manufacture of flour, or other purposes, is, I believe, unfavourable.

I fully admit the moral advantages to be gained by a long course of industrial training; but I conceive that this can only be obtained by the almost entire sacrifice of the distinction between *employment* and *hard labour*, and is not, therefore, suitable for short sentences.

It will be in the experience of all who are practically acquainted with the subject, that no ordinary occupation can be enforced to the extent of hard labour as contemplated by the sentence of the Court, or so as to be an effective punishment. It is not the value of the labour, but the question of whether it is adapted for promoting the main object of the sentence, which should be considered, and, as

far as I am enabled to form an opinion, no labour will be found so productive in prisons as that which is calculated to deter others and the individual himself from subjecting themselves to imprisonment. This main object cannot be accomplished by amusing prisoners by such employment as will only serve to lessen the tedium of their confinement.

Lord Denman, in his reply to Lord Brougham's queries, in 1847, remarked:—

Lord Denman's observations on instruction in Prisons.

"I greatly dread the effect of giving them benefits and privileges which they never could have hoped for but from the commission of crime. I own myself *extremely jealous of the gratuitous instruction of the young felon in a trade,* merely because he is a felon, and of the displacement of the honest man from employment by *his* success in thus obtaining it."

As regards adults, I conceive the principle objected to by Lord Denman would be much stronger. If the reformation of a prisoner were *the sole object* to be attained, there could be no question on the advantage of abolishing every thing in the shape of *penal* labour; but the reformation of any number of prisoners, unless the discipline to which they had been subjected had been distasteful and severe, would never deter *others* from crime, nor be regarded in the light of an exemplary punishment.

Lord Denman, in the reply from which I have just quoted, observed as follows:—

"I hold the only legitimate end of punishment to be to deter from crime; but I think I perceive in some of the theories of benevolent men, such a mode of administering the criminal law as to encourage instead of deterring."

The observations which I have ventured to make are intended to apply exclusively to prisoners under short terms of imprisonment, and must not be taken to convey my opinion on the very different course of discipline to which the Government has determined that convicts under sentence of penal servitude shall be subject. In such cases a course of training and corrective discipline for long periods is very properly substituted with a view to their reformation.

Classification of Prisoners and Gradations of Punishment.

Remarks on the classification of prisoners.

In connexion with this subject, I am anxious to repeat the observations which I made upon the Classification of Prisoners, &c. in my last Report:—

"Whilst advocating a stringent and repressive system of discipline for all short periods, I am no less impressed with the advantage of encouraging good conduct by the hope of reward. The discipline

of the Military prisons has been founded on this principle, and I have watched with more than ordinary interest its effects on the repression of crime in the army, and on the conduct and health of the prisoners, from a feeling that it would afford the best possible opportunity of judging of the influence of the different measures which might be adopted.

"It appeared to me, also, that whatever might be the difference in the conditions between military and civil crimes, the object to be attained in prisons being common to both, any success which might attend an experiment steadily carried on in either, would afford some useful hints more or less of general application.

Gradations of punishment.

"This led me to bring the principle of *classification* and a *gradation of punishment* under the notice of the magistrates of Hampshire at the time when the means of enforcing hard labour in connexion with separate confinement in the new prison at Winchester was under their consideration; and they were induced to determine on making the experiment.

"The result of the first trial of this principle in a county prison has, I believe, been satisfactory; and as further experience is gained of its effects, the proper limits between a maximum and minimum amount of hard labour will be made apparent. I see no reason to doubt that it will be found to combine elements of punishment and reformation, calculated to promote the objects of prison discipline.

Strict penal discipline required during short periods.

"In the generality of cases no reasonable expectation can be formed that a prisoner's character can be improved by instruction, or other ameliorating influence, during very short periods of confinement; but if such cases be disposed of by enforcing strict penal discipline, with a view to deter from crime by the fear of its consequences, the principle of classification will provide during longer periods such progressive remissions as will afford encouragement to the well-conducted prisoner, leaving the severity of the discipline to fall on re-committed prisoners and those who deserve it.

"When crank machinery or a treadwheel is in use, there exist great facilities for establishing a gradation of punishment suitable to the different classes. For example, if, according to the Regulations established by the Directors of Prisons in Scotland, the maximum amount of labour was to the extent of 1,440 revolutions per hour for ten hours, the minimum might be an equal number of revolutions per hour for five hours, and prisoners who gained such remission might be employed during the hours they would otherwise have been at hard labour in some kind of light labour or industrial employment, or they might receive additional instruction in school.

Deprivation of bed.

"In considering the means of increasing the stringency of the discipline, and bringing it to bear with greater effect on the lowest class of prisoners, and on such as prove to be incorrigible, also on prisoners re-committed to prison, it is deserving of consideration whether giving them a less comfortable bed for certain periods, or on alternate nights, might not be desirable. The physical comforts of a prison are of necessity greater than the majority of prisoners enjoy when at liberty; and if without injury to health these can

be abridged, a more deterring effect will be produced by the discipline, both on the individual himself and the criminal population generally."

Regulations for Hard Labour Machines.

Regulations for hard labour machines.

In my Fourth Report, page 58, I have given full details of the rules laid down by the Directors of Prisons in Scotland, which provide that a prisoner shall be required to register 24 revolutions per minute for 10 hours, making altogether 1,440 per hour, and a total number of 14,400 a day.

Exceptional cases would, as in all other circumstances, require to be provided for.

Under the existing rules for prisons, authorized by the Secretary of State, the scale of labour on treadwheels is, I believe, limited to a maximum ascent of 13,000 feet, which, if the steps be assumed at 8 inches apart, would require 17,300 steps. I am not prepared to go into any nice calculation of the difference between a revolution of the handle of a crank and a step on the wheel. They both involve exertion of arms and legs. Much would depend on the pressure placed against the crank, and on the weight of muscular power of the individual on the wheel, but assuming the pressure on the crank to be light, (and it is the continuous labour of turning the handle to which the prisoner in general objects,) I believe that the labour usually enforced on the wheel is fully as severe as that which is executed on the crank; at least, the two might, as a general average, be brought to an equality, reckoning a step of the wheel and a revolution of the crank as the same.

It must be remembered, however, that the treadwheel cannot be regulated to be suitable to the strength of individuals, whereas the crank can be so adjusted; and the imposition of too much pressure is, in my judgment, the only point in connexion with their being brought into general use that requires to be carefully guarded against.

The discipline and practice in different prisons vary so much, that nothing is more uncertain than the nature and amount of punishment involved in the same sentence in different counties.

It is in the power of the Secretary of State to frame rules for regulating the routine of hard labour; and it would appear most desirable to establish some uniform system, based upon acknowledged principles, such as Parliament would sanction, and a great body of the magistrates would cheerfully carry out.

Cost of Portsmouth Prison.

The new prison at Portsmouth has, however, been completed since the date of my last Report, and, as the detailed cost of it has been made out, I subjoin the particulars, from which it will be seen that the total cost of the accommodation it affords has been at the rate of little more than £36 per cell:—

	Cost.	Cost per Cell.	Per Cent. on total Cost.
BUILDER'S CONTRACT :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Two Wings	14,276 3 10	13 19 11	38·7
Officers' Quarters	5,630 16 5	5 10 5	15·2
Chapel (stores underneath)	3,514 1 10	3 8 11	9·5
Punishment Cells	1,700 7 5	1 13 4	4·6
Kitchen Building	1,475 6 5	1 8 11	4·
Entrance Gate and Gateways	1,373 16 3	1 6 11¼	3·7
Infirmary and Offices	1,364 4 4	1 6 9	3·7
Boundary Walls	713 11 5	0 14 0	1·9
Bath house	626 10 6	0 12 3½	1·7
Officers' Mess Building	516 3 11	0 10 1½	1·4
Gas Service	277 3 10	0 5 5¼	·7
Pump-house and Privies	261 4 7	0 5 1½	·7
Coal and Coke Store	249 2 2	0 4 10½	·7
Stables and Coach-house and Fire Engine-house	244 11 11	0 4 9½	·7
Water Pipes	224 18 9	0 4 5	·6
Drains	164 0 5	0 3 2½	·4
	32,612 4 0	31 19 5½	88·2
FITTINGS :			
Boilers, Pumps, &c.	1,116 3 2	1 1 10½	3·
Turret Clock, Clocks, &c.	251 15 0	0 4 11¼	·7
Ovens	166 0 0	0 3 3	·4
Locks and Keys, &c.	505 4 1	0 9 11	1·4
Salary of Clerk of Works superintending plans, &c.	703 11 4	0 13 9½	1·9
Miscellaneous Expenditure, including cost of site	1,603 11 6	0 11 5¼	4·4
Total	36,958 9 1	36 4 8	100·

CONCLUSION.

Conclusion.

As second convictions for the most trifling acts of felony almost invariably lead to the solution of all difficulties in counties and boroughs by the criminal receiving a sentence of penal servitude or transportation, it is of the utmost importance that such measures should be adopted as would

tend to produce in the mind of any one committed to prison a wholesome dread of ever being caught there again. Conclusion.

A continuance in a career of petty crime, leading to more serious results, is fostered and encouraged by not giving the fullest effect of which they are capable to sentences of imprisonment.

I would beg leave, therefore, in conclusion, to state my opinion of the necessity of establishing in the prisons generally a more stringent and uniform system of discipline, with a view to the repression of crime, and in order to reduce the vast expenses which the Government incur, and which in some measure may be attributed to the absence of such a mode of carrying out a sentence.

The repressive elements of discipline are hard labour, hard fare, and a hard bed, combined with strict separation. If these elements be made the basis of penal servitude *for short periods* it affords the best opportunity for introducing gradations into the daily routine, in which, during *longer periods* of imprisonment, instruction and industrial training may, to some extent, replace them.

These recommendations may appear harsh to those who sympathize with prisoners, and take a deep interest in their improvement; but according to my view, to attempt a reformatory system when the period of imprisonment of an offender affords no chance of success is to throw away an opportunity of deterring him by punishment, and not to gain any object in its place.

If such a general system could be established in prisons we should have fewer convicts under sentence of transportation and penal servitude; and if, combined with that, more attention were devoted to measures of prevention, I believe the beneficial results would, in the course of a few years, be very apparent.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your obedient humble servant,

J. JEBB, Lieut.-Colonel, &c.

APPENDIX.

NUMBER of OFFICERS in the different PRISONS and PROPORTION per CENT. to NUMBER of PRISONERS.

Prisons.	No. of Officers.			Proportion per Cent. to No. of Prisoners.		
	Principal Officers.	Subordinate Officers.	Total.	Principal Officers.	Subordinate Officers.	Total.
Millbank -	28	141	169	2·2	10·8	13·
Pentonville -	13	48	61	2·3	8·6	10 9
Portland - -	19	161	180	1·3	10·6	11·9
Portsmouth -	17	104	121	1·7	10·2	11 9
Dartmoor -	19	144	163	1·6	12·	13·6
Hulks - - -	34	121	155	2·6	9·	11·6
Parkhurst -	14	49	63	2·3	7·9	10·2
Brixton - -	12	36	48	1·7	5·	6·7
Total -	156	804	960	1·9	9·7	11·6 Average

PROPORTION of SALARIES to MAINTENANCE of PRISONERS. Estimates, 1854–5.

Prisons.	Salaries.	Maintenance.	Total.	Proportion.		
				Salaries.	Maintenance.	Total.
	£	£	£			
Millbank - - -	13,371	19,804	33,175	10·3	15·2	25·5
Pentonville - - -	5,971	8,941	14,912	10·6	15·9	26·5
Portland - - -	12,184	27,271	39,455	8·	17·9	25 9
Portsmouth - - -	8,627	19,636	28,263	8·5	19·2	27·7
Dartmoor - -	11,353	27,411	38,764	9·5	22·8	32·3
Hulks - - - -	11,557	25,442	36,999	8·6	19·	27·6
Parkhurst - -	5,576	9,597	15,173	9·	15·5	24·5
Brixton - - -	3,373	8,845	12,218	4·8	12·6	17·4
Average - -	72,012	146,947	218,959	8·7	17·3	26·

COMPARATIVE VALUE of LABOUR on PUBLIC WORKS by CONVICTS at PORTSMOUTH and PORTLAND PRISONS and the HULKS at WOOLWICH.

Prison.	Average daily number of prisoners.	Average number effective for Labour.	Total Value of Labour.	Earnings per man per day 10 hours, (effective.)	Average earnings including non-effective, sick, at School &c.	Value per man per annum.	Total cost of prison.	Cost per man per annum.
			£	s. d.	s. d.	£	£	£
Portsmouth - - -	993	842	31,058	2 8	2 2	31	26,157	26
Portland - - -	1,041	910	28,211	2 6	2	27	31,015	30
Hulks - - -	949	771	19,651	2 1	1 9	20		28
Total - -	2,983	2523	78,920	2 5¾	2	26 10	57,172	28 10

STATEMENT of the VALUE of the PRISONERS' LABOUR at PORTLAND PRISON, the average Number of Working Hours in each Quarter, and the Aggregate Number of Days Work (at 10 Hours each Day) done throughout the Year 1853.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed daily.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
ADMIRALTY:					H. M.	H. M.	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Admiralty work: Labour for the Breakwater (as detailed in annexed Statement C.) - -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	66½	387	7 38	196,447 39		
	28 Mar.	25 June	73	497	8 28	307,179 8		
	27 June	24 Sept.	75	691½	8 36	446,017 30		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	77½	923	7 19	523,379 27		
					10)	1,473,023 44		
						147,302 3	2 7¾	19,486 17 4
ORDNANCE:								
Ordnance Work: Labour for the Vern (as detailed in annexed Statement C.) - -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	66½	208	7 38	105,584 16		
	28 Mar.	25 June	71	107½	8 28	64,621 50		
	27 June	10 Sept	58½	18	8 36	9,055 48		
					10)	179,261 54		
						17,926 1	2 5¾	2,203 8 3¾
PRISON:								
Carpenters - -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	72	11½	8 46	7,258 48		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	16	9 55	12,376 0		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	16½	9 55	12,762 45		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	18	8 20	12,450 0		
					10)	44,847 33		
						4,484 7	2 9	618 10 0
Painters -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	71	4	8 46	2,489 44		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	10	9 55	7,735 0		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	11	9 55	8,508 30		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	12	8 20	8,300 0		
					10)	27,033 14		
						2,703 3	2 6	337 8 3

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed daily.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
					H. M.	H. M.	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Blacksmiths - -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	72	9	8 46	5,680 48		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	12	9 55	9,282 0		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	13½	9 55	10,442 15		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	13	8 20	8,991 40		
						10) 34,396 43		
						3,439 6	2 9	472 18 11
Gardeners - -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	61½	6	7 38	2,816 42		
	28 Mar.	25 June	73	8½	8 28	5,253 34		
	27 June	24 Sept.	70	8	8 36	4,816 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	75½	14	7 19	7,733 43		
						10) 20,619 59		
						2,061 9	1 6	154 12 10
Stone-cutters	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	56½	12½	8 46	6,191 27		
	28 Mar.	25 June	66½	25	9 55	16,486 27		
	29 June	6 Aug.	30½	19	9 7	5,283 6		
						10) 27,961 0		
						2,796 1	2 8	272 16 3
Road labourers, &c. Repairing road leading to Easton Village from prison, and excavating for New Prison and Tanks, &c. -	1 Jan	26 Mar.	66½	16½	7 38	8,375 40		
	28 Mar.	25 June	73	80½	8 28	49,754 22		
	27 June	24 Sept.	42	32	8 45	11,760 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	77½	56	7 19	31,754 20		
						10) 101,644 22		
						10,164 4	2 6	1,270 11 0
Quarrying, cutting, and dressing stone for New Prison and tanks, &c. - -	18 April	25 June	56	36	7 57	16,027 12		
	27 June	24 Sept.	75	85	8 36	54,825 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	77½	29	7 19	16,444 12		
						10) 87,296 24		
						8,729 6	2 7¾	1,154 17 0¾

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed daily.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
					H. M.	H. M.	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
General prison labour (including men at light work,) sawing stone, cleaning prison, &c.	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	66½	28	7 38	14,213 16		
	28 Mar.	25 June	73	30½	8 28	18,851 2		
	27 June	24 Sept.	75	39	8 36	25,155 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	77½	54	7 19	30,620 15		
						10) 88,839 33		
						8,883 9	1 3	555 4 10½
Shoemakers	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	72	13	8 46	8,205 36		
	28 Mar	25 June	78	17	9 55	13,149 30		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	20	9 55	15,470 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	22	8 20	12,216 40		
						10) 52,041 46		
						5,204 1	1 6	390 6 1¾
Tailors	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	72	17	8 46	10,730 24		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	18½	9 55	14,309 45		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	20	9 55	15,470 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	22	8 20	15,216 40		
						10) 55,726 49		
						5,572 6	1 6	417 18 10¾
Washers	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	72	16½	8 46	10,414 48		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	19	9 55	14,696 30		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	19½	9 55	15,083 15		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	22	8 20	15,216 40		
						10) 55,411 13		
						5,541 1	1 6	415 11 7½
Bakers	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	72	6	10 0	4,320 0		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	7	10 0	5,460 0		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	7	10 0	5,460 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	9	10 0	7,470 0		
						10) 22,710 0		
						2,271 0	1 6	170 6 4

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed daily.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
					H. M.	H. M.	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Cooks:—7 days per week - -	1 Jan.	27 Mar.	85	9	10 0	7,650 0		
	28 Mar.	26 June	91	9½	10 0	8,645 0		
	27 June	25 Sept.	91	10½	10 0	9,555 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	98	13	10 0	12,740 0		
						10) 38,590 0		
						3,859 0	1 6	289 8 6
School - - - -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	72	71	8 46	44,815 12		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	83½	9 55	64,587 15		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	93	9 55	71,935 30		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	112	8 20	77,466 40		
						10) 258,804 37		
						25,880 4	–	—
Sick - - - - -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	72	38	8 46	23,985 36		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	35	9 55	27,072 30		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	24	9 55	18,564 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	40	8 20	27,666 40		
						10) 97,288 46		
						9,728 8	–	—
Punishment - -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	72	9	8 46	5,680 48		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	7	9 55	5,414 30		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	7	9 55	5,414 30		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	6	8 20	4,150 0		
						10) 20,659 48		
						2,065 9	–	—
(Wet days) or time lost by bad weather, and medical inspection of new arrivals - -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	72	38	10 0	27,360 0		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	51	10 0	39,780 0		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	36	10 0	28,080 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	66	10 0	54,780 0		
						10) 150,000 0		
						15,000 0	–	—
			Total amount of Prisoners' Earnings for the year ending 1853 -					28,211 6 6

STATEMENT of the VALUE of the LABOUR performed for the Works of the BREAKWATER at PORTLAND, by the Convicts in the Year 1853.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Quarrying and loading stones; excavating, &c.; smith's, moulder's, and carpenter's work in making quarry tools, machinery, sharpening and repairs of all implements, iron waggons, &c.; making crossings; platelaying; forming and maintaining roads; repairs and fixing machinery; stripping quarries, &c.; estimated at usual contractor's prices (labour only).	117,046 tons of stone, from 6 tons to 10 cwt.	1/6	8,778	9	0
	189,455½ tons of rubble stone	1/7	5,525	15	8½
	6,800 tons of foundation materials	1/0	340	0	0
	15,797 tons roach and whitbed ashlar, quarried, loaded, and unloaded	2/6	1,974	12	6
	140 tons of fine broken flint for foundations	2/6	17	15	0
	2,006 tons, ballast	6*d.*	50	3	0
	36,519 cube yards of excavations earth forming roads, &c.	6*d.*	912	19	6
	382 cube ft. roach ashlar, dressed all round mould stones	6*d.*	20	16	0
	17,215 cube feet roach ashlar, dressed, beds, joints, and face	4½*d.*	322	15	7½
	3,492 cube feet roach ashlar, well scabbled to moulds	3*d.*	43	13	0
	102 cube feet whitbed ashlar, well scabbled	2½*d.*	1	1	3
	300 cube yards of masonry in water tank and walls	6/0	90	0	0
	207 lineal feet of Lewis holes, drilled in blocks of stone	9*d.*	7	15	3
	365 cube feet of boundary stone, 73 in number, with broad arrow and anchor sunk, with dressed circular heads and chamfered	1/6	27	7	6
	160 cube yards of masonry in new smith's shop (72 ft. × 40 ft.)	12/	96	0	0
	652 cube feet of ashlar in ditto (72 ft. × 40 ft.)	1/	32	12	0
	Timber work in roof—value		32	16	0
	30 tons iron castings, made for machinery for Derrick cranes, railway chairs, waggon and truck wheels, &c. &c., with turning and boring	£10	300	0	0
	8 cwt. brass castings for machinery, &c.	16/	6	8	0
	7 new shelter sheds	£5	35	0	0
	128 new wheelbarrows	3/6	22	8	0
	7 new tipping scoops	£4	28	0	0
	13 new Derrick cranes	£8	104	0	0
	16 new sentinel boxes and boxes for pointsmen	£1	16	0	0
	7 portable offices	30/	10	10	0
	10 new tool boxes	30/	15	0	0
	Relaying and laying all railways for the loco. engine as per time		540	0	0
	New roads to Vern Hill, &c.		135	0	0
			19,486	17	4

WORK done for the ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT AT PORTLAND.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.	Amount.		
			£	*s.*	*d.*
Connected with new Fortification on the Vern Hill, (labour only).	27,257 cube yards of rock, &c., excavated at the fortifications at the Vern - - -	1/4	1,817	0	3
	6,301¼ cube feet of ashlar stone, &c., quarried on side - -	/3	78	15	3¾
	99 cube yards rubble masonry in foundation of New Barracks, &c. - - -	6/	29	14	0
	448 lineal feet of plinth set complete for ditto - -	1/	22	8	0
	Value of smith's and carpenter's shop and store - -	- -	120	0	0
	Value of sinking a well fifty yards - - - - -	30/	75	0	0
	Value of picket house and magazine - - - - -	- -	25		0
	Value of labour making a road	- -	35	8	0
		£	2,203	8	3¾

ABSTRACT of LABOUR of the CONVICTS in PORTLAND PRISON in the Year 1853, and the time occupied therein (the average daily Number of Prisoners being 1,041).

Trade or Occupation.	Time actually employed. Number of Hours.	Time actually employed. Days of 10 Hours each.	Valued at	Amounts.	Total.
		Days. Hrs.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ADMIRALTY:					
Labour for the breakwater (as detailed, page 101) -	1,473,023	147,302 3	2 $7\frac{3}{4}$	19,486 17 4	19,486 17 4
ORDNANCE:					
Labour for the Vern (as detailed, page 102) - -	179,261	17,926 1	2 $5\frac{1}{2}$	2,203 8 $3\frac{3}{4}$	2,203 8 $3\frac{3}{4}$
PRISON:					
Carpenters - - - - - -	44,847	4,484 7	2 9	618 10 0	
Painters - - - - - -	27,033	2,703 3	2 6	337 18 3	
Blacksmiths - - - - -	34,396	3,439 6	2 9	472 18 11	
Gardeners - - - - -	20,619	2,061 9	1 6	154 12 10	
Stone-cutters - - - - -	27,961	2,796 1	2 8	272 16 3	
Excavators and road labourers - - -	101,644	10,164 4	2 6	1,270 11 0	
Quarrymen and stone-dressers - - - -	87,296	8,729 6	2 $7\frac{3}{4}$	1,154 17 $0\frac{3}{4}$	
General prison labour,-including men at light work -	88,839	8,883 9	1 3	555 4 $10\frac{1}{2}$	4,837 9 $2\frac{1}{4}$
Shoemakers - - - - - -	52,041	5,204 1	1 6	390 6 $1\frac{3}{4}$	
Tailors - - - - - - -	55,726	5,572 6	1 6	417 18 $10\frac{3}{4}$	
Washers - - - - - -	55,411	5,541 1	1 6	415 11 $7\frac{1}{2}$	
Bakers - - - - - -	22,710	2,271 0	1 6	170 6 6	
Cooks - - - - - -	38,590	3,859 0	1 6	289 8 6	
Unproductive employment, sick, school, punishment, wet days, &c. - - - -	526,753	52,675 3			1,683 11 8
Total - - -	2,836,150	283,615 0		£	28,211 6 6

Average daily number of men throughout the year:—Breakwater works - - - - 596
" " " Ordnance works - - - - - 104
" " " Prison works - - - - - 210
Non-effective (school 90, sick 34, under punishment 7) - - - - - - - 131
Total - - - - - 1,041

DAILY DISTRIBUTION of TIME at PORTLAND.

Occupation.					Remarks.
	A.M.		A.M.	H. M.	
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, and clean cells and wards.	5 0	to	5 45	= 0 45	
Breakfasts (officers and prisoners).	5 45	„	6 15	= 0 30	Breakfasts are served at an early hour to avoid loss of time in taking the prisoners off the works for this meal.
Morning prayers (including time for unlocking and moving to and from prayers).	6 15	„	6 40	= 0 25	Prayers are in the chapel both summer and winter.
Labour, including mustering and going to and from the working ground in the quarries.	6 40	„	11 20	= 4 40	Or from the earliest dawn to 11 20, when the days are shorter.
			P.M.		
Dinner (for officers and prisoners), making up hammocks, and repairing clothes.	11 20	„	12 20	= 1 0	The earliness of the breakfast renders it necessary to have an early dinner.
	P.M.				
Labour, including mustering, and going to and from the working ground in the quarries	12 20	„	6 20	= 6 0	Or from 12 20 to dusk, when the days are shorter.
Supper (for officers and prisoners).	6 20	„	6 50	= 0 30	
Evening prayers and lecture (including time for unlocking and moving to and from chapel).	6 50	„	7 25	= 0 35	
Evening instruction in classes in the halls, cleaning shoes, shaving, hair cutting, &c., and reading in cells.	7 25	„	8 0	= 0 35	Besides this evening instruction each prisoner has half a day's schooling in the week, and during this half day they are also made to bathe.
Making down hammocks -	8 0	„	8 10	= 0 10	
Total from 5 A.M. to 8 10 P.M. -				15 10	

ABSTRACT OF THE ABOVE.

Meals - - -	2 0	
Prayers and lecture, including moving to and from.	1 0	
Out-of-door labour, including mustering, moving to and from.	10 40	About one hour each day of this time is consumed in parading and going to and from the working grounds at a distance.
In-door occupations and evening instruction, &c.	1 30	This includes some time passed in cleaning up halls, wards, cells, and utensils. (See details above.)
Total -	15 10	

N.B.—In wet weather the tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, washers, and all under cover in workshops, continue their work. If the weather is too bad for out-of-door labour, the men usually so employed are occupied in whitewashing, scouring, and various necessary internal works, for which there is no opportunity on other days. In weather that is merely showery, or available for work by ordinary labourers, the prisoners are not withdrawn from work, sheds being provided for occasionally sheltering the working parties, and a drying-room by which wet clothing is made ready for wear in a few hours.

RETURN of Employment of CONVICTS in PORTLAND PRISON for the week ending 17th December 1853.

General Occupation.	Daily Average Number.		Particulars of Prison Labour.	Daily Average Number.
Admiralty and Ordnance working parties*		911	Gardeners	18
Prison works (as detailed opposite)	154		Cleaning Prison	15
Painters	13		Sawing stone	40
Carpenters	19		Excavating and raising tank at prison at Folly Pier	55
Blacksmiths	14		Quarrying, hammering, dressing, and cutting stone for New Prison	26
Shoemakers	21			
Tailors	22			
Cooks	13			
Bakers	10			
Masons	—			
Washers	23			
		289		
Sick and unfit for labour, and not told off to parties	51			
School	118			
Under punishment	4			
		173		
Total number in the prison	—	1,373		
Time lost by bad weather: Admiralty work	6			
Time lost by bad weather: Prison „	—			
Not told off to parties	6			
		12		
Reducing the daily average to		1,361	Total, including men at light work	154

* ADMIRALTY AND ORDNANCE WORK HOW EMPLOYED.

Quarrying and loading stone	476⅘
Blacksmiths, founder fitters, &c. &c.	49½
Carpenters and sawyers	19⅗
Stripping rock and forming roads	180½
Squaring stone	56⅘
Platelayers	30½
Attending points	21
Building	23½
Riggers and unloading stone	19
On roach	36¾
	911

DETAIL.

	Tens.	
Stone, from 6 tons to 4 tons	64⅘	635¾
„ 4 „ to 2 „	129½	
„ 2 „ to 2 cwt.	442⅗	
Below 2 cwt.		954
Whitbed and roach for dressing		52½
Average quantity of stone sent to the Breakwater and quarried daily		1,642

Being a daily average of 226¼ tons per hour of actual work.

RETURN from DIRECTORS' REPORT, page 226, showing the Result of the Record of the Prisoners' Labour, the Varieties of Work under the Admiralty, Ordnance, &c., at Portsmouth.

RETURN showing the Nature, Quantities, and Value of Work performed by the Convicts from Portsmouth Prison, in the year ending 31st December 1853.

No. of Men.	Work Performed.	Price of Work.	Value.	Average value per man per day.
	ADMIRALTY.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	1. DOCKYARD.	Per load.		
23,236	Timber:—			
	465,790 Cubic feet removed - .. 500 yards.	0 9	349 7 0	
	49,314 „ - - - 600 „	0 10	41 1 8	
	141,060 „ - - - 700 „	0 11	129 5 11	
	71,867 „ - - - 800 „	1 0	71 17 0	
	31,198 „ - - - 900 „	1 1	33 16 0	
	36,544 „ - - - 1,000 „	1 2	42 12 10	
	211 „ - - - 1,100 „	1 3	0 5 0	
	6,426 „ .. - - 1,200 „	1 4	8 12 0	
	52,818 „ - from pits 500 „	1 2	61 12 0	
	29,894 „ - „ 600 „	1 3	37 7 6	
	1,500 „ - „ 700 „	1 4	2 0 0	
	4,161 „ - „ 800 „	1 5	5 17 7	
	7,592 „ - „ 1,200 „	1 9	13 6 0	
	23,544 „ - carried 500 „	1 6	35 6 6	
	400 „ - „ 700 „	1 8	0 13 4	
	5,703 „ spread for survey	1 4	7 12 0	
	258,617 Cubic feet stowed - - 4 tiers.	0 11	237 1 0	
	139,103 „ - - - 8 „	1 1	150 13 10	
	38,170 „ - - - 12 „	1 2	44 10 2	
	4,232 „ - - - 17 „	1 5	6 0 5	
	4,515 „ - - - 20 „	1 7	7 2 6	
	1,153 „ - with crane	1 3	1 8 9	
	2,442 „ - rough oak	1 0	2 9 0	

302,821	Cubic feet	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	201	17	4
58,646		-	-	-	unstowed and restowed			1	4	78	4	0
386,376	„	canted	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	193	4	0
27,133	„			for clearing road		-	-	0	4	9	1	0
33,371	„	„		for survey		-	-	0	8	22	4	8
								Per 100 ft.				
Plank:—		Removed or stowed.										
9,157	Cubic feet, Oak	-	-	-		$4\frac{1}{2}$	inch.	1	0	4	12	0
199,765	„ „	-	-	-		4	„	0	11	91	11	6
26,173	„ „	-	-	-		$3\frac{1}{2}$	„	0	10	10	18	4
154,212	„ „	-	-	-		3	„	0	9	57	16	6
27,148	„ „	-	-	-		$2\frac{1}{2}$	„	0	8	9	0	8
46,379	„ „	-	-	-		2	„	0	7	13	10	8
95,711	„ „	-	-	-		$1\frac{1}{2}$	„	0	6	23	18	6
4,081	„ Fir	-	-	-		$4\frac{1}{2}$	„	0	11	1	17	7
30,713	„ „	-	-	-		4	„	0	10	12	15	10
3,868	„ „	-	-	-		$3\frac{1}{2}$	„	0	9	1	9	3
64,603	„ „	-	-	-		3	„	0	8	21	10	8
33,745	„ „	-	-	-		$2\frac{1}{2}$	„	0	7	9	16	7
20,647	„ „	-	-	-		2	„	0	6	5	3	0
170,538	„ „	-	-	-		$1\frac{1}{2}$	„	0	4	28	8	4
7,492	„ „	unstowed or restowed				$4\frac{1}{2}$	„	0	9	2	16	3
23,434	„ „	„		-		4	„	0	8	7	16	0
10,627	„ „	„		-		$3\frac{1}{2}$	„	0	7	3	1	10
34,096	„ „	„		-		3	„	0	6	8	10	6
17,582	„ „	„		-		$2\frac{1}{2}$	„	0	5	3	13	4
4,525	„ „	„		-		2	„	0	4	0	15	0
1,632	„ „	„		-		$1\frac{1}{2}$	„	0	3	0	4	0
Slabs:—								Each.				
6,241	fathoms	-	stacked	-	-	-	-	0	10	260	0	10
676	„	-	removed and stacked			-	-	1	3	42	5	0
545	„	-	waggons unloaded			-	-	0	2	4	10	10
Barking Spars:—												
33	"Cants"	-	-	-	-		-	0	6	0	16	6
1,118	"Middlings"	-	-	-	-		-	0	3	13	19	6
		Carried forward		-	-	-				2,435	8	0

Return showing the Nature, Quantities, and Value, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Men.		Work performed.	Price of Work.	Value.		Average value per man per day.
			s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
	23,236	Brought forward		2,435 8 0		
		1,540 "Smalls"	0 2	12 16 8		
		Treenails :— Removed.	Per 1,000			
		27,300	1 0	1 7 3		
23,236		Total Timber			2,449 11 11	2 1¼
	14,210½	Coaling:—	Per ton.			
		In "Malabar" Coal Ship.				
		6,419 tons coal, received and stowed	1 0	320 19 0		
		415 „ patent fuel „	1 2	24 4 2		
		5,431½ „ coaled steamers from coal bags	0 9	203 13 7		
		666 „ „ patent fuel	0 10½	29 2 9		
		4,268½ „ filled coal bags	1 0	213 8 6		
		In "Maidstone" Coal Ship.				
		2,823½ tons coal, received and stowed	1 4	188 4 8		
		244 „ patent fuel „	1 6⅔	18 19 6		
		2,987½ „ coaled steamers, from coal bags	1 2	174 5 5		
		390 „ „ patent fuel	1 4⅓	26 10 10		
		2,787½ „ filled coal bags	1 4	185 16 8		
		Coals on shore:				
		12,197½ tons, received and stowed	0 10	508 4 7		
		462 „ patent fuel „	0 11⅚	22 15 7		
		224½ „ carried and stowed	1 0	11 4 6		
		670 „ loaded and carried	0 8	22 6 8		
		3,706 „ coaled steamers	1 2	216 3 8		
		222 „ „ patent fuel	1 4⅓	15 2 2		
10½		Total Coaling			2,181 2 3	3 0¾

		2,259	Ballasting :—									
			4,012 tons, removed and stowed - - -			0	10	167	3	4		
			1,542½ „ hoisted from holds Ships of the Line - -			1	2	89	19	7		
			373½ „ lowered into holds „ - - -			1	0	18	13	6		
			878 „ „ Sloops, &c. - -			0	10	36	11	8		
	2,259		- - - Total Ballasting - - - -								312 8 1	2 9
	39,705½	- -	- - - Total measured work Dock-yard -								4,943 2 3	2 5¾ nearly
			Sundry unmeasured work charged at average price of measured work :—			per day						
		3,015½	Breaking up "York" hulk - -	3,015½	days	2	5¾	373	15	11		
		8,251	Removing and stowing boats, and masts -	8,251	„	2	5¾	1,022	15	7		
		11,026½	Removing timber for survey - - -	11,026½	„	2	5¾	1,366	16	6		
		11,080½	Removing, testing, &c., chain cable -	1,108¼	„	2	5¾	1,373	10	4		
		5,468½	Assisting shipwrights - - -	5,468½	„	2	5¾	677	17	3		
		19,824	Removing and carting sundries - -	19,824	„	2	5¾	2,457	7	7		
		61,347½	Sundry work not classified, as stowing old timber, screening coal, cleaning out docks, scraping ships, making Haslar burial-ground, sweeping &c.	61,347½	„	2	5¾	7,604	10	8		
	120,013½		Total unmeasured, (assumed at rate of measured work) -								14,876 13 3	2 5¾
	159,719	- -	- - - Total Dock-yard - - -			-	-	-		-	19,819 15 6	2 5¾
			2. Clarence Yard.									
		4,263	Cleaning, painting, whitewashing, and stowing tanks,	4,263	days	2	5¾	528	8	8		
		1,694	Sundry work - - - - -	1,694	„	2	5¾	209	19	8		
	5,957										738 8 4	2 5¾
			3. Haslar Hospital.									
	411		Sundry work, as making roads, removing shingle, &c.	411	days							
			Total Admiralty - - -			2	5¾	-		-	50 18 11	- -
166,087			Total Admiralty - - - Carried forward -			-	-	-		-	- -	20,609 2 9 2 5¾

Return showing the Nature, Quantities, and Value, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Men.			Work performed.		Price of Work.	Value.			Average value per man per day.
					s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
166,087			Brought forward - - -		- -	- - -	- - -	20,609 2 9	2 5¾
			ORDNANCE.						
			1. Gun Wharf.						
	9,183		Sundry work, as shipping and unshipping stores, removing, scraping, and painting carriages, guns, shot and shell, &c. - - -	9,183 days	per day 2 5¾		1,138 6 2		2 5¾
			2. Royal Engineers.						
			1. Portsmouth side.						
		5,071	Clearing out moats - - -	5,071 days	2 5¾	628 11 10			
		20,310	Various work, as repairing ramparts, excavating, and turfing magazines, mowing, &c.	20,310 „	2 5¾	2,517 11 10			
	25,381						3,146 3 8		2 5¾
		4,191½	2. Gosport side. Rebuilding blockhouse battery, and repairing fences	4,191½ days	2 5¾	519 11 5			
		14,084½	Various work, as excavating for magazines, repairing roads and ramparts, carting sundries, &c. &c.	14,084½ „	2 5¾	1,745 17 9			
	18,276						2,265 9 2		2 5¾
			3. Southsea Esplanade.						
	1,318		Work executed for the Southsea Esplanade Committee of the Town Council, on the part of the Ordnance	1,318 days	2 5¾		163 7 6		2 5¾
54,158			Total Ordnance - - -					6,713 6 6	2 5¾
220,245			Total Public Departments - -		- -	- - - -	- - - -	27,322 9 3	2 5¾

PRISON.

			1. Measured Work.			Nearly						
		2,649½	Carpenters	2,649½	days	2	1½	281	13	6		2 1½
		2,301½	Blacksmiths	2,301½	„	2	6¼	291	7	7		2 6¼
		4,655½	Shoemakers	4,655½	„	1	10¾	441	6	0		1 10¾
		4,558½	Tailors	4,558½	„	2	3½	522	6	6		2 3½
		896½	Bookbinders	896½	„	1	6	67	4	9		1 6
	15,061½										1,603 18 4	2 1¼
			2. Unmeasured.									
		1,289	Bricklayers	1,289	days	2	0	128	18	0		2 0
		2,858	Labourers	2,858	„	2	0	285	16	0		2 0
		1,402½	Painters	1,402½	„	2	0	140	5	0		2 0
		2,182	Boatmen	2,182	„	2	0	218	4	0		2 0
		327	Mat-makers	327	„	1	6	24	10	6		1 6
		5,035	Washers	5,035	„	1	6	377	12	6		1 6
		2,997	Cooks	2,997	„	1	6	224	15	6		1 6
		372½	Bakers	372½	„	1	6	27	18	9		1 6
		5,487	Cleaners	5,487	„	1	6	411	10	6		1 6
		3,88	Pumpers	3,898	„	1	6	292	7	0		1 6
	25,848										2,131 17 9	1 7
40,999½			Total Prison								3,735 16 1	1 9¾
261,154½			Total Effectives								31,058 5 4	2 4½
			Non Effectives.									
		14,217	Sick	1,4217	days	—		—				
		25,771	School	25,771	„	—		—				
		3,466	Under Punishment	3,466	„	—		—				
		620	Separate, for other reasons	620	„	—		—				
		2,658	Time lost	2,658	„	—		—				
46,732											—	—
307,886½			General Total								31,058 5 4	2 0

ABSTRACT of previous RETURN showing General Averages.

No. of days of 10 hours each.	No. of Men, or actual days' work.		Nature of Work.		Value.		Average value per man per day.	Value per man per day of 10 hours.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d. nearly	s. d. nearly
		23,263	ADMIRALTY - - -	Measured Work:				
		14,210½		Dock Yard — Timber - - - - - -	2,449 11 11		2 1¼	2 3¼
		2,259		Coal - - - - - -	2,181 2 3		3 0¾	3 3¾
36,727	39,705½			Ballast - - - - -	312 8 1		2 9	2 11½
						4,943 2 3	2 5¾	2 8
		120,013½		Unmeasured Work:				
		5,957		Dock Yard - - - -	14,876 13 3			
		411		Clarence Yard - - -	738 8 4			
116,903	126,381½			Haslar Hospital - - -	50 18 11			
						15,666 0 6	2 5¾	2 8
153,630	166,087					20,609 2 9	2 5¾	2 8
		183	ORDNANCE - - -	Civil Branch:				
				Gun Wharf - - - -	1,138 6 2			
		25,381		Royal Engineers:				
		18,276		Portsmouth - - - -	3,146 3 8			
		1,318		Gosport - - - -	2,265 9 2			
50,096				Southsea - - -	163 7 6			
						6,713 6 6	2 5¾	2 8
203,726	220,245					27,322 9 3	2 5¾	2 8

		15,061½	Prison - - -	Measured Work: Prison Trades - - -	1,603	18	4			2	1¼	2 3¼
		25,848		Unmeasured Work. Prison Duty - - -	2,131	17	9			1	7	1 8½
37,841	40,909½							3,735	16 1	1	9¾	1 11½
241,567	261,154½							31,058	5 4	2	4½	2 6¾
43,227	46,732		Non-Effective - -	Sick, School, under Punishment, Time Lost, &c. - - - -	—			—				
284,794	307,886½			Total - - - - -	-	-	-	£31,058	5 4	2	0	2 2

Number of Working Days in the Year - - - - - - -	310
Average Number of Working Hours per Day - - - - - -	9¼
Average Number of Men in Prison (Working Days) - - - - - - -	993
Average Number Effective for Labour - - - - - - -	842
Average Value per Man per Annum (Effectives) - - - - - - -	£36
Average Value per Man per Annum (including Non-Effectives) - - -	£31
Average Cost per Man per Annum - - - - - - - - - -	£26
Average Daily Value of Work - - - - - - -	£100
Average Value per Man per Day (Effectives) - - - - - - -	2*s.* 4½*d.*
Average Value per Man per Day (including Non-Effectives) - - - - -	2*s.* 0*d.*

RETURN of the Disposal of CONVICT LABOUR at Portsmouth Prison showing the Average Daily Number employed for each Public Department and at different kinds of Prison Work, the Number non-effective, and the proportion per cent. of each upon the whole Average Number in the Prison throughout the Year 1853.

	Department.	Daily average Number employed.	Proportion per cent. on whole Number in Prison.			
Public Departments.	**ADMIRALTY:**					
	Dockyard	515	51·863	53·877	Public Department. 71·500	Total Effective. 84·794
	Royal Clarence Yard	19	1·913			
	Haslar Hospital	1	·101			
	ORDNANCE:					
	Gun Wharf	30	3·021	17·623		
	Royal Engineers, Portsmouth	82	8·258			
	Royal Engineers, Gosport	59	5·941			
	„ Southsea	4	·403			
Prison Work.	**PRISON,** *effective:*					
	Carpenters	8	·806	13·294	Prison. 13·294	
	Blacksmiths	7	·705			
	Shoemakers	15	1·511			
	Tailors	15	1·511			
	Bookbinders	3	·302			
	Bricklayers	4	·403			
	Labourers	9	·906			
	Painters	5	·504			
	Boatmen	7	·705			
	Matmakers	1	·101			
	Washers	16	1·611			
	Cooks	10	1·007			
	Bakers	1	·101			
	Cleaners	18	1·812			
	Pumpers	13	1·309			
Non-effective.	*Non-effective:*					
	Punishment: On bread and water	5	·504	1·209	Non-effective. 15·206	15·206
	Punishment: On reduced diet	7	·705			
	Separate for other reasons	2	·201	13·997		
	School	83	8·358			
	Sick	46	4·632			
	Time lost	8	·806			
	Total average Number in Prison throughout the Year	993	100·	100·	100·	100·

EXTRACTS from LETTERS received at PORTLAND PRISON relating to Convicts released from that Establishment on "Licence."

No. 1.

Register No. 2,267 writes,—"I am happy to say I arrived home safe. I went to my master next morning and he said he would give me plenty of work; he is very kind to me. I go to church every Sunday and I read the Bible every night when I return home; I am living comfortably, thank God. I shall try my best to live honestly the rest of my days."

No. 2.

Register No. 2,597 writes,—"When I arrived in Manchester I had not a situation to go to, although I thought when I left Portland that I should, however I soon obtained one; I applied to Mr. Thomas Wright, of this town, who doubtless you know takes such an interest in persons of my class, and he procured me a situation. I have been in it about seven weeks and I think it is likely to be a permanent one. I shall feel thankful for a letter from you."

No. 3.

Register No. 2,717 writes,—"I had a very pleasant journey home to my friends, and found them all well. I have obtained good employment. Shall write again soon."

No. 4.

Register No. 2,611 writes,—"I was discharged from the establishment over which you preside, on the 25th May last. I left you with great hopes, and with a great desire to make a respectable member of society; I have strived to the utmost for that object, but have not succeeded, I cannot get employment. It is true the building trade is bad, but that is not the only thing I have tried; I have sought for employment in the Naval Service but without success. I cannot emigrate because I cannot get a character. I write to you, Sirs, begging that if you can assist me, to do so, for I have been very hard put to it lately. I have every reason to thank God that He has enabled me as yet to keep the resolution I have made of not again committing myself, but I have had to struggle hard. In conclusion I beg and pray of you, as you would wish a fellow creature to stretch out his hand to your rescue if in danger, to stretch out the same helping hand to one who can both feel and show that he is grateful even for the smallest favour that may be bestowed upon him."

No. 5.

Register No. 2,310 writes,—"I am very happy to let you know that I was well received by the gentlemen of the parish when I arrived home from Portland on the 19th October 1853; I was received by my father as the prodigal son. I return you many thanks for your kindness to me while I was under your care, but above all for the Bible you gave me the night before I left. I am also happy to let you know that I am now a teacher in our parish Sunday school, and I can assure you that I am very happy in so doing."

No. 6.

Register No. 2,506 writes,—"I am thankful for the opportunity of writing to you. I am, thank God, better than I have been; I shall never forget your sermon on Christ's Temptation, many times it has been a comfort to me in my sickness. I am happy with my dear family, but work is scarce. I hope the Lord will provide, and I desire to trust in him."

No. 7.

Register No. 2,489, after referring to some who had returned to old practices,—says "I am sure I do not know myself what I may come to yet before I die. I have passed through much punishment, but I was young and foolish, and knew not what I was doing; my confinement at Wakefield did me good, for there I had time to think of my folly. I hope you will pray for me, that the Lord will prosper me in all my doings. Do not think by what I have stated, that I am what you would call a Christian man, fearing God and following Him in all His ways. No; I speak truthfully and candidly to you, I am only a moral man, trying to do well with the help of God."

No. 8.

Register No. 2,088. Of this man a gentleman writes,—"J. S. came to my house the day after leaving Portland. The day following he went to see his mother and presented a sovereign to her, and gave three to me to take care of for him. On Friday he called to see his prosecutor and offered to make restitution. On the Wednesday I obtained employment for him. When he returned from labour he said, 'Bless the Lord I am a happy man! How sweet this half-crown is, and I have earned it honestly.' He is giving great satisfaction to his employer. Endeavours have been made to lead him astray, but he has withstood all entreaties. I hope well of his religious state."

No. 9.

Register No. 2,670 writes,—"I see in London two views in society—vice and virtue. As the latter is most congenial with my mind and interests, I intend restricting myself to it, and once with a fair character and approbation of my superiors, I hope partially to remove that stigma on a fallen man, showing that habit and judicious instruction will make even the greatest profligate eventually a fair character."

No. 10.

Register No. 2,203 writes,—"When I left your establishment I arrived home the same evening, and the next day I obtained employment, where I am at present. There is one thing that I must not forget to assure you of, and that is, I shall never regret the time I spent in your establishment."

No. 11.

Register No. 2,326 writes,—"I arrived safe home, to the great joy of my dear wife and affectionate children. I am about commencing in the coal business again, and, with God's blessing, no doubt I shall be successful. Please write as soon as you can make it convenient."

No. 12.

Register No. 2,751 writes,—"I arrived home quite safe and found all my friends quite well. I expect in the course of a few days to go to a situation, and I trust for the future I shall be able to overcome all temptations, and lead a sober and industrious life."

No. 13.

Register No. 3,316 writes,—"I am happy to inform you that I am a great deal better, and I am able to work a little every day. I intend, with the assistance of Almighty God, to bear in mind the advice you gave me the night before I left Portland."

No. 14.

Register No. 2,568 writes,—"I arrived in London on the 30th of April, and went to work the next day and have been employed ever since. My wages are one pound per week. I like my place very well except one thing, and that is, I have to work on Sunday. I cannot go to a place of worship as you advised me to do when I left Portland, but I will try and bear it patiently until I have regained my character, so that I can get a place where I can have Sunday to myself, for it makes me feel very unhappy never to have time to go to the House of God. I hope you will pray for me, that I may be kept from all kinds of sin, for I need your prayers. Farewell."

No. 15.

Register No. 2,660 writes,—"I arrived safely at home. All my family and friends are well. My dear children gladdened my heart. Indeed I cannot say more than that God has wonderfully preserved me and mine, and I pray only to be enabled to render to Him such a return as may accord with His mercies to me. Next week I engage in business."

No. 16.

Register No. 2,582 writes,—"Touching my temptations, I cannot say much as yet, though they are far more strong and numerous than I anticipated, and I doubt not my greatest will be among my own family and relations, attributable to what I often told you of. However, I know that Christ's grace is sufficient, that His strength is made perfect in weakness, and that with the temptation He will also make a way to escape. There is one thing I will mention, as I know it will be peculiarly gratifying to you, viz. that I have been enabled to refrain from drink, though many and pressing have been the solicitations to it. Farewell."

No. 17.

Register No. 2,680 writes,—"I have plenty of work; I might have had a place on the railway, but I declined it. The Squire was in the town and I have plenty of employment with him, and very good wages. I am likely to stay with him. I am well looked upon by all my friends and every one else I have yet met with. I am going to assist in teaching the small children in the school on Sunday, if all is well."

No. 18.

Register No. 2,356 writes,—"I am in business for myself at W—, and am happy to say, that I have every prospect of success. I beg leave to thank you sincerely for the kindness I received at Portland, and for the various favours you were so kind to grant me at different times."

No. 19.

Register No. 3,033 writes,—"I am very happy to say that I am doing well. My father has been an unknown friend to me. He provided a house, a piece of land, and a horse and cart for me, indeed every thing I wanted to make me comfortable. I have a good garden and plenty of fruit. I should be very happy to hear from you."

No. 20.

Register No. 991 writes,—"I sit down with pleasure to inform you that all has gone well with me to the present time. I am quite well, and at work cutting stone. I trust I shall keep in work and live a steady life. I have good wages, and, if the Lord bless me, I shall do well. I return you, respected Sir, my hearty thanks for all your kindness to me while at Portland. Believe me, kindness melts even a criminal's heart, and although it may not do him good at the time, yet, 'Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days.'"

No. 21.

Register No. 2,121 writes,—"I am sorry to inform you that I have not constant work, but I have a comfortable home with my brother. I intend to be honest and sober as you wished me; I often speak of what I heard in your discourses. My dear friend, I do not intend to keep any bad company, all my study is to behave myself and live a good life. Excuse me for sending you this ill-composed letter; I shall never forget you; I am very thankful for my learning. I could not read or write before I was in prison."

No. 22.

Register No. 988 writes—"I trust I am fully sensible of the advantages that have arisen in learning a useful trade while at Portland, and which I fully expect will aid my endeavours to obtain an honest livelihood."

No. 23.

Register No. 2,097 writes,—"I beg to acquaint you that I am still living with my father, for I am not able to take any employment at present. I have not forgotten the instruction I received during the time I was under your care. I find it useful to me; it has taught me to be firm in my resolutions, and to lead nothing but an honest and sober life. I have had many old companions try to entice me to keep their company, but I tell them what I have suffered through my folly. I have completely given up all bad associates, and made a firm resolution never to be with them on any occasion whatever."

No. 24.

Register No. 2,546 writes,—"I am working for Mr. C. H., at P. I am quite well. All the country people were glad to see me. Our minister shook hands with me, and poor and rich were happy to see me. Excuse my ignorance in writing to you, Sir, but with the blessing of God I will do the best I can while I am in the world."

His employer writes,—"I was glad to see the late convict J. C. return in so short a time, but I was much better pleased to find by his conduct and manner that he is a reformed character. He has been at work three weeks, and does very well."

No. 25.

Register No. 2,257 writes,—"I arrived safe in London, and I have obtained a situation, at a weekly salary of 32*s.* per week. Knowing you take an interest in the welfare of a man who is inclined to lead an honest life, I thus make you acquainted with particulars. At the same time, allow me to tender my thanks to you for the kindness evinced to me during the time I was under your care."

No. 26.

Register No. 2,750 writes,—"I shall always thank you for your kindness to me. I beg leave to tell you my friends were happy to see me. I soon got work and, thank God, I get a good living. I am respected by all who know me."

No. 27.

Register No. 2,584 writes,—"I wish to let you know that I arrived safe home, and have good employment. I hope and trust the punishment I have suffered will be a warning to me for the future."

No. 28.

Register No. 2,661 writes,—"I have settled very comfortably with my mother. I shall always feel grateful to you for your kindness to me, and I hope and trust never to be found in the like place again. I will do my best to keep out of it."

No. 29.

From G. S. to 2,994.—"I hope you will forgive me for not writing to you before, but I have been working very hard since I came home. I am at present earning 4*s.* 6*d.* per day. I had no troubles when I was with you, but I have found them since I left. I got a place the first day I arrived home. I took the first that offered. I went to one of my former employers, and he gave me an excellent character. At the place where I am living the people know that I have been transported."

No. 30.

From J. W. K. to 3,126, a fellow-prisoner—"I am still working for the master, and giving general satisfaction. I want for nothing. My difficulties and temptations are much greater than when I was at Portland. You must be watchful, for the devil will try to draw you back bit by bit, and unless you are more guarded than I have

been you will have cause for bitter remorse. I am getting a good living, and there is a prospect of my prayer while at Portland being answered, namely, to pay off old debts. Some will not take anything, but others I have paid. I have about eight pounds more to pay, and then I can say I have made what restitution was in my power for my past misconduct. I am happier now than ever I was in my life—I am more respected, and I can truly say 'It is good for me that I have been afflicted.'"

No. 31.

From W. L. to Reg. No. 2,757, a fellow-prisoner.—"I am sometimes afraid you will attribute my neglect to forgetfulness. You know my employment, therefore I will only mention that I am still in the same place. I may add, a kind gentleman of this town has promised me that he will look out for a situation more suitable than the one I hold at present. I have commenced attending a Sunday school, which I find a most profitable mode of spending the Sabbath. Be frequent and earnest in prayer that God may fit you for your liberty."

No. 32.

From J. Y. to Reg. No. 2,769, a fellow-prisoner.—"Oh, John, if you had but your liberty how rejoiced you would be! When I think of Portland my blood runs cold. How delighted I am when I awake in the morning to find myself free. The door is not locked upon me now. There is no trembling or shaking now when I meet a policeman; no, thanks to the Almighty, I can hold up my face, pass him by without disturbance or a sting of conscience. Believe me, I cannot express myself in words the joy that I feel, and I hope, with God's help, you will soon experience the same."

No. 33.

From R. N. to Reg. No. 3,103.—"I have the pleasure to inform you I arrived quite safe at home, and embraced a poor broken-hearted mother. I expect to be at work to-morrow. You told me to take the first chance that offered, which I intend doing. I know it will give you pleasure to hear that I abstain from all intoxicating drinks."

No. 34.

From R. M. to 2,604.—"I am thankful to say my health is tolerably good. I am most comfortable in my situation. My business hours are long, but I am rarely confined to the office all day. I would not now alter, were it in my power, one iota of anything that has happened. It is indeed hard at first to acknowledge the events which seem most harsh and uncongenial to us to come from the hand of a loving Father."

35.

From J. F. to Reg. No. 2,994.—"I arrived in London quite safe with M——. We were together all night. Before retiring to rest we read the 51st Psalm; we then committed ourselves to God in prayer; nor did we forget those we left in affliction at Portland.

My prayer still shall be that God will give you the grace of His Holy Spirit to enable you to be patient, and support you. I am going to work to-morrow morning."

No. 36.

From J. Y. to 2,487.—"I have heard that you will soon be home. I hope and trust you will shun all bad company, and fly from the public-house—you will if you are a wise man. Our poor friend, R. C., died of cholera on the 28th inst. He was taken ill on that day, and died the same night. He now lies till that great day when he shall appear before his Maker, to answer for all he has done. He fell to drink when he came home, and death was the result of his folly. I pray you take heed, for we know not who will be next."

No. 37.

From T. P. to 3,635.—"I am still in B——, and have a good situation, working at the railway station; I have very good wages. When I arrived home I was kindly received by my friends."

No. 38.

From M. D. to Reg. No. 3,808.—"For the first few days after I left my health was not good. Before I obtained employment I forgot myself for a while, but, thank God, I have been enabled to see through my folly, and I am now getting on well. I have plenty of employment and very good wages."

Return of Convicts released on Licence from Portsmouth Prison.

Register.	Initials.	Sentence.	Number of Months on Public Works.	Number of Months in Classes.				Number of Offences.	Extracts of Letters from Prisoners released on Licence, or from others referring to them.
				1	2	3	Ticket of Leave.		
		Years.							
869	J. T. -	10	15	5	5	–	5	None.	Copy of letter from his father, 16th January 1854.—"Reverend Sir. In answer to your note, I have sent to let you know that my son is still at home, being unable to get employment at present. Where I expected he would have got work they are not busy enough to employ him at present. He is very steady and comfortable, and looking out for employment, which he experiences great difficulty in obtaining, in consequence of not being able to refer to his last employer for a character; and to tell the master or foreman of the place that he has just left Portsmouth would be very disagreeable, and would only ensure instant refusal and perhaps insult; but I expect in the course of fortnight he will get into work, and thus get over that great difficulty. With thanks for your kind inquiries, I remain," &c.
641	W. K. -	7	16	2	–	–	14	None.	Extract from a letter, 16th January 1854.—"I beg most respectfully to inform you, that having no settled employment since I was licensed, in October 1853, merely doing what I could to get an honest livelihood. but now, thank God, I have got a permanent situation, where I hope, by strict attention to my duties, to be able to retrieve my character," &c.
626	W. G. -	7	17	5	–	–	12	2	Extract from a letter to the Deputy-Governor from wife, 15th January 1854.—"I am happy to inform you that my husband has got home safe, and I am also glad to inform you that he is very steady, and attends to his work well," &c.
346	P. M. .	7	20	4	7	7	2	5	Extract from a letter to Mr. Hudson, 12th November 1853.—"I am going to work in the coal mines to-morrow, and if it does not please me I shall join the army," &c.
811	T. W. -	7	22	6	–	–	16	None.	Letter to the Governor from T. W., 26th October 1854.—Extract, "I am doing well, working for my old master, (whom I worked for four years before I left home);" &c.
738	M. W. -	7	23	9	–	–	14	1	12th October 1854. Reported by Mr. Sivyer, schoolmaster, as having been taken up for picking pockets in Fleet-street, London. Since convicted and sentenced to 4 years' penal servitude.

1,111	J. S.	-	7	20	8	–	–	12	None.	His father, the Rector of ——— intends sending him to Australia. Letter from father to the Chaplain, 15th July 1854.
349	W. S.	-	7	29	12	–	–	17	None.	Letter from America to the head Schoolmaster, Mr. Godfrey, 3d October 1854, in which he states that he had procured employment at 50*s.* per week, with a promise of increase.
851	A. W.	-	7	24	8	–	–	16	None.	Letter to the Governor from J. H., cousin of the prisoner, 12th September 1854. "Conduct of A. W. most disgraceful in the extreme. Has had connexion with my wife, for which I have turned her out of doors; drunk every night," &c. Letter from A. W. to the Deputy-Governor, 17th September 1854. He states that he fell ill at Brighton, went to work at low wages for the master who was his referee, rather than be idle; then for a tinman in Camden Town, at good wages; he told me he has been a convict. You can now judge of the difficulties a poor fellow has to contend with. "I have separated from all my former companions" &c.
1,155	G. K.	-	7	10	7	–	–	3	1	Extracts from a letter to the Governor, 22d December 1853. "He is in the Refuge of Christ Chapel Ragged School, North-place, Edgeware-road, under my management, where he is subject to industrious training, and really cared for, and out of harm's way. A friend of mine, the owner, has promised to put him on board one of his ships, if licence will permit it; his conduct is remarkably steady, and he is industrious, and my knowledge of him since his return to this place has merited my confidence," &c.
1,543	W. Y.	-	7	30	26	–	–	4	None.	Extract from his mother's letter, 16th January 1854. "He is gone to live with his sister; he earns 15*s.* a week; we were very happy to find him so improved; he seems quiet and steady," &c.
293	J. E.	-	7	30	12	10	–	8	4	Letter from J. E. to the Chaplain, 18th July 1854. Arrived safe and well at home; he is now working with his old master, Mr. M.
759	S. N.	-	7	25	9	–	–	16	None.	Letter to Mr. Godfrey, 24th October 1854. "I am sorry to inform you that I did not succeed in getting a situation, but the fault was not mine, I did all that lay in my power, and think I should have succeeded had it not been for the vigilance of the police. I was known, and wherever I went they persecuted me. I think myself that it is not proper they should have the opportunity of doing so, for it is an impossibility for any one to succeed if they are to be tormented by those who ought to let them endeavour to provide means of obtaining honest employment. If you think you could recommend me yourself I would willingly endeavour by my conduct and perseverance to give satisfaction, and prove by the same, that what you had done had not been done in vain. I am willing to do anything to obtain an honest and respectable livelihood," &c.
1,122	H. M.	-	7	17	3	–	–	14	None.	Copy of a letter from his father, 21st June 1854. "Sir, I write these few lines to inform you that H. M. is quite well, and that he had constant work under Mr. V., as soon as he came home, up to old May Day, and he then took him into his servitude as a man, and he still remains there and is very steady. Sir H. M. sends his duty to all friends, and he has found good conduct to be the best, both at home and abroad," &c.

Register.	Initials.	Sentence.	Number of Months on Public Works.	Number of Months in Classes.				Number of Offences.	Extracts of Letters from Prisoners released on Licence, or from others referring to them.
				1	2	3	Ticket of Leave.		
		Years.							
581	E. P. -	7	23	6	–	–	17	None.	Copy of a letter to the Governor, 11th June 1854. "Sir, I feel assured it will give you pleasure to hear from one who was under your discipline some time back. I now write to inform you that I have got employment. My employer by trade is a painter; my wages are 20s. weekly. I live as above at my brother's, and am very comfortable. Thank God for all his mercy in having brought me through all my trouble, and still sustains me; please to give my sincere respects to the Rev. G. W. Livesay," &c.
1,176	J. H. –	7	16	7	–	–	9	None.	Extract from a letter to the Governor, 8th May 1854. "I am gone to work, Sir, and I am doing very well; and I hope that I may continue so," &c.
729	J. M'K. -	7	20	4	–	–	16	1	Extract from a letter dated 13th March 1854. "J. M. K. came to me the day after he was liberated. I received the Post Office Order for him on the Monday following, and I went with him and laid the principal part of it out for clothing for him. My work being very hard, he said, he could get a situation in the East India Company, and he left me for that purpose on the Wednesday following," &c.
439	H. M. -	7	20	7	3	–	10	3	Applies for another Licence, had lost his, several times asked about it; could not get work, and was willing to go back, &c. Also to the Governor from the House of Refuge, Edinburgh, asking for a little money to buy stationery, to hawk about. Had tried to get employment as a weaver or a labourer, but failed. Had spent all his money he had received from the prison.
343	J. A. -	7	22	6	–	–	16	None.	Is fully employed at good wages. Confirmed by his late employer.
446	J. N. H.	7	20	6	5	–	9	6	Extract from a letter to the Governor, 22nd January 1854. "I am now in plenty of work and have a good master; please to give my respects to the Chaplain, Deputy-Governor, and the Chief Warder, and I thank you all for what you have done for me. I am living with my mother," &c.
1,110	J. H. -	7	14	9	–	–	5	None.	Extract from a letter to the Governor, 20th January 1853. "Thank God I am still battling upwards. I got a very good place of work, in the Dover-road. I worked as hard as my strength would allow, and earned 2*l.* 5*s.* in ten days; but my cough is very bad, and I am sorry to say I could not maintain it. If, please God, I should gain my usual strength, I could get 2*l.*

									per week at piece work, but the name of convict hangs so heavy on my mind, that I cannot with pleasure see any one that knows me," &c.
245	W. P.	-	7	28	18	–	–	10	1	Extract from a brother's letter, 14th January 1854. "My brother got employment the ensuing week of his return, and now belongs to a merchant vessel, called the 'Delia,' bound to Sierra Leone. I am sincerely in hope he will remain steady, and I trust I have nothing to fear for him," &c.
540	T. N.	-	7	28	13	–	–	15	None.	Extract from his employer's letter, 23d November 1853. "T. N. entered my employ immediately (I believe) on his dismissal from the hulks, and has hitherto conducted himself satisfactorily and respectably," &c.
680	J. W.	-	7	14	6	–	–	8	2	Extract from a letter received 14th January 1854. "My brother John got employment in two days after his return home, and I feel extremely glad to have to communicate to you the pleasing intelligence that he is endeavouring, by every possible means in his power, to gain an honest, steady, and honourable livelihood," &c.
569	W. S.	-	7	22	7	3	–	12	None.	Extract from an uncle's letter, 22d January 1854. "W. S. is a deal better since he has been with me. I think in a short time he will be able to help himself," &c.
1,168	W. E.	-	7	10	7	–	–	3	1	Extract from a letter from father, 6th February 1854. "I am glad to tell you that Mr. T. employed him the week he came home, and that he is now earning his bread creditably to me and himself. He sends his best wishes to you and the Governor, for your behaviour to him in such a kind manner as you did," &c.
289	J. M.	-	7	22	12	–	–	10	None.	Extract from a letter, 16th January 1854. "I have plenty of employment, and have had ever since I came to Edinburgh. I promised to write to 'D. B.,' but it being in opposition to my friends' wishes, I declined doing so. I have at present 18 shillings a week, therefore I am both happy and contented. I told you how I would act after getting my liberty, therefore, Sir, believe I am still as you ever found me," &c.
636	G. G.	-	7	23	9	–	–	14	None.	Extract, 9th January 1854. "In reply to your letter, I beg to say that 'G. G.' has been working for me, but owing to his being given to drinking I was obliged to discharge him. He has had some money left him by his grandmother, upon which he is now living. I believe him now to be honest, and when his money is gone, I have no doubt that he will then get work. If you would take the trouble to send him a few lines of caution, I should feel greatly obliged," &c.
537	J. H.	-	7	31	17	–	–	14	——	Extract, 10th January 1854. "In answer to your letter respecting me, the said J. H., I am anxious to inform you that I have had plenty of employment the while I was able to perform it; but I have been very ill for three weeks, since I left my confinement, with rheumatism, so that I could not follow my employ, and the severity of the weather has prolonged my absence from my labour, but, by the providence of God, I hope again to resume it in a day or two, as I am in the employ of the present Earl of ——— and am received by all who know me in the most friendly terms," &c.

Register.	Initials.	Sentence.	Number of Months on Public Works.	Number of Months in Classes.				Number of Offences.	Extracts of Letters from Prisoners released on Licence, or from others referring to them.
				1	2	3	Ticket of Leave.		
		Years.							
234	J. J. -	7	19	4	4	–	11	3	Extract from his mother's letter, 9th January 1854. "I have the fullest confidence in his desire to do good and to redeem his character. He has been very ill with his breath, and is at present an out-patient of Westminster Hospital. With his general conduct I have no fault to find. I am yours," &c. "P.S. I take this opportunity, Rev. Sir, to return my grateful thanks for your kindness towards him in instilling those principles of good which I hope will soon lead to the happiest results," &c.
1,544	J. B. -	7	15	11	–	–	4	None.	Extract. "I have heard of him asking for employment at two places, but he did not succeed. When he left me he said he should strive to get work as soon as he could, no matter what sort of work it was; he seemed very anxious to lead a life of honest industry, and to reform his character generally: he said, sooner than he would return to his former loose habits he would go the poor-house: he promised when he got work to let me know how he was and what he was doing; and he also said he would send you a letter also, if he got work and was doing well, so that you could read it to the other prisoners. He was at Oldham when I heard of him last," &c.
1,466	J. C. -	7	9	6	–	–	3	1	Letter from mother, dated 13th January 1854, the drift of which is, that her son got tired of home and went away to Liverpool, much to her displeasure.
1,471	J. C. -	7	9	8	–	–	1	1	Extract of letter from his aunt. "He has had employment till the frost and snow came, and that has shut him out at present, but he hopes soon to go to work again. He appears to be willing to work for his living, and I do hope he will redeem his character. I feel glad to find his mind so improved, and hope he will make a good use of his knowledge," &c.
812	R. Y. -	7	22	6	–	–	22	1	September 4th, 1854. "R. Y., on applying for the balance of his earnings, forwarded two very satisfactory certificates of conduct from his prosecutor and employer."
1,172	J. A. -	7	10	7	–	–	3	None.	Extract from his mother's letter, 9th January 1854. "He has hitherto done his work with credit to himself, and in a manner becoming and respectful to me and all those connected with him. Thanking you for your anxious inquiry," &c.

241	W. B.	-	7	19	4	–	–	15	None.	Extract from a letter from the minister of the parish, 5th November 1853. "B. lives with his father. Mr. K. assures me he conducts himself well, and he has promised to receive him into his employ, about Christmas or the New Year, not having been able to give his present employer a shorter notice. I will take an early opportunity of seeing the young man himself and his father also, whom I know," &c.
194	J. B.	- -	7	20	5	10	–	5	6	Extract from his father's letter, 11th January 1854. "My son Joseph is in work, and has been the greatest part of the time since his coming home; he is very industrious, and he boards and lodges with a brother that lives in this village, a very industrious man," &c.
443	W. M.	-	7	24	7	–	–	17	None.	A letter from the late prisoner. "Friends happy to receive him," &c.
743	T. W. C.		7	24	9	–	–	15	None.	Extract from a letter to a schoolmaster, 3d Oct., 1854. "I have been fortunate enough to obtain an excellent situation at the West End, as clerk in a large house of business. The situation is a responsible one, and great confidence is placed in me, as I have hundreds of pounds pass through my hands every week. I am afraid their confidence would not be increased if they knew that two months ago I was an inmate of P. C. P., but they will not know it if I can help it, although I am sometimes afraid that it will ooze out from some quarter where I least expect it," &c.
864	R. M.	-	7	23	8	–	-	15	1	This man writes from Liverpool to ask for a Post-office order. He is embarking for America.
859	C. L.	- -	7	18	2	–	–	16	None.	Extract of a letter from H.M. ship "Boscawen," Barrow Sound, 20th June 1854. "I beg most respectfully to inform you, that I am in this ship in the high station of ward-room steward. I am certain that it will give you great pleasure to see that I am placed in such a trustworthy station. I joined this ship as able seaman, and gained the good will of my officers, and they thought fit to place such confidence in me as to commit all things into my care. I have placed before the officers the account of my past life, and I hope all things will be kept secret from it," &c.
342	A. H.	-	7	21	13	–	–	1	3	Extract from a letter to Mr. Hudson, Deputy Governor, 22d May 1854. "I am now settled in Finchley, and have got very good employment, and have no doubt but I shall do well," &c.
669	J. M.	-	7	22	5	–	–	17	None.	In a letter to Mr. Hudson, the late prisoner states, he had been ill, but had got better, and was at work; was well received by his friends, &c.
536	J. E.	-	7	25	12	10	–	3	6	Is in good employment, living with his parents; they were to write to the doctor and myself; hopes that a prisoner whom he names will be allowed to write to him, &c.
264	M. R.	-	7	24	5	5	4	10	5	"In good employ, and as happy as any man in Birmingham," &c.

Register.	Initials.	Sentence.	Number of Months on Public Works.	Number of Months in Classes. 1	2	3	Ticket of Leave.	Number of Offences.	Extracts of Letters from Prisoners released on Licence, or from others referring to them.
		Years.							
536	C. B. -	7	18	2	–	–	16	None.	Extract from a letter to the Governor, 28th November 1853. "The Chaplain requested me to let him know how I got on with my employer, and I beg most respectfully to say that I am very happy and comfortable, and feel very much indebted to Captain Knight and the Chaplain for their interesting themselves on my behalf," &c. Extract of a letter to a fellow prisoner, 28th December 1853. "My dear friend: no doubt you will be surprised at not hearing from me before this, but when you hear the cause of my silence you will forgive me, the reason of which is, that my employer has been out of town for the last three weeks and all his duties fell upon me, which of course with my own made it very heavy, and left me no time for myself to do anything, in fact I have not had an hour's holiday this Christmas, or since I came home, but I look for one at Easter, when I shall be in London for a week, and hope to see you then (if I do not before); previous to which, however, I hope to hear of your being comfortable at home; I trust you will not fail to inform me of your liberation as early as possible after it takes place. I wrote to your father about a month or six weeks ago, but have received no reply, which makes me very uneasy, as I feel anxious to hear how you are getting on. If S. is still at Portsmouth, you can tell him that he is quite wrong in his conjectures, as everything is just the same as when I left Birmingham, and that I am respected the same now as before I was in trouble. Please to give my respects to all in the school, as well as all old companions, and though I am now at liberty and doing well, I do not forget that I was once placed in the same unhappy position as themselves, and hope they will show by their good conduct that the trials they are now undergoing will benefit them in after life, as I hope they have me," &c.
1,160	M. S. -	7	10	7	–	–	3	None.	Extract from a letter to the Governor. "As soon as I arrived at home, Sir, my old associates in crime greeted me from all quarters, but all of them together, with an evil heart naturally inclined to wickedness, I steadfastly resisted. I went to the party that so kindly consented to employ me, and of course I was questioned about my knowledge of the trade, viz., shoemaking, but being a very poor hand at the trade, and it being also very injurious to my constitution, I thought I might better my condition by seeking for some other employ-

									ment, consequently I made application to several places, but unfortunately I have been rejected by them all; almost the first question they ask is, where were you employed before? or, what is much the same, can you get a character? To this question, Sir, you will see I am driven to the extremity of telling a falsehood, and perhaps being received, or telling the truth and at once being rejected. In all cases I have preferred telling the truth and trusting in the Almighty for the result; and, as I intend to get my bread in an honest and upright manner, I know of no other means of obtaining it than by hawking things about the country, it being a business I was brought up to before I fell into crime; but for this business you are aware I need a licence, or I run the risk of being put in prison, a place, Sir, where I do assure you I have already had enough. I hope, therefore, you will, Sir, of your kindness, assist me by sending a trifle towards it. I am without father or mother, and all my friends unfortunately are of the poorer class, and they cannot in any way assist me. I have supported myself all along by the money I received when I was discharged; and if you can, Sir, in any way assist me, I hope you will do so as soon as you possibly can, and you have the sincere wishes and fervent prayers of your humble and obedient servant, M. S."
447	C. H.	-	7	18	8	–	–	10	Extract from a letter to the Governor. "Sir, it is with the greatest pleasure I can inform you of my present situation, in which I am most comfortably situated. I was desired to write to you at different times to let you know my situation and employment. I am residing at ——— near ——— at farmer's service and am doing quite well," &c.
542	J. S.	-	7	18	4	–	–	14	None.	Extract from a letter to the Governor, 18th October 1854. "I am going on with my work very happily and comfortably, thank you, Sir. I write these few lines to let you know that it was all right. Dear Sir, I return you many thanks for the kindness you have shown to me," &c.
821	G. M.	-	7	23	7	–	–	16	None.	Extract from mother's letter to the Chaplain, 11th January 1854. "My son is working at present for Mr. R.———, and is quite steady at his work," &c.
436	H. H.	-	7	20	5	–	–	15	None.	Copy of a certificate forwarded with the application for the balance of money due to him, 19th October 1854. "I hereby certify that G. M., formerly a prisoner in Her Majesty's Gaol, and now a resident of this town, is known to me, and conducts himself honestly and industriously. He works with his father, who is a tinman. Witness my hand this nineteenth day of October 1854. (J. D.), Vicar of M——."
										Letter to the Governor applying for a loan of 30*s.* to buy tools for the piano-forte trade, having laid out his money to purchase *carpenters' tools.* This man came down afterwards to Portsmouth, pretending to seek work on board ship, begged money of the Deputy-Governor and Chaplain to take him back to London. The Chaplain subsequently applied to the person by whom H. H. said he had been employed for twelve months. The party, in reply, declared that "no man of that name had ever worked for him," &c.

Register.	Initials.	Sentence.	Number of Months on Public Works.	Number of Months in Classes.				Number of Offences.	Extracts of Letters from Prisoners released on Licence, or from others referring to them.
				1	2	3	Ticket of Leave		
		Years.							
340	R. D. -	7	24	6	1	6	11	3	Seen by the Chaplain in Jersey, where he was at work, but he was on the point of crossing to Guernsey, as he said, "Jersey was too hot for him," &c. October, 1854. A letter from the Chaplain of Bath Gaol informs me he was committed for 14 days, having smashed a street lamp in great distress. What is to become of him when he comes out of gaol?
658	W. S. -	7	21	2	–	–	19	1	Extract from a brother-in-law's letter to the Deputy-Governor, 27th March 1854. "He has got a job to begin when he likes to start; it is a boiler-house, but I would not let him go this week, for I expect I will be able to get him into a steam-boat, as a fireman, for a voyage or two, and then he will get on as third engineer, as I have a little influence in that department. I will write to you soon again, and let you know how he is getting on," &c.
578	J. S. - -	7	20	5	3	–	12	1	Extract from a letter to the Deputy-Governor, 29th January 1854. "He will begin work to-morrow for Mr. R., and I sincerely hope that when I write to you Sir, from time to time, I shall always have a good account to send you of him. My brother sends his best respects to you, and I am to inform you in this that he will strive to the best of his abilities to give satisfaction to all," &c.
645	S. A. -	7	16	2	–	–	14	1	Extract from a letter to the Governor, 29th January 1854. "I am living with Mr. B., and I am getting about fourteen shillings a week. My master does not know where I have been," &c.

SCHEDULES I. and II. of PRISONERS discharged on Pardon or Licence from the Convict Prison, Portsmouth, during the years 1852 and 1853.

PRISONERS PARDONED.

During the years 1852 and 1853 -			33
Results of subsequent inquiries into 31 cases - - -	Satisfactory -	16	
	Unsatisfactory -	3	
	Deaths - -	1	
	No replies - -	11	
	Total - -	31	
No inquiries - - - - -		2	
			33

PRISONERS LICENSED.

During the year 1853 - - - - -			51
Results of subsequent inquiries into 39 cases - - -	Satisfactory -	19	
	Unsatisfactory -	5	
	Deaths - -	0	
	No replies -	15	
	Total - -	39	
No inquiries - - - - - -		12	
			51

Name of Convict and Date of Discharge.	Date of information, and by whom afforded.	Particulars.
1. Wm. K. - - 23 Oct. 1852. Pardoned.	19 Nov. 1853. - Minister of the parish.	Stole a quantity of hay and turnips, and stowed them away in a barn *lent* him by the minister of the parish. Ran off leaving his wife and children. Is now believed to be working in Jersey or Guernsey.
2. Jas. C. - - 23 Oct. 1852. Pardoned.	22 Nov. 1853 - Minister of the parish.	"A reckless course of conduct terminated about a month ago in a single-handed robbery, for which he was sentenced to four years' penal servitude, the judge remarking that he only regretted that he could not inflict a heavier punishment."
3. Wm. M. - - 20 Nov. 1852. Pardoned.	2 Dec. 1853 - Late employer.	Who says—"During the time he was in my employment he was very regular at his work, and would have remained with me had I had a place to suit him."
4. Samuel W. - 20 Nov. 1852. Pardoned.	27 Dec. 1853 - Employer.	"Conduct satisfactory in every respect: has worked for one master the whole time."

Name of Convict and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Particulars.
5. Jer. W. - 11 March 1853. Pardoned.	4 Jan. 1845 - Late master.	"In employment in the neighbourhood of Chichester."
6. John C. - 3 May 1853. Pardoned.	9 Nov. 1853 - Rev. H. N.	"Has an oyster boat at Langstone, and gets his living by oyster dredging and catching shell-fish."
7. Edw. F. - 3 May 1853. Pardoned.	11 Jan. 1854 - Minister of the parish.	"Entered Mr. P.'s employ; worked for him six months, and left because of the slackness of trade. Now hawking pictures about, and conducting himself respectably."
8. Robt. F. - June 1853. Pardoned on medical grounds.	29 Nov. 1853 - Minister of the parish.	"Quite recovered, at least enough to earn his own maintenance. Conduct good and satisfactory to employer, with whom he has been engaged since his restoration of health."
9. Wm. P. - 20 June 1853. Pardoned.	15 Jan. 1854 - The man himself.	He states—"I have obtained employment at my own trade from a gentleman in Spital-square. I am determined the remainder of my life to adhere to the principles of industry, sobriety, and honesty," &c.
10. Thos. W. - 23 June 1853. Pardoned.	7th Jan. 1854 - The father.	Gone to Sunderland with his brother. Is earning 15*s.* a-week. Very thankful for the Chaplain's inquiries.
11. Wm. M'C. - 23 July 1853. Pardoned.	23 Sept. 1853 - 24 Oct. ,, 1 Nov. ,, The man himself. 15 Jan. 1854. Late employer.	Discharged without a reference. Found his parents were gone to America. Could get no employment in the Isle of Man, to which place he belonged. Went to Liverpool and Ireland in search of work. Meeting with no success he returned, and after great difficulty got a situation, from which he was dismissed on its becoming known that he was a returned convict. Since convicted for stealing a watch, and transported for ten years.
12. Wm. W. - 23 July 1853. Pardoned.	5 Jan. 1854 - Dr. E——t.	Gone to sea.
13. Wm. B. - 10 Aug. 1853. Pardoned.	2 Dec. 1853 - Minister of the parish.	In business at Ramsgate as a hairdresser. Mercy extended well exercised. Grateful feeling for inquiry, &c., entertained.
14. Wm. G. - 13 Aug. 1853. Pardoned.	29 Dec. 1853 - Minister of the parish.	In good work. Mind in a satisfactory state. Speaks with gratitude of the kindness of the Governor and Chaplain.
15. Chas. C. - 21 Sept. 1853. Pardoned.	30 Dec. 1853 - The father.	Conduct marked by steadiness, and exhibits a high tone of moral feeling. The father says, with extreme regret, that after the blight his son has suffered it will be very difficult to get him placed in a respectable situation.
16. John L. - 24 June 1853. Pardoned.	24 Sept. 1853 - 30 Dec. ,, The man himself.	Has taken a shop at Leith; doing well: has more work than he can do. Thanks the Governor and Chaplain. In a letter to a fellow-prisoner, says he hopes to see him alongside of him, plenty of work for him.

Name of Convict and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Particulars.
17.		
Richd. F. - - 20 June 1853.	4 Dec. 1853 - Minister of the parish.	Is now, and has been for the last two months, in the employment of Mr. F——, builder, London, at 18*s.* a week.
18.		
Wm. R. - - 10 Aug. 1853. Pardoned.	6 Jan. 1854 - Minister of the parish.	"Doing very comfortably. Working for a Mr. M. I expect to see him shortly, and will communicate."
19.		
John C. - - 1 Nov. 1853. Pardoned on medical grounds.	Minister of the parish.	Died 10th November 1853.
20.		
John H. - - 3 May 1853. Pardoned.	20 Jan. 1854 - Minister of the parish.	"Very steady and quiet, following his daily labour industriously, and attends regularly at church; and I hope, if he goes on as he has hitherto done, he will redeem his character, and become a useful member of society."
21.		
Chas. C. - - 23 July 1853. Pardoned.	Brother - -	Geo. F., who states, that having previously worked with his father, his brother, Chas. C., has enlisted.
1.		
Wm. B. - - 14 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	7 Dec. 1853 - Minister of the parish.	Wm. B. is conducting himself very well, and will be taken into Mr. K.'s employment about Christmas. Will see the young man himself and report.
2.		
Jno. M'D. - - 14 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	17 Jan. 1854 - The man himself.	In full employment at 18*s.* a-week. Both happy and contented. Sends his best wishes to all who took an interest in his welfare.
3.		
Jas S. - - 14 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	13 Jan. 1854 - Mother.	Mrs. S. says—"James is working for Mr. R., farmer, of Tiverton, and he is quite steady at his work."
4.		
John A. - - 14 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	10 Jan. 1854 - Mother.	Who says—"My son has been employed up to the present time with credit to himself." She thanks the Chaplain for his anxious inquiry.
5.		
Jno. J. - - 15 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	10 Jan. 1854 - Mother.	"J. J. has been and is still an out-patient of Westminster Hospital. With his general conduct no fault to find." Thankful that those principles of good have been instilled which will, she hopes, ever lead to the happiest results.
6.		
Geo. G. - - 15 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	10 Jan. 1854 - Late employer.	"Has worked for me, but I have discharged him, finding him given to drinking. Living now upon money left him by his grandmother. I believe him *now* to be honest. When the money is gone he will get work." "A few lines from the Chaplain to caution him will greatly oblige."
7.		
Thos. N. - - 17 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	29 Nov. 1853 - Minister of the parish.	In the employment of Mr. V., who reports well of him; also Mr. John E., town missionary.

Name of Convict and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Particulars.
8. Jas. H. - - 18 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	11 Jan. 1854 - Wife.	"Plenty of work while he could do it in the employment of the Earl of W. Has been very ill. Is received by all who knew him on the most friendly terms."
9. Wm. K. - - 19 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	17 Jan. 1854 - The man himself.	Doing well in a permanent situation in an ironmonger's, where he hopes, by strict attention to his duties, to retrieve his character. Thanks the Chaplain for his inquiries.
10. Wm. Y. - - 19 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	16 Jan. 1854 - Mother.	Gone to live with his sister in Wales. Earns 15*s.* a-week. "We are very happy to find him so improved. He seems quiet and steady."
11. Wm. P. - - 11 Nov. 1853. Licensed.	16 Jan. 1854 - Brother.	Got employment a week after his return. Now belongs to a merchant vessel bound to Sierra Leone. With thanks, &c.
12. Jos. B. - - Nov. 1853. Licensed.	12 Jan. 1854 - Father.	Who says—"He is in work, and has been the greatest part of the time since he has been home, and is very industrious. Thanks the Chaplain for his kind inquiries.
13. as. C. - - 29 Nov. 1853. Licensed.	15 Jan. 1854 - Parents.	Gone to Kingstone to work, where he had many acquaintances, contrary to the advice of his parents.
14. John C. - - 13 Nov. 1853. Licensed.	12 Jan. 1854 - Aunt.	Who says—"He has been in full employment, and is willing to work for his living. Hopes he will make a good use of the knowledge he has acquired. Has seen nothing like dishonesty about him.
15. Wm. G. 29 Nov. 1853. Licensed.	16 Jan. 1854 - Wife to deputy-governor.	"He is very steady, and attends to his work well."
16. Jas. T. - - 1 Dec. 1853. Licensed.	17 Jan. 1854 - Father.	Is at home unable to get employment. Experiences great difficulty, as he cannot tell the master or foreman where he last worked. Has no character to show. Thanks for kind inquiries.
17. Chas. B. - - 14 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	29 Dec. 1853. - The man himself.	In full employment. Thanks the Governor and Chaplain for interesting themselves about him. Is happy and comfortable. In a letter to a fellow-prisoner he says he is as much respected as before he got into trouble.
18. Geo. K. - - 18 Oct. 1853 Licensed.	12 Jan. 1854 - Superintendent of Christ's Chapel Refuge, &c.	Taken shortly after his discharge into the Refuge of Christ's Chapel, Edgeware-road, where he still remains waiting for employment, which has been promised him by a friend of the superintendent, who reports:—"His character was and is most orderly, manifesting the strongest anxiety for employment, and cherishing a strong determination to live honestly in the sight of all men," &c.
19. John W. - - 27 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	18 Jan. 1854 Brother.	In full employment, endeavouring by every possible means to gain an honest livelihood.

Name of Convict and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Particulars.
20. Jas. H. - - - 10 Dec. 1853. Licensed on medical grounds.	20 Jan. 1854 - The man himself to Governor. 23 Jan. 1854. Minister of the parish to Chaplain.	"Working to the extent of his strength. Supported by his sister. Should his health be restored to him he could get 2*l.* a-week at piecework." Very grateful for the Governor's kindness. "Going on very respectably. His health will not allow him to work more than four hours a-day."
21. Mich. S. - - 18 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	3 Dec. 1853 - The man himself.	Wrote to the Governor for a trifle to purchase a hawking licence. Had been welcomed back by his old associates, but would have nothing to say to them. Had not succeeded in getting work. If he told the truth about himself was certain to fail. No answer to Chaplain's inquiries.
22. H. M'L. - - 3 Dec. 1853. Licensed.	14 Jan. 1854 - The man himself in a letter to the Governor.	Says—Could get no work either at weaving or labouring, and had spent all his money. Had heard of a convict ship going out to Australia. Would gladly work his passage out.
23. Jas. B. - - - 19 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	26 Jan. 1854 - Friend.	Mr. B., who says—"He was striving to get work. Did not care what it was. Sooner than return to his former loose habits would go to the poor-house. Would write and let the Chaplain know when he succeeded in getting employment."
24. Wm. S. - - 23 Nov. 1853. Licensed on medical grounds.	28 Jan. 1854 - Uncle.	Who says—"My nephew, Wm. S., is a deal better since he has been with me. I think in a short time he will be able to help himself."
25. Chas. H. - - 19 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	No date - - The man himself to the Governor.	He says—He is "residing at Bishop's Tawton, near Barnstaple, in farmer's service."
26. Peter M. - - 30 Nov. 1853. Licensed.	12 Dec. 1853 - The man himself to the Deputy-Governor.	In the letter he says—"I am going to work in a coal-mine. If I do not like it I shall enlist."

EXTRACTS from LETTERS from Prisoners who have been released from DARTMOOR PRISON.

1.

Register G.B. writes to the Chaplain.—"I thank you for being so kind as to write to me; I feel very happy and am very comfortable, and am in work at Mr. W's, shoemaker. What I get is but little, but it keeps increasing. I attend a place of worship where my master and his family attend. With my obedient respects to the Governor.

"I am," &c.

2.

C. C. writes,—"It is with pleasure I write these few lines, after receiving your kind letter. You will excuse the rude way in which I address you. I attend a place of worship twice every Sunday; I often think of your kind instructions I received while under your care; I hope now to live in the fear of God and to show my gratitude for all His mercies to me. I have got a good situation and am doing very well. I cannot explain to you with what joy I was received at home.

"I am," &c.

3.

G. C. writes,—"I felt it my duty to return to you my sincere thanks for the many favours I have received while under your care at Dartmoor. By the grace of God, I have up to this kept clear of the alehouse, that place of all sin; I also attend church regularly, and take my family with me. I have also to inform you I have a comfortable berth, and I am quite well and happy, thank God. May God bless you and be with you. "Dear Sir," &c.

4.

W. C. writes,—"I am happy and thankful to know you take an interest in my temporal as well as my spiritual welfare. I beg to say I have got plenty of work through my kind uncle. I attend church every Sunday, have joined a literary institution, and hope to remain, by the blessing of the Almighty, a sober, honest, and industrious man. Instead of being taunted or annoyed in any way, I am respected by all my fellow workmen, and in fact, Sir, I am now a happy man."

5.

J. H.—"I have now the pleasure to inform you that I arrived home to my wife and children all well, also I was well received by all my friends. I have not yet met with any annoyance whatever, and further, I am happy to say that I have good employment I hold no connexion with any of my former companions; the only company I keep is that of my wife and children, and it is my earnest wish to lead a new life, and by the grace of God I shall do so."

6.

H. H.—"In reply to your kind inquiries, I beg to state that I diligently attend to my business and the interests of my family; all that industry and sobriety and honesty can effect shall be done. I have

found no diminution of my friends, except by death and emigration ; those yet remaining receive and treat me respectfully, although I can do very well in my business, as long as life and health are granted, without any assistance from friends."

8.

T. H.—"I am arrived safely at home, thanks be to God for it, and I found all well. I have plenty of work at my own trade as a butcher. I was received with the greatest kindness and pleasure by my *betters*, and they all wish me well and encourage me."

9.

F. H.—"In reply to yours, I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you that I am in constant employment ; but being an invalid I cannot yet do a great deal. I hope, if my health be perfectly restored, to do as well as ever. We, Reverend Sir, may never meet again in this world ; I am convinced that if I am enabled to follow your good advice, I shall draw down upon me His blessing, who careth for all His creatures, and if we do not meet each other on earth, may we meet at last in heaven ; this is my earnest prayer."

10.

R. J.—"I write these few lines to let you know, Reverend Sir, that I was welcomed by my friends most heartily ; and they do all in their power for my comfort and welfare. Never has one of them said the least thing of the place where I was. I am trusted with every thing in the shop, and with every confidence. I trust by the help of God I shall prove myself worthy of this confidence."

11.

H. J.—"I have to inform you I got work the second day after my return. I work at the stone-cutting for the —— Company. My wages at present are 4*s.* per day, but they will soon be more ; I am paid my wages every fortnight. Don't let the prisoners think that everybody will scorn them and fling it in their faces ; if they do right and keep from old bad companions it is not so. All the people here treat me with kindness, give me the best advice, and will do anything for me."

12.

J. J.—"I beg to inform you that I got safe home. Every one whom I know most joyfully and kindly received me, and next Monday I shall resume my former situation. I thank you, Reverend Sir, very heartily for your religious admonitions, which I trust I shall ever remember. This is a rough scrawl, but long confinement and recent liberation make me nervous just now. I remain, &c."

13.

T. M.—"I am in receipt of your kind letter, and feel deeply grateful to you for your kind inquiries. I humbly trust, by the blessing of the Almighty, that the boon of liberty has not been conferred unworthily. I expect to leave my present abode for ——— in a few days ; my brother, who has a large business there, has written

requiring my assistance. I am truly thankful, and trust that gratitude, independent of the higher motives of duty and principle, will continually prompt me to watchfulness, and a life of honesty and virtue."

14.

W. N.—"I am proud to tell you I am now in the way of well-doing. I have much pleasure in informing you, that I found my wife and family as well in health and circumstances as I might expect after so long a separation. I need hardly tell you that they were all overjoyed to see me. My worthy and respected employer, who so actively worked for my liberation, has employed me ever since my return."

15.

W. P.—"I am still walking, thank God, in the right and happy way you used to point out to me. I am living with my father and mother, and have no doubt but in a few months I shall be again well established in my business. Believe me to be your much obliged and grateful servant," &c.

16.

W. P.—"I arrived home, and my house was filled with gladness. My old master was glad to see me, and has taken me again into his employ."

17.

J. S.—"I beg to be excused for not writing before, but the reason is, I only come home once a month, as I am working in the country. Three days after I came home I was appointed engineer to — Mining Company. I have not met with any insults since I returned: there has not been anything hinted to me about where I have been. I was offered work in the town by more than one party, but I declined these offers, and went quickly to work in the country."

18.

C. T.—"I have plenty of work; I might have much more if I could do it. Every one about me seems to be glad of my return. I always attend a place of worship, and my wife and family with me. I do not know the time when I enjoyed my home as much as now. I never go to the public-house, and that brings comfort to us all."

19.

G. W.—"I feel thankful for the great kindness and welcome reception I met with, not only from my dearest friends, but also from most respectable parties in my native place. I find a regular attendance at church a safeguard against many evils. I have a good situation, and am, thank God, establishing a respectable character."

20.

J. K.—"I take the liberty of writing to inform you that I arrived home safe, and was kindly welcomed by my family and parents. My

master finds me plenty of work, and I am going on very comfortably. Also, I beg to return you my best thanks, and those of my family, for your instruction during my confinement, which has been a great blessing to me both in body and soul, and will be ever remembered to the latest day of my life."

21.

T. H.—" I have not written you ere this, owing to your being away from Dartmoor. I arrived home on the same night as I left you in the morning; I can assure you we did not sleep that night. My father and mother were truly pleased and thankful to see me, and upon my recounting to them your many kindnesses, you were fixed in their memories, where your name will ever stand loved and revered.

" Grandfather was also much delighted with your letter, and posted it immediately to Mr. ——, in whose employ I now am. I spent a fortnight at home, and a happy time it was indeed. Father and mother often during that time said they wished you could behold their thankfulness and joy. C——, my late fellow-prisoner, has written to me, saying he has got a good situation near Liverpool, which is a great rise to him. So you see, Rev. Sir, some of us poor fellows are favoured and respected whatever we may have been. I am very comfortably situated here; I have very comfortable lodgings. They have reading the Scriptures and family prayers morning and evening, and everything else is in accordance.

" Uncle has pews at ——, and I attend them alternately."

22.

J. G.—" You are doubtless aware that I left you on the 5th December last, and immediately after my arrival in London, and, according to your directions, waited upon Mr. H., who, through your kind recommendation took me into his counting-house as clerk and assistant-collector, at a salary of 1*l.* per week, and board. I am happy to say that from the first the greatest confidence has been placed in me: large sums of money at a time have been in my possession. My duties are clerking and paying and collecting accounts, and how I have performed my duties is not for me to say."

23.

W. A.—" I write to let you know that I reached home safely, and was received with kindness by my friends and fellow-townsmen. I am now working at my trade as a shoemaker, and have plenty of trade. Praying that God may help me, and reward you for your goodness to the unfortunate, I remain," &c.

24.

J. T. writes,—" I arrived in Chester on the September; I met with a kind reception from all my friends. I have not forgotten your advice. I have not been insulted by any of the police. I attend church on Sunday. Although I have not got work yet, I expect it, having the promise of some in a few days," &c.

25.

F. H. writes,—" It is nearly a year since I left Dartmoor, and I hope you will not think me troublesome in informing you that

I attend to the duties of religion, and trust the impressions made on my mind by yourself and other ministers of Christ, will be to my eternal benefit," &c.

26.

D. C. writes,—" I was fourteen days before I found employment; manufacturing trade is dull, but labouring work is not so bad. I would not write till I saw how work was. My relations and friends received me with great thankfulness; and when a few of my old employers heard I had come home, they were happy to give me work, which I was thankful for. I hope the blessing of God will be with us all," &c.

27.

J. T. writes,—" I arrived home on the 18th September, and was most kindly received by my dear father, and brothers and sisters. On the 20th, two days after, I was employed by the gentleman that signed my reference, and I continue in his employ."

28.

R. R. writes,—" I am working in full employment with my two old masters, whom I served for twenty years. I am living with my wife and family. I was kindly received by all the parishioners."

29.

J. W. writes,—" I have taken a cottage and bought what things I could at present afford. I have constant employment offered me by several, but I work on the turnpike road, which suits me best. I constantly attend the parish church."

30.

J. K writes,—" My parents received me with the most kindly feelings, and join their thanks with mine, for the pious instruction I have received from you, and which I hope and believe has made me truly a religious man. I go to church and chapel regularly. My master received me with the same kindly feeling. I have plenty of work, and give my whole time to it, having abandoned all my old associates."

31.

T. H. writes,—" I should have written before, but I assure you I am at work early and late, and I thank God, who gives me health to do it. I go to different parts of the country to buy stock for my employer."

32.

J. W. writes,—" I was received with much joy and gladness by all my friends, and I have more friends than ever. One of my old masters sent directly for me, and I have been with him ever since. I could have had another had I wanted one."

33.

R. A. writes,—" I was received with the greatest kindness that this world could afford, and all *continue* to treat me so. I have had plenty of work, and hope there will continue to be plenty for me.

I go to church and hear Mr. —— the minister, and I hope I always shall; and I thank you for your kindness in telling me things which I hope I never shall forget," &c.

34.

J. F. writes,—" I was kindly received when I came home, but the person who had promised to employ me had got another man in consequence of my being so long coming. This deprived me of employment for several weeks. I have had some work since, but not much, as trade is bad. The Rev. W. —— having found my character exemplary, has promised to try and get a situation for me. I return thanks for all your kind admonition and advice, and shall try, by the grace of God, to carry them into practice," &c.

35.

S. T. writes,—" I got safe home, and was received with joy and gladness, not only by my son and daughter but by my friends and neighbours. All my old customers have brought me work, and I have plenty of it; and we are all very happy together, which is more than I once expected. I go to church, and I hope I ever shall," &c.

36.

W. M. writes,—" I commenced working the week after I came home. I can assure you I was kindly received by my parents. I began to work for Mr. ——, but as he declined giving me the wages generally paid in our trade, I was compelled to leave him, not to get my name hurt worse than it is, by working under price; but I got work on the next day from Mr. ——, and I got more than the set wages from him; I earn *two pounds ten shillings in the fortnight.* I have become a regular attendant at the Rev. Mr. —— church," &c.

37.

J. H. writes,—" I should have written before, but I have been expecting, and am still expecting, a permanent situation. I have had five weeks work since I came home, but trade is very dull in London now. I always go to Christchurch on Sunday. I thank you for all your kindness to me," &c.

38.

W. P. writes,—" My dear friends received me with every possible kindness. I got into employment for a short time; but work falling short, I thought it more honourable to serve Her most gracious Majesty in the Royal ———— Militia. When the proper time comes I hope you will send the rest of my money to my poor old mother. I attend church every Sunday with the Regiment. Pray let my mother have my money," &c.

39.

J. G. writes.—" I have not as yet got any employment, but I have promise of work at several places; had I reached home a month earlier I should have had constant employment, but work is very slack and hard to be had; but this does not prevent my following your kind advice. I go regularly to church. My mother and brother

and sisters, each give me a little to keep me till I get work. Now I have obtained my liberty, I will keep it. I would rather work the nails off my hands than come back again.

40.

B. N. writes,—"I was kindly received by my family and friends, and have obtained constant employment with a Mr. ——, merchant, of ——. When at home on the Sabbath Day, I attend the church under the Rev. ——. I am happy to say, under your kind instructions, I have been taught to know my duty to my God and to my neighbour."

41.

J. T. writes,—"I was kindly received by my friends, and have been in constant employ, except during five days on which I was unwell. I am working under —— at 14*s.* a week; last week I made two extra days by working over-time. I am to be kept on all the winter at the same rate, and in the spring to have a better job. I attend service twice every Sunday at St. David's Church." &c.

42.

M's. father writes,—"I assure you my son was most cheerfully received, and during his stay behaved entirely to my satisfaction, remarkably quiet and steady, and keeping good company. He however fancied he was not altogether looked upon as usual, and therefore enlisted in the —— regiment of foot. He is stationed at ——. I return you my most grateful thanks."

43.

J. L. writes,—"Everybody seems kind to me, and they are giving me work at very nearly the same rate as others. My left hand being weak, I cannot do a day's work so well as others. I am striving to follow your good advice, and I hope I shall have strength to conduct myself well in future.

44.

J. D. writes,—"They kindly received me; and I am working for the same master as before I was sent to prison. I keep myself to chapel on the Sabbath," &c.

45.

H. B. writes:—"The gentleman who sent my reference has given me constant work; and by good conduct and industrious habits I hope to redeem my character."

46.

J. B. writes:—"I am, thank God, doing well in my business, and hope to continue so according to the promise I gave you, as I am well known where I am living. My friends received me very kindly, and try all in their power to make me comfortable. I am very thankful for all the kindness you have shown me, and hope I may be allowed to apprize you of anything that concerns my welfare at any time," &c.

47.

S. F. writes,—"I had a pleasing, welcome reception, and was only a few days before I got a situation, in which I hope I shall

continue. I attend divine service at every opportunity, as I hope I shall always have a desire to do as long as I live. Accept my thanks," &c.

48.

J. B. writes,—" I was kindly received by all my friends and relations. I immediately hired myself for a year to my cousin, which is a good place, and I can go to church when I like. I am getting on well, and hope I shall know how to behave myself better in future."

49.

S. B. writes,—" I got safe home, and have good employment ever since. I work for Mr. ——, and can get plenty of other work beside. I go twice to church every Sunday. I thank God and our Queen for my liberty, which is good for me. I keep away from bad company," &c.

50.

W. B. writes,—" I was received with great comfort and very much rejoicing, both of my family and of respectable friends and neighbours. I took harvest work immediately, working with all my family for Mr. —— during five weeks; since which I have got to work at my own trade. I have plenty of work, and am likely to continue to have plenty, as they seem to wish to encourage me," &c.

51.

W. L. writes,—" I arrived safe, and found my friends quite well. A gentleman in the town promises me his interest in obtaining a situation. I am determined to make the religious principles you inculcated the guide of my conduct through life."

52.

J. W. writes,—" You were aware my friends were all respectable. I had an excellent home to come to; and I do trust that, through the good advice I received from you, I shall never enter prison again," &c.

53.

" I have had plenty of work, thank God; and have not been at all troubled by the police. I attend constantly at Christ church. All is going on well with me, &c.

" Signed, T. R."

54.

" I have had plenty of good earnings since I came home. I never thought I should be so well greeted or welcomed on my arrival. I have been constantly earning, until within the last fortnight, and expect constant work in a few days. I have made a good saving from the summer and harvest, and expect to be shortly adding to it. I live comfortably with my family. I attend to my duty on the Sabbath, which by the blessing of God I shall never neglect, &c.

" Signed, M. M."

55.

"I am happy to say I was very kindly received by all my friends, and have constant employment, for which I am very thankful; and I regularly attend a place of worship every Sunday, &c.

"Signed, G. B."

56.

"I went to work with the master I was with before I left home; I still remain with him and am doing very comfortably. I am doing all according to your request when I left you, and find it all the best for me, &c.

"Signed, J. F."

57.

"I am very happy at home with my wife and children, and begin farming next May Day. I sometimes go to a place of worship; and was at a missionary meeting last evening, &c.

"Signed, G. H."

58.

"As work is very slack at present, I have not done anything at my trade since I came back, but am getting a living by selling fish and all kinds of fruit. I attend a place of worship every Sunday.

"Signed, H. C."

59.

"I have not yet got work, but expect it every day. I am living with my parents and shall continue to do so, avoiding all bad company. I trust I have benefited by your kind instruction and warnings, and that, with the blessing of God, I shall be a comfort to my old father and mother whom I have so often caused to sorrow, &c. "Signed, G. G."

60.

"I write to inform you, Sir, I have every hope and prospect of obtaining an honest living, to reform my character and live in respect. The Rev. Mr.—— of this parish, would satisfy you of my present circumstances.

"Signed, J. R."

61.

"Rev. and dear Sir,—J. A. begs I will write for him. He lives with a married brother in my parish, and has obtained employment at eight shillings per week for the whole of the winter. He is regular and attentive in his attendance at church on the Sundays; and from all I can at present see, I believe he is quite an altered character for the better, and fully persuaded that the path of virtue and duty is sure to make him respected and happy. I have been told in confidence he has refused to join any of his old companions. He speaks well of the kindness he received in prison, especially of your kind attentions, which God has, I think, blessed to the young man's real good. His married brother with whom he lives is a very steady hard working man, and a good churchman. I learn from him that his brother Joseph never goes out in the evening after work, but begs to be accompanied by him. This looks well.

"Signed, H. B."

62.

"I was kindly received at home, and have been at work with my father ever since. I am sorry to say I am not so regular an attendant at the place of worship as I ought to have been, as we are two miles from a place of worship, but I do not forget my Bible, and read it as often as I have time, &c. "Signed, J. C."

63.

"I returned to my work the week following my arrival, and am still at my employment. I am at present with Mr. ——. I have also the work of Mr. ——, and when I can't go myself I send a pair of sawyers; so you see Sir, that I have, I thank God, plenty of employment, &c.

Dated 7th November. "Signed, Edward Lee."

64.

"I should have written before, but have been very ill. I was received with the kindest affection a son could know. I have had a little work, but all is so slack here, I think of trying some other place. I attend church, not only on Sunday, but on other nights, and trust to keep in the same way as long as I live.

"Signed, T. C."

65.

"My reception was all I could wish or expect from my friends, and thank God I have constant work, and good health. Your kind instruction and counsels will, I trust, never be effaced from my mind, &c. "Signed, B. L."

66.

"I have got into work, but for how long a time I do not know; but I shall so conduct myself, that when I have done this job, my master may recommend me to another. I go to church every Sunday with my father; and I hope to be married at the beginning of the year, with my parents' full consent, &c.

Dated 9th November. "Signed, T. H."

67.

"I have steady employment, as a labourer, but cannot attend church yet; but I go to a prayer meeting on Sabbath. With God's blessing I intend to keep from all evil company, &c.

"Signed, W. S."

68

"I received a kind and affectionate welcome when I arrived at home, and am also in permanent employment.

"Signed, J. H."

69.

"My son is in full employment at 10*s.* per week and over-work. He was welcomely received here by all parties. He seems to be steady, sober, and attentive, but I cannot say whether he regularly attends a place of worship, though he has assured me to that effect; I have newly equipped him, &c.

"Signed, J. K., relative to F."

70.

"I am working by contract, barley threshing. I am happy to say, I met with a very kind reception. I have regular work. I am very comfortable.

Dated 9th November. "Signed, W. C."

71.

"My son arrived home quite safe and well, and is doing well; but has not been at home for several days, being busied in his work.

Dated 10th November. "Signed, S. D."

72.

"I was welcomed home. I mind my work. I am steady, &c.

Dated 9th November. "Signed, J. K."

73.

"The advice I received has sunk deep into my heart. I am living with my brother. I have been received with brotherly love, which I did not expect, knowing my past evil life. I thank God, who stopped me in my sin, &c.

Dated 10th November. "Signed, W. B."

74.

"I write at the particular request of W. A. He has begged me to express his sincere thanks. He is quite well, has met with regular employment, and has just engaged himself to a neighbouring farmer for the winter. I have had frequent conversations with him, and am beyond measure rejoiced to find he is endeavouring to keep the resolutions he made during his confinement. The sincerity of his vows have really been put to a very fiery trial, in consequence of what has occurred in his home during his absence; and I am rejoiced to say he has come nobly through it," &c.

From the Rev. C. K.

LETTER addressed to Col. Jebb by the Rev. J. K. Marsh, Chaplain at Woolwich, with reference to Convicts released on Licence.

"Dear Sir, "'Defence,' C. S. Woolwich.

"I beg leave to forward copies of two letters written to me by prisoners after their discharge from this hulk on licence, and which, I trust, will appear to you as giving strong evidence of earnest desire on their part to live honestly, and in the fear of God. I regret that more such letters have not reached me; but I do not suppose that it arises from the want of many similar cases. I can easily conceive that some liberated convicts of reformed habits and feelings, may be too distrustful of themselves to volunteer a *profession* of improvement by letter, and that others would fail to write to me from inaptitude at composition, or from feelings of diffidence. That there are many cases of deep interest of which we should be

happy to hear, I have not the slightest doubt, both from what they have written in letters which I have passed to their fellow-prisoners, and also from what I hear, in some instances, of their grateful expressions to the Schoolmasters. I always encourage them, on their discharge, to communicate with me whenever they may be disposed to inform me of their well-doing.

"I remain, dear Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"Col. Jebb, C.B." "J. K. Marsh."

Letters addressed to the Rev. J. K. Marsh, Chaplain of Hulk Establishment, Woolwich.

"Sir, "November 21, 1854.

"I beg you will excuse me not writing before, for circumstances compelled me to delay it until now. As I promised to let you know how I get on in the world, I have taken the opportunity of doing so, and I have the satisfaction of informing you that I am getting on well, considering the station of life I am placed in. I have been in full work ever since I was liberated. I have been in the employment of the Rev. Mr. P. a portion of the time, and I am now in the employment of Mr. C. L., my former reference. I also wish to inform you, that I learnt such a lesson whilst on board the "Warrior," that I trust, by God's grace, I shall not forget the longest day I live. I can assure you that I came into society with a full determination to do to every one as I would wish them to do to me, and, thank God, I still have the same feeling, and I heartily trust that all that was my fellow-prisoners will have the same feeling exist within them when they return to society. You know my inability of addressing men of your rank, therefore I know you will excuse all errors.

"From your humble servant,

"To the Rev. J. K. Marsh." "R. K."

(Copy.)

"My dear Sir,

"I enclose a letter from R. N., known to you as R. K. I have great pleasure in saying, that his conduct since his return has been most irreproachable, and I have great confidence that he will go on as we could most desire that he should. He is a regular attendant at church, and at my adult class. Indeed I cannot but marvel at the good influence which his detention under your charge has had upon him. Instead of the rough, vulgar, careless rustic, he is gentle and of engaging manners. He has even expressed a desire to take part in my Sunday school, and though for the present I can hardly allow this, yet he seems much better qualified in manner and temper than many of our rustic teachers. I pray God that he may bless your ministry to others as it has apparently been blessed to him. He is likely to marry the girl of whom I have written to you, and to settle among us. He has satisfied me that she is a girl of good character, and has not been mixed up with the delinquencies of her

relations; on the contrary, that if he had been guided by her, he would not have fallen into the sin and disgrace which he incurred.

"Believe me to be, my dear Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"The Rev. J. K. Marsh." "T. T. P."

LETTER addressed to the Rev. J. K. Marsh, Chaplain, Woolwich.
(From 955, T. M.)

"The London Reformatory for Adult Male Criminals,
"9, Great Smith Street, Westminster,

"Rev. Sir, "May 4th, 1854.

"I now take the opportunity of writing these few lines to you, hoping you will pardon me for doing so. I am, Sir, the young man, T. M., that left the ship on the 29th December last, and I am now in the London Reformatory, Westminster. Sir, I am sorry to tell you, that after I left the ship I went to Manchester, where I got employment, and worked three weeks, when some one told my employer that I had been convicted, and by that I was thrown out of work. I then went to Mr. Wright, and he sent me here, where I am now in the Reformatory. Sir, my misfortune has been great in my time, but thanks be to God, I hope they are over very near. Now I hope, Sir, by God's grace, to become a useful member of society. I shall be glad to hear from you at any time you may say a word of admonition to me. Sir, I now conclude by saying that I hope from my heart that God will bless your efforts. I hope and trust that you and me and all that is now in the "Defence" may meet again in Heaven, perhaps we may never meet again on earth. I now conclude this letter by saying, I hope you will pardon me being so bold in writing to you, Sir. So no more at present from your humble servant.

(Signed) "T. M."

"The Rev. J. K. Marsh, Chaplain, 'Defence.'"

(Copy.)
From J. W.

"Honoured Sir, "July 30, 1854.

"I promised, when leaving you, to write and let you know how I was getting on when I landed at home. It was some time before I got work, but, thank God, I have got plenty of it now, and good health to meet it with, which, I trust in God, this will find you in the same state of health. I would have wrote you before this time, but I was waiting till I would see whether I would stay in this town or not; but I have still kept in the way of well-doing since I came home, and I intend to do so while I live, God being my helper.

"Sir, if it is your pleasure to write me a few lines, as I would wish to hear from you.

"The Rev. J. K. Marsh, Chaplain, 'Defence.'" "J. W."

EXTRACTS from LETTERS written to Rev. Henry Smith, Chaplain of Parkhurst Prison.

"Rev. and very dear Sir,

"It is with pleasure I take my pen in hand to write to you. I arrived safe home on Wednesday, and surprised and affected my brothers and sisters very much. I am happy to tell you that I commenced to work on the Friday after my arrival, and I rise early and am at work very late in the evening, and I hope, by the help of God, I will continually have plenty, for I am well aware that I must be diligent if I mean to do well; and I can say from my heart that it is my fixed determination to follow the instruction you so kindly gave me.

"Dear Sir, I cannot sufficiently thank you for the kindness you have shown me, and the unwearied attention and affection. May the blessing of the Most High follow your endeavours to reclaim the wanderers, and bring to happiness and peace such as have fallen. . . . Please accept of sincere thanks from my mother and all my friends, and allow me to remain," &c.

Extract from a letter sent by a father to his son, yet in prison:—

"I am happy to say that your late associate in trouble, G. A., who calls here frequently, is doing very well. He is an industrious, frugal, thoughtful youth, and pays great attention to his aged mother, who feels greatly the benefit and blessing of his return. Indeed, small as are his gets at present at his trade, he nevertheless by his carefulness and frugality manages to make home a little paradise of comfort. I believe he loves his mother. Indeed from what I see and hear I cannot speak too highly of him. At present he bids fair to become the stay and guardian of the whole family.

"P.S. G. A. called in a dress of nice black, and a hat on, really a respectable-looking and well-behaved young man, and sends you his kind love."

"Dear Sir,

"I feel much ashamed because I have not written to you before now. There is some excuse for me: one is, because I thought it would be much better to send good news than bad news. So I thought I would wait till I was better circumstanced and well employed; and, happily for me, I had not to wait long when I got into an excellent situation, where I live like a prince, and I would I could say with sincerity like a true Christian, but my temptations are so great that I am afraid I am not able to keep up under them. I can very well guess what you would be apt to say, 'You cannot 'expect to do what you would by your own strength alone, God must 'help you.' Very true, Sir; but, alas, what little faith I have—so little that it seems to me like nothing. There is a proverb which say, 'God helps those that helps themselves,' I know that I am utterly helpless, so I understand that this helping ourselves implies a desire to overcome the difficulty. I still remember your talking about the impotent man, who, when Jesus said 'Wilt thou 'be made whole' (I think these are the words), he told Jesus how

helpless he was, and then Jesus, to try his faith, said, 'Arise, take 'up thy bed,' &c. The helpless man had the desire to rise; he had faith, and it was that which made him whole. . . . I know this; but how hard it is to believe it without a single doubt; but still I seem to believe it, but my evil heart will not let me follow it out. I have prayed for a new heart and right spirit, but, alas, they are both strangers to me. Ah, Sir, I have found this world full of temptation and vice. I find it more difficult in serving God now than when I was with you. But why is it so? I have every advantage necessary for such a course, but the truth is, Sir, the fault lies in myself. I hope, by God's help, to lead a better life than formerly. . . .

"The little knowledge I have received is of great use to me. I can get plenty of books to read; the master's sons lend me any that they have got. Besides my own, a large dictionary, one about mechanics, the Illustrated Exhibitor, an excellent book, worth more, I should say, than a pound. So you see, Sir, I have plenty of instruction for the mind. . . .

"You see, sir, this letter is far behind its date. I can only get a few minutes to write now and then, for while I am writing a voice is heard calling 'William;' so William must go and do what he is told. At present I am writing in my bedchamber, now about twelve o'clock, my time for sleeping.

"I think, sir, it is far better, for juveniles especially, to be sent home than abroad. . . If any of them misconduct themselves at liberty I can well perceive what the result would be: it would make people more and more suspicious and distrustful. I wish all my companions well, hoping they will, many of them, prove good subjects and good Christians. May God Almighty prosper us both in this life and the life to come, where I hope we shall meet.

"Your humble servant."

"Rev. Henry Smith."

"Dear Sir,

"It gives me great pleasure in writing these few lines to you. I must tell you, Sir, that I arrived at my place quite safe, and am happy in it. My master is very kind to me, and so are all the servants. He took me over to L——, and had me measured for a complete suit of black, which cost him a great sum. . . I mention this to show you how kind he is to me; and you may believe me, Sir, I am not unmindful of this kindness, of which I never deserved, but I hope by future conduct I shall prove myself worthy of it.

"I have learned a good share of the management of horses; I know to clean one and dress it, and likewise to clean the harness, for the groom is very kind to me, and willing to show me anything, and to instruct me in anything that I do not know; for you must think that I have a great deal to learn yet, but by perseverance I hope I shall overcome it.

"My health is very good, thank God for it, and I hope yours is the same. My master told me what you wished to say, and I hope I shall be able to follow it; and he begs to be remembered to you.

"I wrote home last week, and sent my mother 10*s*., but I hope by and by, I shall send her more, but I cannot at present. . . I will now conclude this letter by wishing that God of His infinite mercy may watch over us while here upon earth, and at the last take us to that rest which He has prepared for all them that love Him.

"I am your humble servant."

"Rev. H. Smith, Parkhurst."

It is gratifying to observe that the master of the above lad, in a letter to Mr. Smith, the Chaplain, says, "And, to conclude, I am perfectly satisfied with him."

"Rev. Sir,

"We take this opportunity of addressing you as one whom we ought, as our duty to God and man, to acquaint with our circumstances and situation. I left you in August (1853), and soon after enlisted in the ———, and proceeded to ———. After I had been there a few months, I saw one of my old companions, F. H., who had been liberated, and also enlisted. I am about to proceed to Constantinople, I having gone through my drill very quick. I assure you that it is a great pleasure, after having served Her most gracious Majesty as a prisoner, to be favoured with the privilege of serving Her as a soldier, and, as I hope, as a true servant. I have not the least doubt that before this letter reaches you I shall be on my way to Turkey. We both send our most sincere and grateful thanks to all the schoolmasters and officers indiscriminately. I hope that you will accept our kind love and respects.

"Rev. Sir, if you will condescend to write to F. H. he will be very thankful.

"From your affectionate and, I trust, humble servants."

"Rev. Sir,

"This is the first time it has been in my power to let you know how I have been going on. I should have wrote to you before this, but I was not settled. The kindness I have received from Mr. P. is not be forgotten by me for sometime. My gratitude shall be to show myself by all means worthy of his kindness, and if I did not look up to him as my earthly father, I should fail in my endeavours. I go to a place of worship the same as if I had lived where I am for a many of years. Mr. P. has been my only friend, and he is still looking after me to see as I am properly dealt with. My money I gave to him, and he laid it out to the best advantage. He bought me a new suit of clothes and a new hat, so that I may appear respectable in church, and do you not think, Mr. Smith, I ought to look up to him as my benefactor. I am working at my trade, and if I should not improve myself in it, I must get something else, for I am determined to work if it is to be got, and to keep from the public-house, and other such low places. If I can by any means only get twelve shillings a-week, I shall be a saving man. The only way I can be comfortable is to please all as well as I can, and as yet I have the respect of my master. I cannot get on with my trade so well, but I am willing and able to turn my hand to anything that comes in my way, as long as it is good.

"Be so kind as to let me hear from you as soon as you can, and then I shall hear whether you are well, as I thank you from my heart for your kindness to me. Give my best respects to all the boys, and tell them to behave themselves. I conclude with my best wishes to all.

"Rev. H. Smith, Parkhurst."

A letter from Mr. P., written a day or two since to the Chaplain, testifies to the satisfactory behaviour of the above young man.

The following was written in answer to minute inquiries, and to a request to enter into particulars :—

"Rev. Sir,

"I feel grateful for the advice you gave me in answer to my last note, and I believe, or at least I think I believe, that all things shall work together for my good; but still there is a disposition to murmur at God's providential dealings towards me, for I am inclined to ask sometimes, why does God allow me, as it were, to be bound down? I use the word bound, because it exactly expresses what I feel. For, first I am bound spiritually, I have but little or no appetite for spiritual things. I am mentally; I strive to exercise my mental faculties in attaining knowledge. I fail even in duties which I am accustomed to do continually, and which one would almost fancy had become habit; I am sometimes at a loss in this respect. I am bound morally; I have only to go to my corrupt mind to prove this, and I am physically too, for I am convinced that depression of mind and body are inseparable. In fact, Sir, my whole energies appear deadened; almost every thing I do is laborious, as if it were forced work; but, at the same time, the sensual appetites are very strong. I have no love or affection scarcely for anyone or anything.

"These things sometimes make me think that there is no person so destitute as myself. Oh, the depravity of the human heart, how wretched and blinded when God is absent!

"Do not think, Sir, that I complain to other human beings like myself every time; no, the struggle is within, but it relieves the soul to unbosom its inward emotions to a friend; and I have no better earthly friend than you, Sir.

"I hope that my companions at Parkhurst are doing well. I am giving satisfaction to my employers. I still adhere to my temperance principles.

"Rev. H. Smith, Parkhurst." "I remain, &c."

The above lad has been in his present place about eight months.

"In answer to your inquiries respecting how I have been employed since my liberation, I was home a few months without doing anything, for after leaving Parkhurst, and going to Portsmouth, I suffered much from bad health, and upon my return home, it being, as I before informed you, very far from what I expected. An uncle of mine, from the mere excitement of the moment, and fancying, I suppose, that I had some money, offered to take me to live with him, but after a few weeks, despairing of the money that he supposed me to have, evidently grew weary of me, and seeing this, I returned home to my father and mother, and all went on very smoothly for a few months, for my father had plenty of work at the

time, though, as I told you before, through his intemperance, his health was badly able to compete with his demands. For the last two months I have had a little standing with a few sheeps'-feet and some tripe upon it, and thus earning what would barely keep me, and sometimes not that. But the winter is coming on, and it is not worth a farthing in the winter, and that was chiefly what induced me to write to you knowing that you would indeed befriend me if you possibly could; and I am only sorry that I did not do it before I allowed myself to get so low.

"This Mr. Wright whom you mention, I have spoken to him and he promised to do all he could for me, but the old gentleman has so much to do that his memory fails him, and I don't like to be continually annoying him. My father is still alive, and much better than when I first wrote to you, and the doctor seems to think he may get over it, but that he never will be fit for work any more. He is allowed half-a-crown a week from the parish to support him. I have received a letter from a lady residing at Brighton who has, it appears, read the letter that I wrote to you, and in the letter she has kindly sent me an order for five shillings, or what is the same thing she has sent five shillings' worth of postage-stamps; and it appears I am address her in return, but not rightly understanding the exact meaning of the direction, I thought it better to refer it to you in order that you may put me in the right way of directing it.

"You shall have full particulars in my next, and also what has happened to many of the boys who have come from Parkhurst. As the lady will no doubt be waiting for an answer, a few directory lines how to write her will be thankfully received.

"I remain your obedient servant,

"J L."

"I have been informed of there being a place in London framed for such individuals as me, and the institution is maintained by Lord Shaftesbury, where, after undergoing a certain probationary discipline, they are sent out to Australia; and two of the Manchester gentlemen promised to use their influence in order to get me in, but they never troubled their heads any more about it; and if you, Sir, can do anything for me, in order to get me sent there, you will indeed be conferring an act of charity. Sir, I would give all that I have ever seen to get away from England. In fact, I have nothing to induce me to stay; I can get nothing to do; I have no one that I can call my friend; the only one I had will, I have not the least doubt, be summoned before his Maker ere these few lines have reached you. If you would have the kindness to write me a few lines in reply, they will be thankfully received.

"Rev. Sir,

"I remain, your very obedient servant, and well-wisher,

"To the Rev. H. Smith." "J. L."

"Direct to No. 39, Henry-street, Oldham-road, Manchester."

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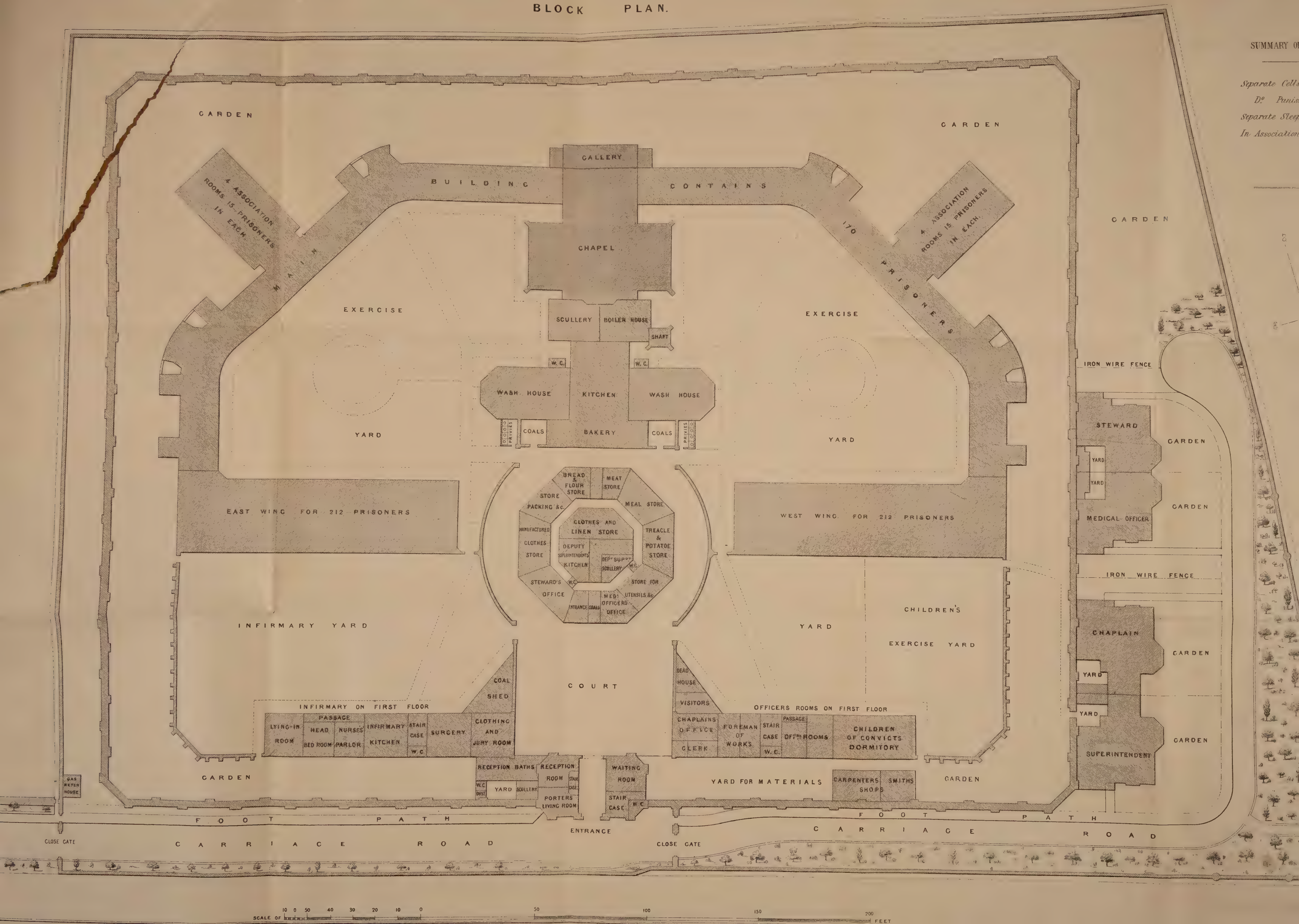
COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT of the Estimates for the Maintenance of the CONVICT PRISONS for the Years 1853–54 and 1854–55, showing the Amount under each head of Service, the Number of Prisoners, and the Cost per head.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	MILLBANK. 1,300 Prisoners 1853–54. 1,300 „ 1854–55.		PENTONVILLE. 561 Prisoners 1853–54. 561 „ 1854–55.		PORTLAND. 1,070 Prisoners 1853–54. 1,520 „ 1854–55.		PORTSMOUTH. 1,020 Prisoners 1853–54. 1,020 „ 1854–55.		DARTMOOR. 1,300 Prisoners 1853–54. 1,300 „ 1854–55.		HULKS. 1,378 Prisoners 1853–54. 1,338 „ 1854–55.		PARKHURST. 625 Prisoners 1853–54. 620 „ 1854–55.		BRIXTON. 700 Prisoners.	SUMMARY. 7,254 Prisoners 1853–54. 8,359 „ 1854–55.	
	1853–54.	1854–55.	1853–54.	1854–55.	1853–54.	1854–55.	1853–54.	1854–55.	1853–54.	1854–55.	1853–54.	1854–55.	1853–54.	1854–55.	1854–55.	1853–54.	1854–55.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	4,349 10 0	4,093 12 6	2,505 0 0	2,519 7 6	2,623 2 6	3,237 12 6	2,555 0 0	2,695 10 0	2,784 15 0	3,048 0 0	4,312 10 0	4,493 0 0	2,522 10 0	2,565 0 0	1,711 0 0	21,652 0 0	24,365 2 6
Cost per prisoner	3 7 0	3 3 0	4 9 4	4 9 10	2 9 0	2 2 7	2 10 1	2 12 10	2 2 10	2 6 10	3 2 7	3 7 2	4 0 8	4 2 9	2 8 10	2 19 8	2 18 4
Wages of inferior officers and servants	6,737 14 0	6,572 19 0	1,677 4 0	1,682 19 0	5,731 0 3	8,277 8 3	5,376 8 3	5,464 10 9	7,273 10 0	7,570 5 0	6,856 15 0	7,064 1 3	2,221 0 0	2,248 18 9	1,540 10 0	35,873 15 3	40,421 12 0
Cost per prisoner	5 3 5	5 1 0	2 19 9	3 0 0	5 7 1	5 8 11	5 5 4	5 7 11	5 11 10	5 16 6	4 19 1	5 5 7	3 11 0	3 12 6	2 4 0	4 19 0	4 16 7
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	2,606 10 0	2,704 9 0	1,793 17 0	1,769 0 0	663 9 0	669 14 0	455 6 0	465 5 0	716 14 0	734 18 0	- -	- -	753 18 0	762 3 0	122 0 0	6,989 14 0	7,227 9 0
Cost per prisoner	2 0 1	2 1 7	3 3 10	3 3 1	12 5	8 10	8 10	9 1	11 0	11 3	- -	- -	1 4 1	1 4 7	3 2	19 3	17 4
Total amount of salaries	13,693 14 0	13,371 0 6	5,976 1 0	5,971 6 6	9,017 11 9	12,184 14 9	8,386 14 3	8,627 5 9	10,774 19 0	11,353 3 0	11,169 5 0	11,557 1 3	5,497 11 9	5,576 1 9	3,373 10 0	64,515 16 9	72,014 3 6
Total cost per prisoner	10 10 10	10 5 8	10 13 0	10 12 10	8 8 6	8 0 4	8 4 5	8 9 11	8 5 9	8 14 8	8 2 0	8 12 9	8 15 10	8 19 10	4 16 2	8 17 10	8 12 4
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	1,260 0 0	1,644 0 0	360 0 0	480 0 0	999 0 0	1,661 0 0	918 0 0	1,272 0 0	1,260 0 0	1,551 0 0	1,170 0 0	1,608 0 0	414 0 0	564 0 0	440 0 0	6,381 0 0	9,220 0 0
Cost per prisoner	19 5	1 5 3	13 0	17 1	18 8	1 1 10	18 0	1 5 0	19 4	1 3 10	17 0	1 4 0	13 4	18 2	12 7	17 7	1 2 0
Uniforms for officers and servants	200 0 0	600 0 0	100 0 0	250 0 0	140 0 0	900 0 0	270 0 0	800 0 0	420 0 0	950 0 0	280 0 0	900 0 0	110 0 0	210 0 0	90 0 0	1,520 0 0	4,700 0 0
Cost per prisoner	3 1	9 3	3 7	8 11	2 7	11 10	5 3	15 8	6 6	14 7	4 0	13 5	3 6	6 9	2 7	4 2	11 3
Victualling prisoners	7,600 0 0	9,750 0 0	3,927 0 0	5,105 2 0	8,025 0 0	14,440 0 0	7,905 0 0	10,200 0 0	10,187 0 0	12,750 0 0	10,046 0 0	12,711 0 0	3,750 0 0	4,960 0 0	4,900 0 0	51,440 0 0	74,816 2 0
Cost per prisoner	5 17 0	7 10 0	7 0 0	9 2 0	7 10 0	9 10 0	7 15 0	10 0 0	7 16 8	9 15 2	7 5 0	9 10 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 1 10	8 19 0
Clothing prisoners	2,550 0 0	2,600 0 0	1,065 18 0	1,262 5 0	3,745 0 0	5,320 0 0	3,060 0 0	3,825 0 0	4,550 0 0	5,200 0 0	3,445 0 0	4,014 0 0	1,109 7 6	1,395 0 0	1,225 0 0	19,525 5 6	24,841 5 0
Cost per prisoner	1 19 3	2 0 0	1 18 0	2 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	3 15 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	1 15 6	2 5 0	1 15 0	2 13 10	2 19 5
Bedding prisoners	325 0 0	325 0 0	112 4 0	147 5 3	628 0 0	380 0 0	714 0 0	204 0 0	975 0 0	780 0 0	689 0 0	669 1 0	125 0 0	93 0 0	175 0 0	3,568 4 0	2,773 5 3
Cost per prisoner	5 0	5 0	4 0	5 3	11 9	5 0	14 0	4 0	15 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	9 8	6 8
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	300 0 0	325 0 0	120 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	200 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	500 0 0	700 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	100 0 0	1,605 0 0	1,990 0 0
Cost per prisoner	4 7	5 0	4 3	4 7	2 10	2 7	2 11	2 11	4 7	4 7	7 5	10 5	2 9	2 9	2 10	4 5	4 9
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	600 0 0	600 0 0	100 0 0	110 0 0	230 0 0	200 0 0	100 0 0	120 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0	900 0 0	1,000 0 0	110 0 0	130 0 0	100 0 0	2,840 0 0	3,060 0 0
Cost per prisoner	9 3	9 3	3 7	3 11	4 3	2 7	1 11	2 4	12 3	12 3	13 1	15 0	3 6	4 2	2 10	7 10	7 4
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	10 0 0	30 0 0	10 0 0	50 0 0	290 0 0	1,700 0 0	300 0 0	850 0 0	550 0 0	1,200 0 0	280 0 0	1,500 0 0	60 0 0	800 0 0	250 0 0	1,500 0 0	6,380 0 0
Cost per prisoner	2	6	4	1 9	5 5	1 2 0	5 10	16 8	8 6	18 6	4 0	1 2 5	1 0	1 5 10	7 1	4 2	15 3
Furniture and fittings	50 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0	110 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	200 0 0	120 0 0	150 0 0	120 0 0	150 0 0	2,800 0 0	950 0 0
Cost per prisoner	9	9	3 7	3 11	1 9	2 0	1 11	1 11	1 6	2 3	3 0	1 10	4 9	3 11	4 3	6 11	2 3
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	150 0 0	150 0 0	60 0 0	65 0 0	80 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	50 0 0	150 0 0	80 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	80 0 0	740 0 0	715 0 0
Cost per prisoner	2 3	2 3	2 2	2 3	1 6	2 0	1 11	11	2 3	1 3	2 2	1 6	1 7	1 3	2 3	2 5	1 9
Coal and light for general purposes	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	800 0 0	700 0 0	840 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,150 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,800 0 0	2,000 0 0	800 0 0	950 0 0	500 0 0	700 0 0	800 0 0	8,890 0 0	10,450 0 0
Cost per prisoner	2 6 2	2 6 2	1 8 6	1 4 10	15 8	15 9	1 2 6	1 1 7	1 7 8	1 10 9	11 8	14 2	16 0	1 2 7	1 2 10	1 4 6	1 5 0
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	500 0 0	250 0 0	200 0 0	220 0 0	290 0 0	500 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	500 0 0	400 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	80 0 0	100 0 0	250 0 0	2,320 0 0	2,470 0 0
Cost per prisoner	7 8	3 10	7 1	7 10	5 5	6 7	7 10	7 10	7 9	6 2	5 1	5 3	2 7	3 2	7 1	6 5	5 11
Brushes, brooms, and mops	150 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	110 0 0	85 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	50 0 0	70 0 0	100 0 0	855 0 0	950 0 0
Cost per prisoner	2 3	2 3	3 7	3 11	1 7	1 4	2 11	1 11	3 0	3 0	1 11	1 10	1 7	2 3	2 10	2 4	2 3
General expenses, inquests, &c.	50 0 0	50 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0	150 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	360 0 0	370 0 0
Cost per prisoner	9	4	4	4	7	3	2	3	9	1 6	2 10	2 3 0	4	4	5	1 0	10
Coals, rates, and taxes	180 0 0	180 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	70 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	350 0 0	360 0 0	350 0 0	137 0 0	200 0 0	70 0 0	1,289 0 0	1,592 0 0
Cost per prisoner	2 9	2 9	3 3	3 3	1 4	2 0	2 11	3 11	4 7	5 4	5 4	5 3	4 3	6 5	2 9	3 6	3 10
Various small disbursements	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	140 0 0	200 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	100 0 0	120 0 0	100 0 0	1,490 0 0	1,670 0 0
Cost per prisoner	1 6	1 6	3 7	3 7	2 7	2 7	5 0	5 0	9 3	9 3	3 0	2 11	3 2	3 11	2 10	4 1	4 0
Gross total cost of maintenance	30,718 14 0	33,175 0 6	13,233 3 0	14,912 18 9	24,859 11 9	39,455 14 9	24,113 14 3	28,263 5 9	33,517 9 0	38,764 3 0	30,859 5 0	36,999 1 3	12,337 19 3	15,173 1 9	12,218 0 0	171,639 6 3	218,961 15 9
Gross total cost per prisoner	23 12 7	25 10 4	23 11 10	26 11 8	23 4 6	25 19 1	23 12 8	27 14 2	25 5 3	29 16 4	22 7 10	27 13 0	19 14 10	24 9 6	17 9 1	23 14 0	26 3 10

J. JEBB, Lt.-Col., Chairman of Directors.

BRIXTON PRISON.

BLOCK PLAN.



SUMMARY OF

Separate Cells

Dº Punis

Separate Sleep

In Association

PLAN OF ONE OF THE NEW WINGS.

AT BRIXTON PRISON CONTAINING 212 SMALL SEPARATE.

SLEEPING CELLS OPENING INTO A CORRIDOR.

Fig 1.

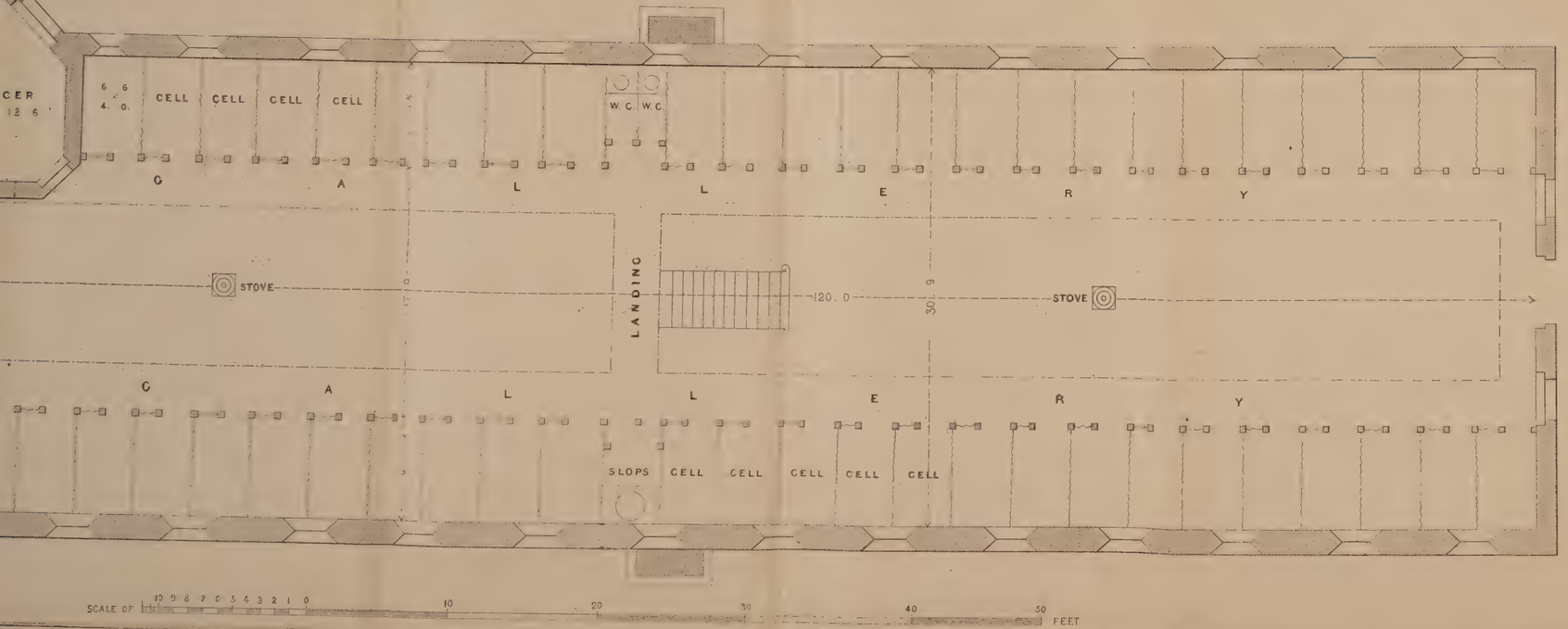
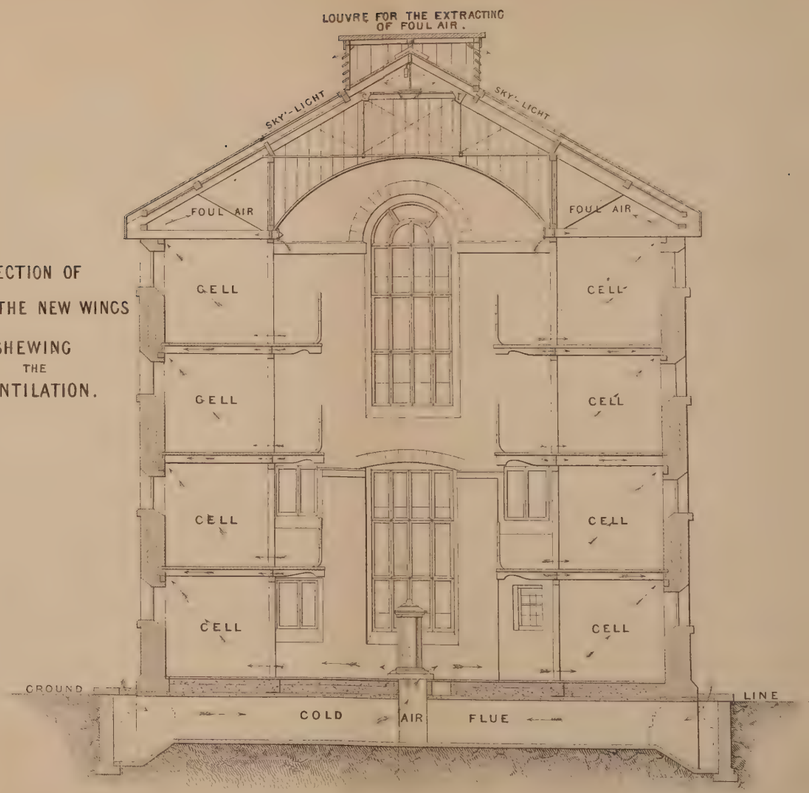


Fig. 2.

SECTION OF ONE OF THE NEW WINGS SHEWING THE VENTILATION.

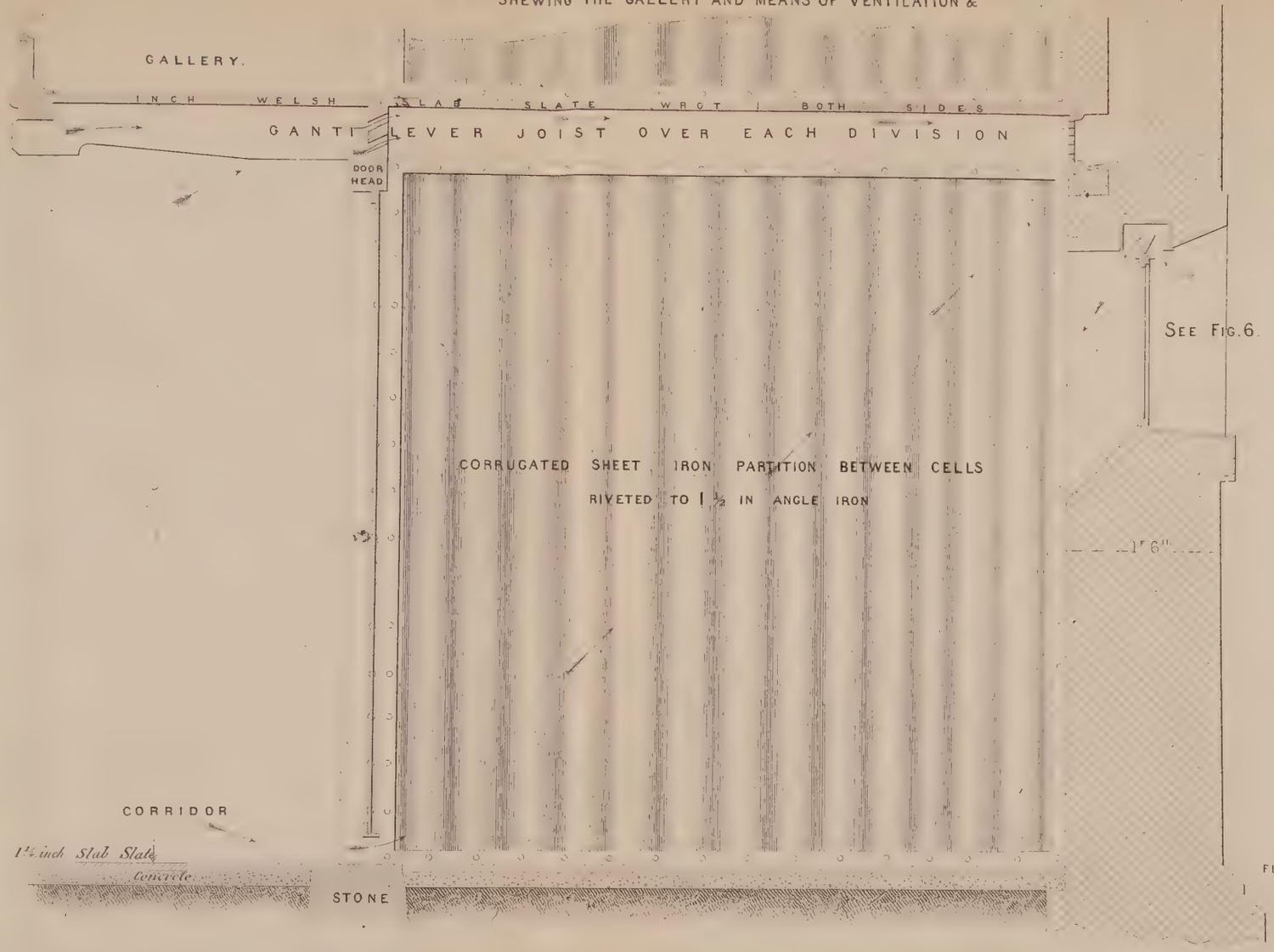


BRIXTON PRISON.

Fig. 3.

LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF A CELL

SHEWING THE GALLERY AND MEANS OF VENTILATION &



SCALE OF 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 FEET.

Fig. 4.

ELEVATION OF A CELL

SHEWING DOOR.

Fig. 5.

PLAN OF A CELL

SHEWING HAMMOCK.

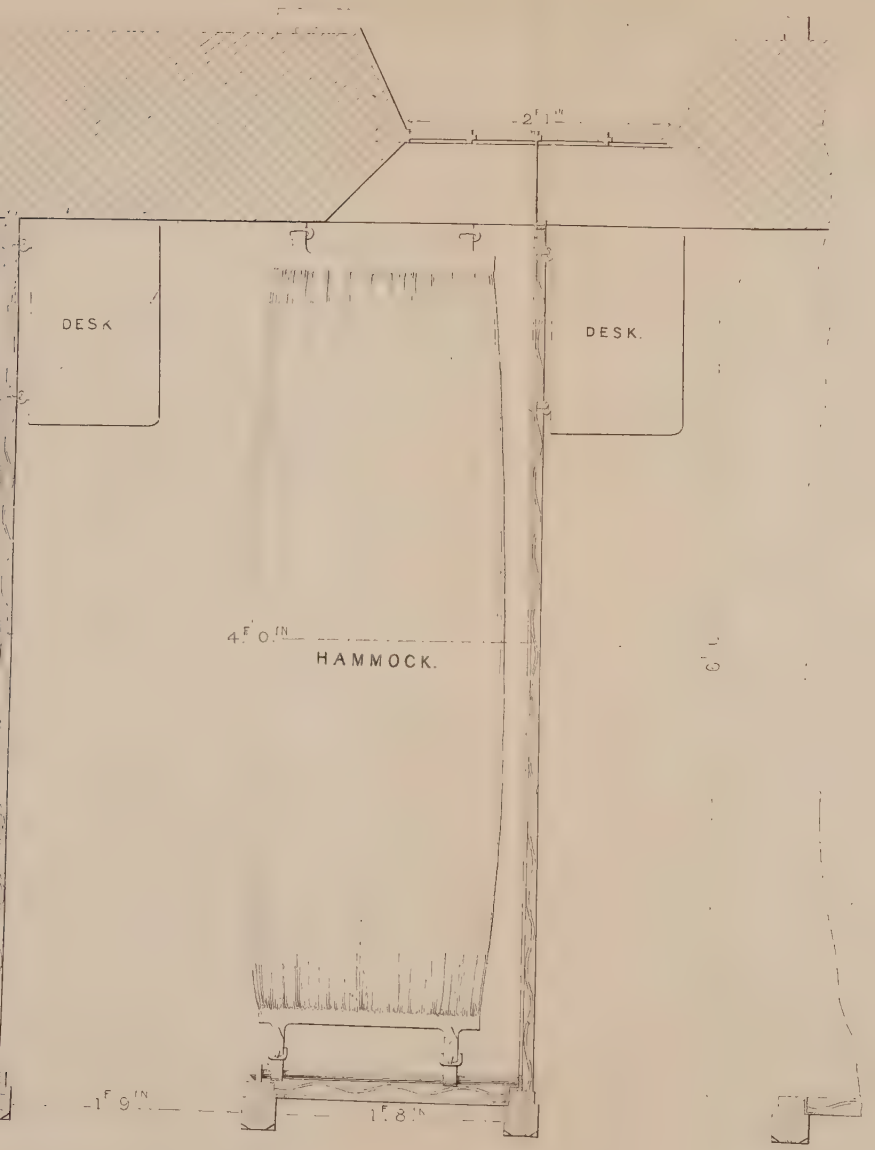
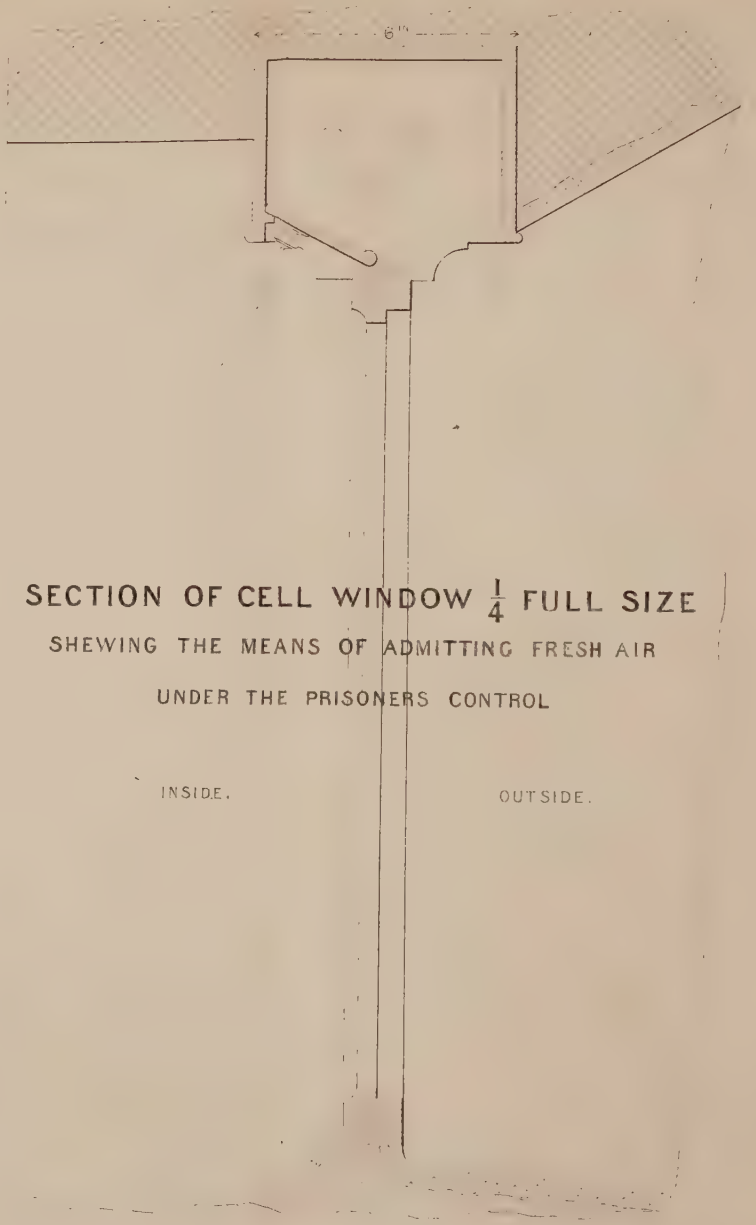


Fig. 6.



SECTION OF CELL WINDOW $\frac{1}{4}$ FULL SIZE

SHEWING THE MEANS OF ADMITTING FRESH AIR

UNDER THE PRISONERS CONTROL

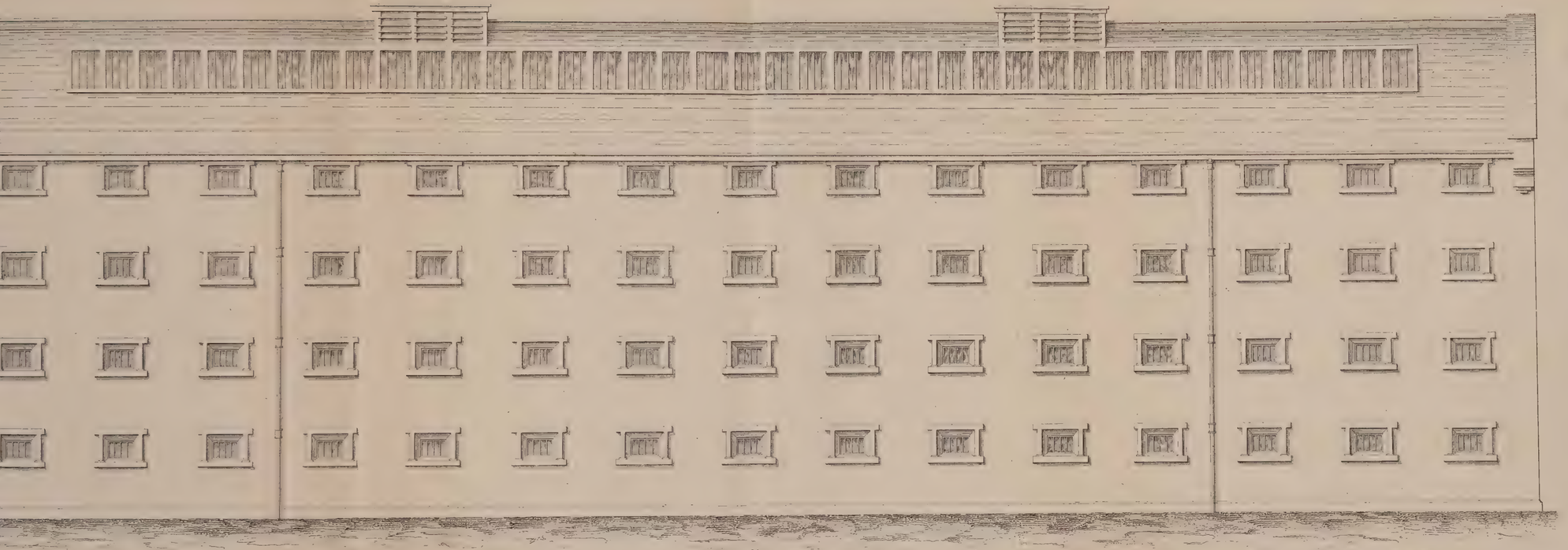
INSIDE.

OUTSIDE.

Day & Son Lith.r to the Queen

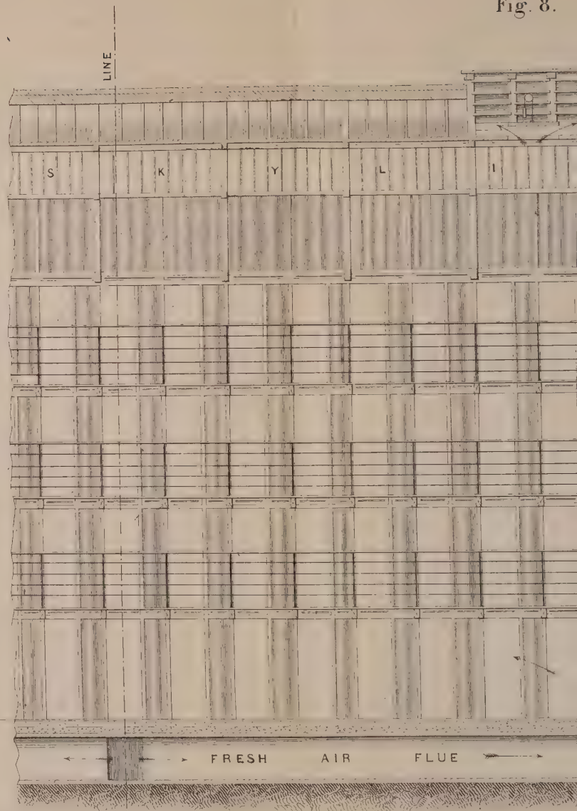
BRIXTON PRISON

Fig. 7.



SIDE ELEVATION OF ONE OF THE NEW WINGS CONTAINING 212 SEPARATE SLEEPING CELLS

Fig. 8.

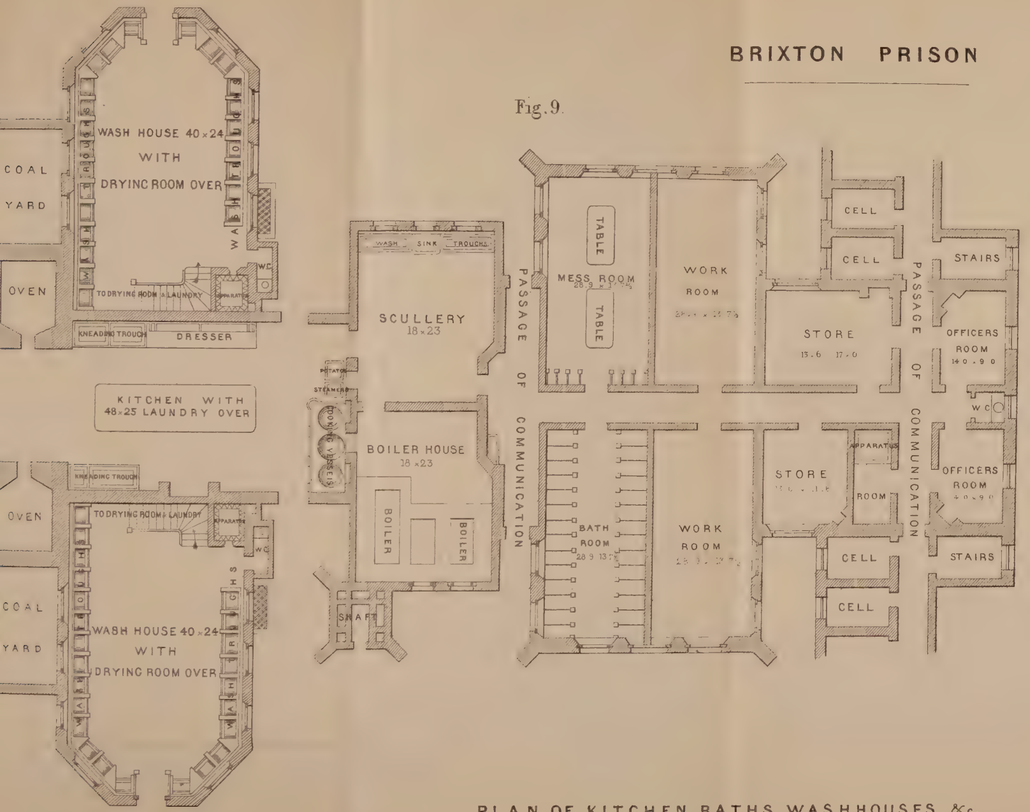


LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF H

SCALE OF 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

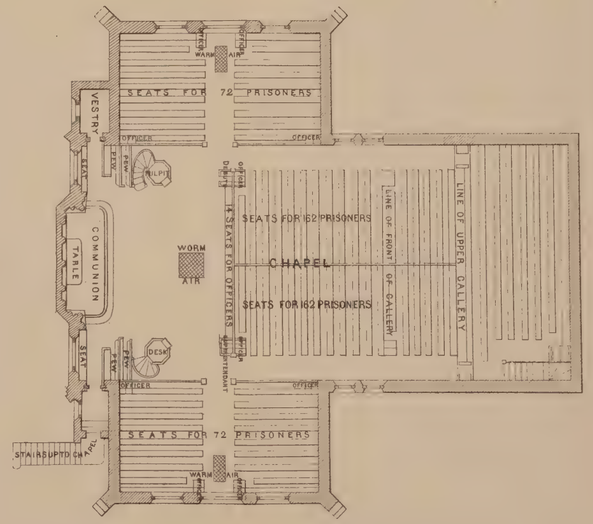
BRIXTON PRISON

Fig. 9.



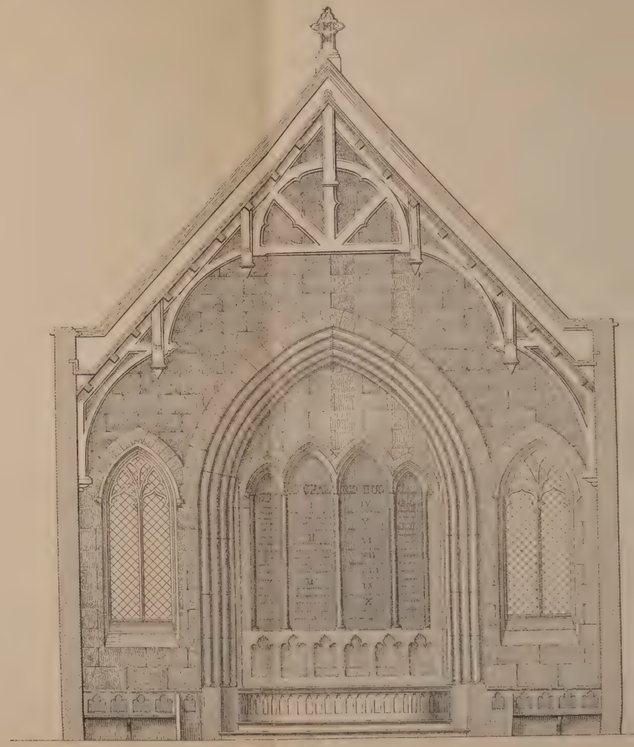
PLAN OF KITCHEN BATHS WASHHOUSES &c.

Fig 10



PLAN OF CHAPEL

Fig. 11.



SECTION OF CHAPEL

RIXTON PRISON.

Fig. 12.

SIDE ELEVATION SHEWING THE CHAPEL
KITCHEN OFFICES &c.

REPORTS

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PENTONVILLE, PARKHURST, AND MILLBANK PRISONS,

AND OF

PORTLAND, PORTSMOUTH, DARTMOOR, AND BRIXTON PRISONS, AND THE HULKS,

For the Year 1853.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1854.

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REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

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PENTONVILLE PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1853, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Pentonville Prison, in pursuance of the Act 5 Vict. cap. 29. sec. 13;—specifying the State of the Buildings, the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount PALMERSTON,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

My Lord, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1854.

We beg to submit to your Lordship the following Report upon the subjects we are required to notice under the provisions of the Act above stated.

Buildings.

State of buildings.

The buildings throughout are in substantial repair. Twenty additional baths have been completed, and several minor repairs within the prison, detailed in the Governor's Report in the Appendix, have been completed by the prisoners at a very moderate cost. The exterior work has been executed by hired labourers, under the direction of the foreman of works.

Conduct of Officers.

Conduct of Officers.

The Directors have reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the superior officers have executed their duties. The subordinate officers have also given general satisfaction.

Conduct of Prisoners.

Conduct of prisoners.

As compared with the three former years, the number of punishments awarded to prisoners is somewhat increased; and the number of prisoners who have escaped punishment, in proportion to the total population, is less than in the same years, as will appear by the following table :—

Year.	Population in Prison.	Number of Prisoners not Punished.
1850	1·222	996
1851	1·202	997
1852	1·278	993
1853	981	742

The difference in favour of the three preceding years is, however, too small to indicate the existence of any serious extent of misconduct, and we may safely report our opinion that, on the whole, the conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory. There has been also a remarkable absence of complaints to the Visiting Director, when periodically seeing each prisoner in his cell.

The details of offences and of punishments are in the Governor's Report in the Appendix, page 15.

The number of prisoners punished with three days' dark cell and bread and water, appears unusually large. Many of these punishments were ordered by the Governor, in consequence of prisoners repeatedly breaking the rules by communicating with each other. As, however, this class of prison offences involved no moral wrong, and as the exactness of separate confinement did not require to be maintained so rigorously as when Pentonville was first established as a great experiment in prison discipline, the Directors thought the punishments out of proportion to the degree of the offence. They therefore intimated their opinion to that effect to the Governor, who at once acceded to their wishes, and diminished the severity of the punishments.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number remaining 31st December 1853 - -	521	
Admitted during the year 1853 - -	460	
		981

Disposal of prisoners.

These prisoners were disposed of as follows :—

Transferred to Portland Prison - -	273
,, Dartmoor ,, - -	23
,, Portsmouth ,, - -	84
,, "Defence" Hulk - -	55
,, "Stirling Castle" Hulk -	6
Carried forward - -	441

Brought forward	441	
Transferred to "Warrior" Hulk	43	
„ Pardoned (free)	3	
„ „ (conditional)	1	
„ „ (licence)	1	
„ Died	3	
„ Committed suicide	1	
	493	
Remaining 31st December 1853	488	
		981

Expenses of the Prisons and Convicts' Productive Labour.

A statement of the expenditure for the financial year ending 31st March 1854, is in the Appendix, page 19, by which it appears that the total cost, exclusive of buildings, was 15,470*l.* 9*s.* 9¾*d.* The earnings of the prisoners amounted to 2,702*l.* 2*s.* 8¾*d.*; and a sum of 190*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* was paid by the officers for their houses. The total net cost of the prison, therefore, has been 12,577*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and the net average cost of each prisoner has been 25*l.* 7*s.*

The following is the net average cost of each prisoner for the last seven years:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1847	33	7	4
1848	28	14	7
1849	23	19	7
1850	20	6	6
1851	18	19	2
1852	17	16	7
1853	25	7	0

No credit is taken in the accounts for the value of the labour of prisoners employed in cooking, baking, or washing the prison linen.

A table (page 19)in the Appendix, shows the respective trades and the amount per head earned in each.

Pentonville continues to manufacture nearly all the cloth as well as a portion of the shirting and towelling required for the prisoners in the several convict establishments. The articles made up by the tailors and shoemakers, beyond the wants of the prison, have been supplied for the use of the convicts on public works, where but little in-door labour is carried on.

Mats continue to be made and sold by the establishment. No other article, however, is manufactured for general sale.

Health and Mental Condition of the Prisoners.

Health of the prisoners.

The report in the Appendix, page 21, by the medical officer contains, as usual, full particulars of the sanitary condition of the prison.

The following table of the average daily per centage of sick for the year 1853, compared with 1852, and the preceding eight years, is remarkable, as it shows the last year to have been the healthiest since the prison was opened.

Average daily sick for 8 years to 1851 inclusive	-	3·34	per cent.
„	1852	2·27	„
„	1853	2·18	„

Deaths.

Three deaths occurred in the prison, but none were referable to the prison, or to the treatment the prisoners had received while in it. The particulars are given in the Appendix, page 32.

Medical pardons.

Three prisoners were pardoned on medical grounds; the cases are stated in the Appendix, page 32.

Suicide, and attempts at suicide.

One prisoner committed suicide. He had nearly completed his time in the prison. What induced him to do so did not transpire, but certain grounds existed for supposing that there had been previously some unsoundness of mind.

There were four attempts at suicide. Of these, one seemed to be real, the convict at the time dreading punishment for misconduct. The other three are believed to have been feigned.

The particulars of these cases are in the Appendix, page 23.

Insanity.

Two cases of insanity are related in the Medical Officer's Report. One occurred when the prisoner had been five and a half months in the prison. Happily he was restored without being removed, and he has shown no tendency to relapse during the last six months. He had been confined in a lunatic asylum some years before.

In the other case the prisoner's mind was noticed as unsound three weeks after his admission, and insane delusions followed. He was not, however, removed, and subsequently he recovered.

On mental grounds seven prisoners were removed from the prison, and the discipline was relaxed with respect to 25 others. Great care has been taken to observe the first symptoms of a prisoner being in the least degree affected in his mind; it being, as we remarked in our last report, almost always impossible to pronounce when mental disease commences, or whether the first symptoms be feigned or real.

The observations in the Medical Report on the mental affections which have exhibited themselves in Pentonville Prison since its opening, are deserving of attention. The calculations are given with great exactness, and they afford convincing proof that, diminishing the extent of the imprisonment from what it had been originally, increasing the daily exercise, substituting

rapid exercise for that which was taken in the separate yards, improving the ventilation by admitting the outer air direct to the cells, and at once relaxing the discipline when any injury to health was apprehended, have been attended with the happiest results.

We must say also, in justice to Mr. Bradley, the Medical Officer, that the present sanitary condition of the prison is greatly to be attributed to the constant attention he pays to his duties, as well as to his skill in the treatment of his patients.

Religious and Moral Instruction.

No change has been made in this respect since our last report. The principal Chaplain, Mr. Kingsmill, entered very fully into the entire subject last year, and we have nothing to add to the statement then made by him.

Conclusion.

Conclusion

The instructions received from your Lordship, dated 10th of December, 1853, that the period of a convict's separate confinement should be reduced to nine months could not be effected between that date and the end of the year. The means of carrying your Lordship's wishes into operation have, however, since then received our careful consideration, and the necessary directions have been given to the Governor. It will be our duty in our next report to return to the subject, as it belongs to the occurrences of the year 1854, rather than to those of 1853.

The discipline, management, and general arrangements, therefore, remained unaltered at the close of the last year.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your most obedient servants,

J. Jebb, Lt. Colonel,
Chairman.

D. O'Brien,
I. S. Whitty,
} *Directors of Convict Prisons.*

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Pentonville Prison, January* 1, 1854.

IN compliance with the Prison Rule I submit my report for the past year.

Subordinate Officers.

Conduct.

The conduct of the subordinate officers and servants, with very few exceptions, has been satisfactory.

State of the Buildings.

Works executed.

The following alterations and additions have been made:

Twenty additional baths have been nearly completed. All the the roofs and skylights have been thoroughly repaired.

A portion of the south yard, and the entrance under the archway have been paved with stone pitchers.

The boilers in the kitchen and engine-house have been repaired.

The manufacturer's offices have been made more convenient.

The Governor's, Chaplains, and Assistant Chaplain's houses have been thoroughly repaired. All the prison cottages have been cleaned and painted internally, and the passages of such of them as required it have been lined with deal and painted.

The gas works have been put into thorough working order, and a reduction in the expense of gas may be reasonably expected.

With the following exceptions the entire buildings are in good repair:—

The houses of the principal officers, as well as the cottages occupied by the subordinate officers, want external painting, and the roofs of some of them to be repaired.

The cell floors in D. 4 Ward, and the open airing yard paths are in a bad condition:

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

Number remaining 31st December 1853 -		521	
Admitted during the year 1853 - -		460	
			981
These prisoners were disposed of as follows:			
Transferred to Portland Prison - -		273	
„ Dartmoor „ - -		23	
„ Portsmouth „ - -		84	
„ "Defence" hulk - -		55	
„ "Stirling Castle" „ -		6	
„ "Warrior" „ -		43	
Carried forward - -	484		981

Governor's Report.

Disposal of prisoners.

Brought forward - -	484	981
Pardoned free - - - -	3	
„ conditional - - -	1	
„ licence - - - -	1	
Died - - - - -	3	
Committed suicide - - -	1	
	493	
Remaining 31st December 1853 - -	488	
		981

Ages of prisoners.

Ages—

14	were under the age of 17 years.
274	were between „ 17 and 25 years.
69	„ „ 25 „ 30 „
40	„ „ 30 „ 35 „
25	„ „ 35 „ 40 „
22	„ „ 40 „ 45 „
8	„ „ 45 „ 50 „
5	„ „ 50 „ 55 „
3	„ „ 55 „ 60 „
460	

Prison Offences, Punishments, &c.

Prison offences, punishments, &c.

NUMBER OF REPORTS, ADMONITIONS, AND PUNISHMENTS.

Reports - - - - -		719
Admonitions - - -	65	
Dismissals - - - -	72	
Not punished on special grounds -	63	
Punishments - - - - -	486	
	719	

Offences—

Obscene communications, and drawing obscene figures on books, stalls, &c. - - - - -	11
Communicating and attempting to communicate by writing	54
The like at exercise - - - -	59
The like in school or chapel - - - -	50
The like by knocking on cell wall - - -	13
The like through the water taps - - - -	7
The like on airing-yard wall - - - -	3
Misconduct in chapel during divine service - - -	6
The like in school, insolence to schoolmasters - -	15
Using threats, oaths, and obscene language, and attempting to assault officers while on duty - - -	20
Using threats, swearing at and assaulting fellow prisoners, while working in association - -	20
Wilfully spoiling work material and cell furniture, cutting their clothes, shoes, &c. - - - -	61
Disfiguring his person by cutting off his hair - - -	1
Disobedience, insolence, refusing to work, and idleness at work - - - - - -	49
Disturbing the prison by shouting, whistling, and singing obscene and other songs, &c. - - -	32
Carried forward - -	401

Governor's Report.

Prison offences, punishments, &c.

Brought forward - - - -	401
Passing bread to a prisoner when going to exercise - -	1
Boring holes in cell windows, ventilators, stalls in chapel, &c. - - - - - -	11
Insubordinate conduct, breaking open cells in trap doors, insolence to medical officer, and assaulting warder -	13
Attempting to escape by breaking cell &c. - -	3
Misappropriating prison property - - -	9
Purloining and exchanging bread, &c. - - -	4
Attempting suicide by hanging - - - -	1
Feigning to attempt suicide - - - -	2
Improper conduct at work - - - -	5
Having improper articles in their possession - -	19
Preferring false charges against prison officers - -	10
Keeping cell and furniture in a dirty and untidy state -	7
	486

Prisoners punished—	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once - - - -	135	135
Twice - - - -	49	98
Thrice - - - -	16	48
4 times - - - -	19	76
5 „ - - - -	14	70
6 „ - - - -	3	18
7 „ - - - -	1	7
8 „ - - - -	1	8
12 „ - - - -	1	12
14 „ - - - -	1	14
	240	486
Not punished - - -	741	
Total population - -	981	

As compared with those of the preceding year, and calculated on the total population, these punishments show an increase of $12\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. Their nature and duration appear in the following table.

TABLE showing the NATURE and DURATION of the PUNISHMENTS.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENTS.	Number of Days.								Hours.		Weeks.	Months.	Other Cases.	Total punishments.
	1.	2.	3.	5.	7.	14.	21.	28.	6.	25.	1.	1.		
Close confinement, own cell, ordinary diet	–	13	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.	15
„ „ and secular books withdrawn	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
„ „ and punishment diet	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
„ light cell „	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-	6
„ dark cell „	6	77	331	1	1	5	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	425
„ „ and withdrawn from association	2	7	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
Withdrawn from association	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	13
„ school	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	5
Restraint in leather sleeves	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	3
	13	97	344	1	1	5	1	3	2	1	2	3	13	486

Governor's Report.

Penal class prisoners.

Second Probation or Penal Class Prisoners.—Of the above 493 prisoners, 16, having forfeited their past service through misconduct, were received from the various Government prisons to undergo a second probation in separate confinement. The number received from each prison or hulk, and their disposal, are shown in the following table :—

Whence received.		Prisons or Hulks to which removed.	
Prison or Hulk.	No.	Place.	No.
"Stirling Castle" Hulk	1	"Stirling Castle" hulk	2
"Defence" Hulk	3	"Defence" hulk	3
Millbank Prison	9	Portland Prison	5
Parkhurst Prison	1	Portsmouth Prison	5
Portsmouth Prison	1	Dartmoor Prison, on medical grounds	1
Dartmoor Prison	1		
	16	Total	16

Trades.

Articles made during the year.

STATEMENT of ARTICLES made and repaired by the Prisoners confined in Pentonville Prison, during the year 1853.

SHOEMAKERS :	
Shoes made	4,206 pairs
Boots „	571 „
Hammock straps, &c.	1,374 „
Knee Caps	398 „
Slippers	56 „
Hammock-heads fitted	514 „
Shoe Laces made	2,000 „
Shoes repaired „	2,722 „
Hammock-straps repaired	541 „
Knee Caps	175 „
TAILORS :	
Jackets made	5,661
Vests „	4,092
Trousers „	7,810
Shirts, Drawers, Escort-bags, &c.	371
Handkerchiefs	903
Sheets, towels, and aprons	2,050
Braces and belts	987
Hammocks	532
Beds and pillows	928
Hammock girths	1,384
Coatees, &c.	86
Pillow-cases	990
Prisoner's caps	187
Jackets, trousers, and vests repaired	4,504
Shirts, stockings, sheets, &c. „	18,995
Beds and pillows „	238
Hammocks „	89
Hammocks clothes „	400
Pit-clothes and chain bags	130
Coats „	36

Governor's Report.

Articles made during the year.

WEAVERS:

Prison-cloth made	55,521 yards.
Shirting „	9,538 „
Towelling „	4,220 „
Handkerchiefs „	160 dozen.
Bed-rugs „	7 „
Canvas „	623 yards.

MAT-MAKERS:

Bordered-mats and rugs	3,896
Improved double-thrumb	2,194
Sennot-mats	49
Bed-rugs	519
Dutch-carpeting	201 yards.
Cocoa-fibre Matting	114

Employment and earnings of prisoners

STATEMENT of the average NUMBER of PRISONERS employed in each Trade, the estimated Amount of Earnings, the average Earnings per Prisoner, and average Number of Hours employed per Diem.

Average Number of Prisoners employed.	Trade.	Total Earnings. £ s. d.	Average Earnings per Prisoner. £ s. d.	Average Number of Hours employed per Day.
150	Tailors	553 7 7	3 13 9	6½ hours.
109	Weavers	1,033 3 0	9 9 6	
103	Shoemakers	544 3 9	5 5 8	
73	Matmakers	364 1 0	4 17 0	
89	Bricklayers, carpenters, and smiths	221 8 6	5 13 6¼	
10	Sick.	Nil.	Nil.	
484		2,716 3 10		

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of PENTONVILLE PRISON for the Year ended 31st March 1854.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,479	7	0
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	1,588	2	3
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	1,766	8	2
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	434	3	0
Victualling prisoners	4,178	5	1
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	1,024	14	11
Bedding for prisoners	198	8	6
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	68	8	3
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	54	10	10
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	85	7	8
Furniture and fittings	86	15	8½
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	26	0	8½
Fuel and light for general purposes	672	1	9½
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	2,022	3	1
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	179	2	2½
Brushes, brooms, and mops	107	17	10½
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	9	1	8
Various small disbursements	396	14	9½
Rent, rates, and taxes	92	16	4
Total	15,470	9	9¾
Deduct—			
Productive labour (£ 2,702 2 8¾)			
House-rent paid by officers (190 15 7)			
	2,892	18	3¾
Net expenditure	£12,577	11	6

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Office, Pentonville Prison,
February 4, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

Chaplain's Report.

HAVING reported to you so fully for 1852, upon the moral and educational state of this prison, as well as in reference to changes made under your direction in the discipline, and so lately in the year just closed upon the effect of separate confinement upon the bodily, mental and moral condition of prisoners, I trust I shall now be excused from going into those subjects again.

During the past year, I have seen no reason to regret the modification of the discipline referred to, and am confident that longer experience will only the more fully establish their wisdom and humanity.

The punishments in the prison for minor offences, however, appear to me to have been severe; and the practice of all the great Government Prisons, Millbank, Portland, Dartmoor and Portsmouth, proves, to my mind, that in many instances they could not have been necessary. I beg to call your attention to the returns from those prisons, and to the comparative infrequency in them of punishments in dark cells for three and even for two days.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH KINGSMILL.

To the Chairman and Directors of
Convict Prisons.

III.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer for the year 1853. Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN,

IN compliance with the rules of the prison, I beg to submit the medical report for the year 1853.

The general health of the prisoners has been good; no case of fever, epidemic, or contagious disease has occurred; and complaints of a serious nature, have been but few in number. General Health.

The total number of cases under medical treatment during the year, exclusive of mental affections, which will be separately noticed, was 1693. Of these 718 were cases in which merely a purgative dose was prescribed; 961 were of slight character, and include a variety of complaints, such as are observed in ordinary life; coughs, colds, common diarrhœa, and dyspepsia, forming more than two-thirds. The "graver" cases, numbered but 14. A list of all the diseases, will be found in the tables appended to the report (No. 3.)

Three cases terminated fatally. The first case from cerebral disease, the result of an injury received before imprisonment; the second from inflammation of the lungs, supervening upon general miliary deposit. This attack occured in the eighth month of imprisonment, but for some months previously, the prisoner had been employed as a labourer, in association out of doors. The third death was from phthisis, and occurred about four months after the prisoner's admission; the medical history, and the morbid conditions found at the post-mortem inspection, refer the commencement of the disease to a date prior to the reception of the prisoner. Deaths.

Three prisoners received pardons on medical grounds. The first was of delicate appearance when admitted, but continued in tolerable health for three months and a half, and then suffered a severe attack of catarrh, which developed in its course symptoms of pulmonary consumption. The second prisoner recommended for pardon was also the subject of phthisis; on admission his health was apparently good, and continued so until the eighth month of imprisonment, when sympoms of pulmonary consumption appeared. A year previous to his imprisonment, he had also shown phthisical symptoms, but which then yielded to treatment. In this case, therefore, the disease may be regarded as having an origin anterior to the reception of the prisoner. The third case was pardoned on account of organic disease of the stomach, attended by great debility and emaciation. Particulars relating to the deaths and medical pardons, are given in the tables. (Nos. 4 and 5.) Medical pardons.

Medical Officer's Report.

Medical removals on account of failing health.

Ten prisoners were removed from the prison, *before the expiration of the assigned term of separate confinement*, on account of failing health. Of these, six were sent to Dartmoor, as fit for light labour, and four to the invalid hulk. (Vide tables, No. 6.)

Eighteen prisoners, who were affected with bodily infirmity, or disease, when admitted into the prison, after completing their term of imprisonment, were removed to Dartmoor prison as unfit for labour on the public works, or to the invalid hulk. (Vide tables, No. 7.)

Per centage of Sick.

The daily per centage of sick for 1853, was 2·18; and the annual mean for the ten preceding years, was 3·46. So that the sick list, during the past year, was less than the average, by more than a third. The proportion for each month of 1853, and the corresponding months of the ten preceding years, is given in the tables.

Rate of Mortality.

The mortality for the year (exclusive of a suicide) was 6·04 per mille, and the annual mean for the ten preceding years, (also exclusive of suicides) was 7·02. As, however, the rate of mortality in the prison is directly affected by the number of pardons granted on medical grounds, it will be right to calculate a proportion of the latter as deaths, when the mortality of one year is to be compared with that of other years, or the mortality of Pentonville with that of the general population. If to the deaths be added *all* the pardons, and the sum be assumed to represent the prison mortality; that of the past year will be 12·09 per thousand prisoners, and the *annual mean* of the ten preceding years, 15·55.

Insanity.

Two cases of insanity have occurred, the particulars of which are as follows—

Convict D. F., 4,920, was admitted into the prison on the 31st of December, under a sentence of transportation for life. On the 13th of June, 1853, (five and a half months after admission) he was observed to be depressed in spirits, and strange in his manner and conversation. He seemed to be oppressed by vague fears and apprehensions of impending evil, which increased towards night. He stated that he was in constant dread of punishment for breaking the prison rules, and was impressed with the idea that he had in some way incurred the penalties due to the commission of a serious offence. The prisoner's account of his mental suffering was sufficiently confirmed by his haggard appearance. He was at once placed in the infirmary, where he subsequently had several paroxysms of a maniacal character. When incoherence and delusion had ceased, he was employed as a bricklayer in association with other prisoners, and has now worked industriously for six months, without showing any tendency to a relapse. It should be stated that the prisoner some years previously had been confined in a lunatic asylum, as insane; so that, though the discipline may perhaps have had a share in its reproduction, the disease did not originate in the prison.

Convict E. F., 5,328, admitted on the 1st of December last, in apparently good health, was found on the 21st (only three weeks after admission) to suffer from mental depression. He was immediately removed to the infirmary, where he subsequently exhibited various insane delusions. He has now so far recovered

as to afford grounds for a favourable prognosis; being free from incoherence or delusion, and working industriously in association with other prisoners out of doors. His brother states that the prisoner attempted suicide about two years ago, since which he has become reserved, and at times strange in his manner to him. Thus it would appear that a morbid condition had existed in the above case for a considerable period, but which arrived at a crisis in the prison. Medical Officer's Report.

One case of suicide, and four attempts of a more or less doubtful character, have occurred. Suicides and Suicidal attempts.

Convict E. G., 4,881, hanged himself in his cell, when he had nearly completed the term of a year of separate confinement, and was expecting to be placed in association. The health of the prisoner during his imprisonment had been good. About nine months after admission, he talked in an odd and incoherent way about his Bible, but in a few days afterwards resumed his usual manner, and neither incoherence, delusion, or depression, was subsequently observed, The prisoner, however, had always a peculiar laugh, and at times showed an unwillingness to leave his cell; circumstances apparently of little moment, and quite insufficient of themselves to suggest a presumption of mental affection, but which, taken in connection with the termination of the case, and a fact since ascertained, that there was hereditary predisposition to insanity, a brother having died insane, render it somewhat probable that the prisoner was of unsound mind when he committed the act alluded to.

Convict J. T. 4,436, attempted to hang himself in his cell, but was cut down in time, and recovered. It appeared that he had been reported for misconduct, and was expecting to be punished. The fear of impending punishment, may, therefore, perhaps be regarded as having led to a suicidal attempt; but it should be observed, that the prisoner in the present instance, selected a time when he must have expected to be visited, a circumstance not at all uncommon in the history of the suicidal attempts in the prison, and generally suggesting a reasonable presumption that an act of suicide was not determined on.

Convicts G. A., 5,180; J. A., 5,174; and T. B., 5,182; also hanged themselves in their cells, but were cut down before they had sustained any injury. The circumstances connected with these cases lead me to conclude that in none was suicide seriously contemplated, but that by feigning to attempt it, the prisoners hoped to excite sympathy and so obtain mitigation of their punishment, and an escape from the irksomeness of separation.

In obedience to the prison rules, and the instructions of the Directors, the discipline has been relaxed or suspended whenever the mental or bodily health has appeared likely to be injured by its continuance. The total number permitted to work in association by the advice of the medical officer, was 50. Of these 25 required relaxation of the discipline on mental grounds, and 25 on account of physical disease or infirmity. (Vide tables, No. 8.) Relaxation of discipline on medical grounds.

The above measure was found to be attended with much

Medical Officer's Report.

benefit, and I believe, averted insanity or serious disease in several cases.

Removals to Bethlem on mental grounds.

There were no removals to Bethlem hospital.

Seven were removed (in good health) to the public works as unfit subjects for further confinement in separation. (Vide tables No. 9.)

Proportion of mental affections.

The proportion of mental affections occurring annually in the prison during the ten years, from 1842 to 1852, may be stated at about 12 per mille. Of these about half were classed as "insanity," and half as "delusions;" about 6 per mille were cases requiring removal to Bethlem Hospital.

For 1853, the proportion of insanity would be about 4 per mille, or, if the case of suicide be regarded as one of mental affection, and included in the calculation, 6 per mille.

A smaller number of sick, a lower rate of mortality, fewer mental affections than the average of former years, together with a generally healthy condition of the prisoners at the end of imprisonment, show that a higher standard of health has been attained during the past year.

Comparative health of different periods.

The following table will show the actual number of deaths, medical pardons, suicides, and cases of mental affection occurring in every thousand prisoners admitted into the prison, from the commencement to the present time.

Prisoners admitted.	Deaths.	Medical Pardons.	Total of Deaths and Pardons.	Insanity.	Delusions.	Suicides.	Total of Mental Affections and Suicides.	Total of all Cases.
First thousand	11	16	27	6	10	0	16	43
Second thousand	9	16	25	10	5	1	16	41
2,000, selected prisoners about 18 months imprisonment	20	32	52	16	15	1	32	84
Third thousand	5	4	9	4	9	2	15	24
Fourth thousand	6	3	9	9	7	0	16	25
2,000, ordinary convicts about 12 months imprisonment	11	7	18	13	16	2	31	49
Fifth thousand ordinary convicts about 12 months in separation.	2	3	5	2	0	0	2	7
* Sixth thousand	3	0	3	1	0	1	2	5

* The Sixth thousand are too incomplete to furnish data for comparison.

Medical Officer's Report.

The amount of mental and physical disease occurring in the prison, will be found to be mainly affected by such conditions as relate to the description of men submitted to the discipline; the length of the term of imprisonment; and the severity or strictness with which "separation" is enforced.

The first two thousand were selected prisoners while the subsequent thousands may be regarded as ordinary convicts; with regard to health, the "selected" men were intended to become useful as colonists, after an imprisonment of eighteen months in Pentonville, and their ages varied from 18 to 40. When "ordinary" convicts were admitted many delicate and infirm subjects were received together with men of advanced age, there being no restriction in the latter respect, excepting as to boys who were sent to Parkhurst. With the first two thousand, the term of imprisonment averaged about eighteen months; with the prisoners subsequently received about twelve months.

The fifth thousand were ordinary convicts, subjected to about a year's imprisonment in separation, and except as regards treatment resembled the third and fourth thousand. They represent prisoners as under the discipline enforced at the present time.

The sixth thousand are at present too incomplete to furnish data for comparison.

Assuming that the chances of fatal disease are equal in equal periods of time, the results afforded by the two first thousands should be reduced by one-third for comparison with the subsequent thousands. The number of deaths and pardons for each thousand for a year, would then be for the first and second, $15\frac{3}{10}$; for the third and fourth, 9; and for the fifth, 5; or nearly in the relative proportion of 3 for the first two thousands, 2 for the next two, and but 1 for the fifth thousand.

The natural tendency to an increase in the amount of sickness and mortality, occasioned by receiving a class of prisoners more prone to disease than were the selected prisoners, was more than counterbalanced by shortening the term (as shown by the third and fourth thousand); and the health was still further improved, as regards the fifth thousand, by the various measures adopted during the last two years, which have combined to render the discipline less severe.

Referring to the mental affections, as shown in the table, the results of the first four thousands appear to be nearly evenly balanced, but as with the first and second thousand the term of imprisonment was eighteen months, and with the third and fourth only twelve months, the two latter will give an increase of one-third over the two former, if they be all calculated for an uniform period. But again the first two thousand were selected prisoners, while the third and fourth were not so. The superior physical health of the selected men has been already alluded to; the moral conditions of the two classes likewise deserve attention. The first were men who for the most part had been guilty of the less heinous transportable offences, and were altogether better educated and less deeply stained with crime than their successors. When selection ceased, prisoners who

had been doomed to the heaviest sentences of transportation, old offenders who had been previously subjected to long and frequent imprisonments, and on whom various systems of prison discipline had been tried to no purpose, were admitted. In the difference of moral and intellectual status between the two classes of prisoners will be found the true explanation of the increase in the number of mental affections recorded in the table. For it may be stated that the liability to insanity at Pentonville has been observed to occur in proportion to original deficiency of intellectual power and want of education. Next to these conditions the mental affections have been more frequently associated with great depravity; while on the other hand, the better educated and less vicious have enjoyed comparative immunity. Medical Officer's Report.

It would appear, then, that as regards the mental affections, the advantage anticipated from the reduction of the term from eighteen months to twelve, was counteracted by the reception of a class of prisoners more predisposed to be affected. This is true, to a certain extent, and if the cases noticed in the table be alone regarded. But it may be observed that affections of the mind attended by incoherence or delusion do not belong especially to the latter months of confinement, but occur at extremely uncertain intervals, and even at very early periods after admission. When protracted "separation" acts injuriously on the mind, it tends to produce weakness of intellect, rather than the ordinary forms of insanity. The mental energies become enfeebled, the faculty of the will especially is affected, and a condition approaching to imbecility is arrived at. Although the shortening of the imprisonment to the extent mentioned, exerted but little influence in diminishing the proportion of the cases recorded in the table, it served to limit the occurrence of the mental conditions just described and so proved of positive use in preserving mental health.

Returning to the table, and comparing the mental cases of the fifth thousand with those of either of the preceding thousands, it will be seen that the number for the fifth was 2, and for the other four thousand, about 16; which gives an annual proportion of two for the fifth thousand; $15\frac{1}{2}$ for the third and fourth thousand; and $10\frac{3}{4}$ for the first and second thousand. It may be concluded, then, that *some* causes which existed for the production of insanity among the previous numbers had been removed from the fifth thousand.

The circumstances which have mainly contributed to effect an improvement in the mental and bodily health of the prisoners of recent years, and allowed the last thousand prisoners to contrast favourably with the first thousand are these:—

1. The shortening of the imprisonment, the influence of which has been already noticed.

2. The increased amount of daily exercise in the open air, and the substitution of a more cheerful and invigorating exercise than that formerly given in the separate yards.

3. The direct admission of the external air by window ventilation, whereby a less artificial atmosphere has been obtained in the cells.

4. The suspension or relaxation of the discipline in particular

Medical Officer's Report.

cases, whenever there was reason to apprehend injury to health from its continuance; and the removal of the prisoner from the prison, if necessary. This remedy against injury arising from the discipline had always been provided by the prison rules; but, in accordance with the instructions of the Directors, a stricter interpretation has of late years been adopted. The proportion requiring relaxation of the discipline among the fifth thousand was about 10 per cent.; about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on mental grounds, and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on account of bodily disease or infirmity.*

The following table will show the removals, on medical grounds, among the fifth thousand:

Removed on account of ill-health.		Removed on Mental grounds.	
Affected before admission.	Affected after admission.	Affected before admission.	Affected after admission.
15	8	3	5
Total - - - 23		Total - - - 8	

With the exception of fourteen, removed on account of infirmity or disease, the prisoners removed before the expiration of the assigned term of imprisonment, had been also "associated," and are included in the proportion given for suspensions of the discipline.

Inasmuch as the removals on account of failing health to some extent, though more indirectly than do the medical pardons, interfere with the rate of mortality in the prison, they require to be considered when comparing the mortality of the prison with that of the general population, or the mortality arising among the fifth thousand with that of the first. It is difficult to determine what proportion of the removals should be treated as deaths, because the conditions under which they have happened present wide differences. Perhaps the most satisfactory method would be to ascertain the actual number of prisoners who died within a limited time after removal, from disease, the commencement of which was traceable to the period passed in imprisonment at Pentonville. If this were done, the prison mortality would be raised somewhat above, though I think not considerably above, the amount shown in the table, which includes *all the medical pardons* and deaths.

It might seem that if the deaths so occurring among the removals were added to the actual deaths and medical pardons of the fifth thousand, these would appear to much less advantage, when compared with the first thousand, than is shown in the table. But if the subsequent history of all the prisoners discharged from the prison were examined, and the deaths recorded, after the manner just mentioned, I am inclined to believe that the *relative proportion* of deaths between

* The actual numbers were, on mental grounds, 43; on physical grounds, 54: total, 97

the first and fifth thousand would not differ materially from that given in the table. Medical Officer's Report.

5. The circumstances that remain to be noticed as having exercised a beneficial influence on the mental health are: The attention paid to the occupation of the prisoners in their cells, and the care taken to awaken an interest in their minds and encourage active exertion.

And, lastly, the increased amount of school instruction given to the most ignorant prisoners. There is, I think, reason to be satisfied with the state of the prison at the present time, as regards mortality and disease, independent of mental affections. But, as regards the latter class of cases, though much has been gained by the measures adopted during recent years, the limits of safety have scarcely yet been reached.

No alteration has been made in the dietary during the year 1853. When the supply of potatoes failed, rice and haricots were used, as in 1850, 1851, and 1852. Diet.

To about 10½ per cent. of the prisoners extra diet has been given by the direction of the medical officer. This has, for the most part, consisted of an additional allowance of potatoes, and has been given only when the ordinary diet failed to maintain the health or strength of the prisoner. During sickness, temporary alterations have, of course, been required, and articles of food of a more generous character given, according to circumstances.

The ventilation continues to be good, as well as the drainage. Ventilation and drainage.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,

The Directors of the Convict Prisons. CHAS. L. BRADLEY.

Medical Officer's Report.

The Medical Statistics for the Year 1853 are shown in the following Tables:—

No. 1.

Number of prisoners in the prison, 1st January 1853 -	521	
„ admitted during the year - - - -	461	
		982
Number discharged, pardoned, and removed on other than medical grounds - - -	451	
„ of deaths - - - -	3	
„ of suicides - - - -	1	
„ of medical pardons - - - -	3	
„ removed on account of disease or bodily infirmity - - - -	10	
„ removed on mental grounds - -	7	
„ removed to invalid prisons at the end of their term of imprisonment, as unfit for penal labour - - - -	18	
„ removed as insane to Bethlem hospital -	0	
		493
Total number of prisoners left in prison 31st Dec. -		489

No. 2.

Average daily number of prisoners - -	496·07
„ „ of sick - - - -	10·82
„ „ on extra diet - -	51·49
„ per-centage of sick - -	2·18
„ „ on extra diet - - -	10·41

Average daily per centage of Sick for each month of 1853, and the ten years preceding.

	1843 to 1852.	1853.
January - - - - -	4·03	2·07
February - - - - - -	3·85	2·35
March - - - - - -	4·09	2·11
April - - - - - -	3·68	1·32
May - - - - - -	3·14	1·76
June - - - - - -	3·45	2·19
July - - - - - -	3·66	1·84
August - - - - - -	3·40	2·01
September - - - - -	3·13	2·60
October - - - - - -	3·06	2·98
November - - - - -	2·96	2·69
December - - - - -	3·07	2·30
Annual average - - -	3·46	2·18

No. 3.

Medical Officer's Report.

Cases that have occurred during the Year.

Requiring a purgative	718	
(*a*) Slighter cases	961	
(*b*) Graver cases	14	
Total	1,693	

(*a*) *Slighter cases.*

Affections of the brain and nervous system—		
Epilepsy (admitted affected)	1	5
Paralysis (admitted affected)	1	
Nervous irritability	2	
Vertigo	1	
Affections of the respiratory system—		
Catarrh	365	380
Bronchitis	3	
Pleurodynia	11	
Hæmoptysis	1	
Affections of the digestive system—		
Diarrhœa	142	368
Dyspepsia	196	
Hœmorrhoidal complaints	30	
Affections of the heart and vascular system—		
Palpitation	2	3
Anæmia	1	
Affections of the genito-urinary system		14
Affections of the skin		19
Other diseases:—		
Syphilis	2	172
Struma	3	
Scurvy	1	
Chronic rheumatism	31	
Disease of bone	2	
Hernia	1	
Fracture of collar-bone	1	
Abscess	3	
Ophthalmic and aural affections	3	
Various trivial complaints, anomalous cases, and slight accidents		125
Total		961

(*b*) *Graver cases.*

Cerebral disease (the result of an injury received before admission)	1
Pleurisy	1
Inflammation of the lungs (pneumonia)	2
Gastric disease (organic)	1
Hæmoptysis	1
Chronic bronchitis	2
Tuberculosis	1
Pulmonary phthisis	3
Ulceration of intestines, phthisis	1
Hanging (suicidal attempt)	1
Total	14

No. 4.—Deaths, 1853.

Name.	Reg. No.	Age.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Admission.	Date of fatal Disease.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Length of Imprisonment in Pentonville when Disease appeared.	Total Length of Imprisonment previous to Disease.	Health on Admission.	Previous Occupation.	Occupation in Prison.
T. L. - -	5,070	19	22 Feb. 1853.	5 May 1853.	1 Sept. 1853 -	10 Nov. 1853.	Cerebral disease	4 months	Disease arose before imprisonment; symptoms appeared about six months after.	Apparently good	Labourer.	Tailor.
G. B. - -	5,034	22	20 Oct. 1852.	7 Feb. 1853.	16 Oct. 1853 -	11 Nov. 1853.	Pneumonia supervening on miliary tubercle	8 months 9 days	About 1 year.	Apparently good	Farm-labourer.	Weaver.
W. J. - -	5,141	25	30 March 1853.	7 July 1853.	15 Aug. 1853 -	10 Nov. 1853.	Ulceration of intestines, phthisis.	5 weeks 4 days.	4½ months.	Apparently good	Private-soldier.	Mat-maker.

No. 5.—Pardons on Medical Grounds, 1853.

Name.	Reg. No.	Age.	When convicted.	When admitted.	Date of disease.	Date of discharge by pardon.	Disease for which pardon was granted.	Length of Imprisonment in Pentonville before Disease appeared.	Total Length of Imprisonment previous to Disease.	Health on Admission.	Occupation previous to Imprisonment.	Occupation in Prison.
W. H. - -	4,608	30	12 April 1852.	1 Sept. 1852.	13 Dec. 1852 -	3 Mar. 1853.	Phthisis.	3½ months.	8 months.	Appearance delicate, health apparently good.	Servant.	Tailor.
J. C. - -	4,715	34	5 April 1852.	20 Oct. 1852.	30 May 1853 -	21 July 1853.	Phthisis.	7 months 11 days.	14 months.	Apparently good.	Carpenter.	Mat-maker.
G. F. - -	4,966	39	18 June 1852.	5 Jan. 1853.	3 Aug. 1853 -	12 Dec. 1853.	Gastric disease.	7 months.	13½ months.	Apparently good.	Weaver.	Weaver.

VI. Removal on Medical Grounds before the expiration of period of separate Confinement. Medical Officer's Report.

Name.	Reg. No.	Date of Admisssion.	Date of Removal.	Health on Admission.	Cause of Removal.	Where Removed to.
W. W.	4,796	2 Dec. 1852	26 Feb. 1853	Admitted affected	Phthisical	"Invalid" Hulk.
W. S.	4,835	„ „	17 Mar. „		Epileptic	
J. S.	4,896	23 „ „	- -		Phthisical	
W. B.	4,815	2 „ „	6 Feb. „	In good health	Phthisical	
P. McC.	4,650	25 Sept. „	16 May „	Tolerably good	Strumous	Dartmoor, as fit for light labour.
E. D.	4,692	20 Oct. „	- -	Delicate	Delicate	
J. H.	4,854	22 Dec. „	- -	Cough on admission	Phthisical	
J. W.	4,976	5 Jan. 1853	- -	Of phthisical aspect	Phthisical	
J. S.	4,660	16 Oct. 1852	- -	Weakly	Delicate	
P. H	4,478	3 Aug. „	- -	In good health	Delicate	

VII.—Removal to Invalid Prisons at the expiration of full period of separate Confinement; diseased conditions existing on admittance.

Name.	Reg. No.	Name of Disease, &c.	Where removed to.
J. G.	4,165	Varicose veins.	To Dartmoor as fit for light labour.
J. W.	4,193	Hernia.	
H. R.	4,406	Hernia.	
G. D.	4,299	Epilepsy.	„
J. McL.	4,194	Stricture.	„
J. M. J.	4,329	Delicate.	„
H. N.	4,628	Delicate.	„
T. B.	4,285	Aged and infirm.	„
T. R.	4,242	Hernia.	„
J. McT.	4,572	Lame; granular ophthalmia.	„
G. J.	4,659	Hernia.	„
W. P.	4,567	Varicose veins.	„
A. R.	4,685	Palpitation.	„
W. W.	4,751	Strumous and delicate.	„
W. H.	4,450	Old sinus discharging.	„
J. M.	4,516	Lame with one hand.	„
T. H.	4,523	Stricture.	"Invalid" Hulk
T. E.	4,521	Stricture.	

Medical Officer's Report.

VIII.—Suspensions of the Discipline on Medical Recommendation.

On Mental Grounds.		On Physical Grounds.	
4730	A doubtful case; fancied he recognised the "voices" of old acquaintances.	4835	Epilepsy.
4449	Mental excitement.	4966	Gastric disease.
4580	Mental irritability.	4285	Infirm from age.
4592	"	4516	Disease of bone.
4269	"	4689	One eye only, and amaurotic symptoms.
4786	"	4832	"
4935	"	4796	Phthisical.
5042	Depression; vigilia.	4450	"
5071	Depression.	4715	"
5221	"	4812	Convalescing from sickness.
5245	"	5036	Nervous irritability.
5039	Insane when in separate confinement in 1851.	4681	Pain in the head.
4920	Insanity.	4648	Pallid.
5328	"	4624	Scorbutic tendency.
4838	Of weak intellect on admission: insanity hereditary.	4223	Muscœ olitantes.
4837	Of low intellect: frightened at night.	4670	Strumous subjects.
4963	Becoming dull and stupid.	4650	"
4947	"	4850	"
5006	"	4478	Delicate.
4788	Vertigo: religious ecstacy.	4601	Dyspeptic subjects.
5251	Weak-minded and superstitious	5028	"
4956	Hypochondriacal fancies.	5004	"
5274	A doubtful case: hears knocking at his cell walls: probably feigned.	4685	Palpitation.
4436	Attempted suicide: doubtful cases.	4692	Delicate subjects.
5174	"	4745	"

IX.—Removals on Mental Grounds.

Name.	Reg. No.	Date of Admission.	Date of Removal.	Cause of Removal.	Where removed to.
		1852.	1853.		
W. W. - -	4,838	Dec. 2.	Feb. 4	Strong hereditary tendency to insanity: prisoner himself of weak mind on admission.	Public works, as unfit for separate confinement
		1853.			
B. W. - -	5,039	Mar. 31	April 11	Was insane when imprisoned in Pentonville in 1851: re-admitted from Bedlam.	"
		1852.			
J. T. - - -	4,436	May 17	Feb. 7	Attempted suicide.	Dartmoor.
S. J. - - -	4,837	Dec. 2	May 31	Cerebral symptoms: terror at night.	"Defence" Hulk.
		1853.			
G. A - -	5,180	Sept. 2	Nov. 4	Suicidal attempts: probably feigned.	Portsmouth prison.
A. - - -	5,174	Sept. 2	Nov. 7	"	"Warrior" Hulk.
		1852.			
J. W. - - -	4,935	Dec. 31	Nov. 4	Mental irritability.	Portsmouth prison.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PARKHURST PRISON.

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PARKHURST PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1853, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Parkhurst Prison, in pursuance of the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. cap. 82, and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Lord Viscount PALMERSTON,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

45 Parliament Street,
1854.

My Lord,

We have the honour to submit to your Lordship the following Report for the year 1853, in compliance with the above-recited Acts of Parliament.

State of the Buildings.

Buildings.

All the buildings expressly constructed for prison purposes are in good repair, but those which existed before Parkhurst was used as a prison, are not in so satisfactory a state, though still serviceable.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of officers.

We are again enabled to report that the superior officers, in their respective departments, have given entire satisfaction. The schoolmasters have performed their duties steadily and well. Many of the warders deserve considerable credit for their management of the prisoners on the land and in the workshops, and for the quality as well as the quantity of work done by them.

Some are of inferior merit, though still respectable. Only one failed in giving satisfaction, and has been therefore removed from the establishment.

Conduct of Prisoners.

Conduct of Prisoners.

Table, showing the total number of prisoners in each ward, the number of offences committed in the wards and in the schools respectively, and the number of prisoners not punished or recorded in the defaulters' book, in each of the last five years:—

Wards.	Year.	Total Number in each Ward.	Total Number of Offences, and where committed.	Per centage of Offences.	Total Number of Prisoners who have not been punished.	Per centage of Prisoners who have not been punished.
Probationary	1849	345	Wards 1,019 School 232	295·125 67·85	106 267	30·250 77·135
	1850	166	Wards 270 School 53	162·108 31·154	40 133	24·1 80·20
	1851	286	Wards 473 School 185	165·110 64·196	109 214	38·32 74·236
	1852	222	Wards 50 School 206	22·116 92·176	191 144	86·8 64·192
	1853	180	Wards 58 School 88	32·4 48·16	124 123	68·16 68·6
Junior - -	1849	250	Wards 5,807 School 99	2322·200 39·150	11 151	4·100 64·100
	1850	264	Wards 4,321 School 132	1636·196 50·0	45 184	17·12 69·70
	1851	275	Wards 1,881 School 97	684·0 35·36	64 215	23·75 78·50
	1852	227	Wards 1,040 School 88	458·66 38·13	98 171	43·39 75·33
	1853	239	Wards 1,007 School 65	421·81 27·47	105 190	43·2 79·1
General - -	1849	518	Wards 4,176 School 229	803·92 44·108	122 368	23·286 71·22
	1850	510	Wards 2,913 School 148	571·90 29·10	159 420	31·90 82·180
	1851	490	Wards 1,025 School 55	209·90 11·110	218 449	44·240 91·310
	1852	413	Wards 708 School 55	171·42 13·131	287 369	69·203 89·143
	1853	402	Wards 876 School 49	222·1 12·2	212 366	52·3 91·2

By the foregoing table it appears that there was some falling off in the conduct of the prisoners in the last year, when compared with the previous year; but this is readily accounted for by the Governor, who states:—

"The year passed without any prisoners being released on tickets of leave from Parkhurst; this disadvantage kept the better inclined lads under the depressing influence of continually disappointed hopes, and afforded to the vicious and ill-disposed, a plausible ground for taunting and discouraging their better behaved comrades, to whom they would sarcastically remark 'Where is the use of striving to do well? you may just as well go on as we do, for you will not get your liberty any sooner by good conduct.' As boys are always ready credulously to receive and to yield themselves to the influence of statements made by their comrades, it could not be a subject of wonder that some who had striven zealously and resolutely for a considerable time to behave well in the midst of temptation, opposition and scoffing from depraved associates, became at length disheartened, and, seeing no near prospect of release from prison, relaxed in their efforts to maintain uniformly and constantly a high standard of good conduct. This was remarkably the case during the summer months from May to September, the season when boys have generally been embarked in former years with tickets of leave for the colonies. The disappointment and consequent restlessness of the prisoners then involved an increase of the reports for misconduct beyond the average number. When it became known in November that boys selected under certain conditions for licence would be liberated in England, the opening this gate of hope produced a great and immediate diminution of the number of irregularities and transgression of the rules."

Conduct in junior wards and in school.

The second Chaplain, who has the immediate charge of the junior ward, where the younger boys are placed, says in his report,

"In the months of May and July, a spirit of restlessness prevailed amongst them generally, in consequence of the question of transportation, then under the consideration of the government, having delayed the removal of those boys whose conduct and period of detention had, according to previous custom, as they conceived, entitled them to liberty.

"This dissatisfaction on their part led to more serious offences, thereby increasing very much our punishments; but, by a firm and persevering exercise of the salutary discipline of the prison on each occasion, steadiness and good order were again restored and continued for the remainder of the year. A few discontented and evil-disposed boys were the leaders in these disturbances; half-a-dozen such characters is quite sufficient, at any time, to disturb the order of the prison."

The discontent here referred to was very evident to the Visiting Director, when he made his periodical inspections of

the establishment, and there was a manifest change for the better in the tone, temper, and conduct of the whole body of the prisoners from the time he was able to assure them that a system of discharge had been decided upon, and would shortly come into operation.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

Remaining in confinement - -	536	
Received during the year - -	108	
		644
Transferred to Portsmouth Prison - -	10	
" Portland „ - -	1	
" Dartmoor - - -	2	
" Pentonville - - -	1	
" Millbank - - -	5	
" the "Stirling Castle" Hulk	1	
Released with free Pardons - -	4	
Died - - - - - -	4	
Total - - -	28	
Remaining in confinement 31st December 1852	616	
		644

Two prisoners were removed in October to the County Prison at Winchester, but were returned to Parkhurst at the expiration of one calendar month.

The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 594.

The number remaining on 31st December was 616.

Expenses of the Prison.

Expenses and earnings.

A detailed statement of the prison expenditure for the year ending 31st of March 1854, is given in the Appendix, page 48. The total cost of the prison, exclusive of buildings, amounted to 15,782*l.* 12*s.* 1½*d.* After deducting the earnings of the prisoners, 1,880*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* and house-rent paid by the officers, 227*l.* 6*s* 10*d.* the net cost of the prison was 13,675*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*

Employment of the Prisoners.

Employment.

Making and repairing prisoners' clothing, boots and shoes, cooking, baking, and washing, have occupied prisoners within doors; and the out-door labour has comprehended the trades of carpenters, bricklayers, masons, sawyers, painters, &c. Bricks and tiles have been manufactured in large quantities, and the farm operations on the land, in the piggery, and in the dairy, have been conducted as heretofore.

The preparation of the flax grown on the land has been added to the other industrial occupations, and so far with

great success. We have reason to hope that this will prove a very useful as well as a profitable employment.

Full particulars of the prisoners' labour appear in the Steward's report, page 73.

Mental and Moral Training of the Prisoners.

Mental and Moral training of the prisoners.

The mode of teaching the prisoners in school remains unchanged, and the reports of the Chaplains under this head are as satisfactory as heretofore.

Health of the Prisoners.

Health of the prisoners

The medical officer's report in the Appendix, contains full particulars of the sanitary condition of the prisoners. Every care is taken of the invalids, and all arrangements relating to the prisoners' health have been carefully considered and acted upon by the officers of the establishment. No change has taken place in the diet or general treatment of the prisoners.

Conclusion.

Concluding Remarks.

In our last report we expressed a confident opinion that Parkhurst was fulfilling the objects for which it was established, to an extent that ought to satisfy any reasonable expectations. We continue to be of the same opinion, though our efforts have been directed towards effecting a combination of labour and school instruction. The subject, however, requires much consideration before a change to any extent can be safely introduced.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your most obedient servants,
J. Jebb, Lt. Colonel,
Chairman.

D. O'Brien,
Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, January* 10, 1854.

IN obedience to the Prison Rules, I proceed to report, so far as I can do so previous to the completion of the financial year, on the statistics and occurrences of the past twelve months at Parkhurst.

Conduct of officers.

Conduct of Officers.—I have had reason to be well satisfied with the behaviour and general character of the subordinate officers, they have been attentive to their duties and respectable in conduct; the instances in which it has been requisite to impose fines, have been very few, and the cases of suspension still more rare.

One officer was removed for unsatisfactory conduct, and one was discharged with a gratuity on account of ill health during the year.

Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

Remaining in confinement, January 1st 1853	-	536
Received during the year	-	108
		644
Transferred to Portsmouth Prison	-	10
„ Portland „	-	1
„ Dartmoor „	-	2
„ Pentonville „	-	1
„ the "Stirling Castle" Hulk	-	1
„ Millbank „	-	5
Released with free Pardons	-	4
Died	-	4
Total	-	28
Remaining in confinement 31st December 1853	-	616
		644

Two prisoners were removed in October to the county prison at Winchester, but were returned to Parkhurst at the expiration of one calendar month.

The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 594.

Employment of prisoners.

Employments.—To the cultivation of the farm and the trades pursued here in previous years has been added latterly the dressing of flax grown on the prison lands. This work (commenced under the instruction of a Belgian flax-dresser, temporarily engaged for the purpose) seems likely to prove useful and profitable as an in-door

Governor's Report.

Employment of prisoners.

employment. I have found the prisoners whom I allotted to this occupation giving their attention cheerfully and intelligently to the work, in which some of them have already acquired more skill than might have been looked for after so short a period of training, and one of the assistant warders has qualified himself to supply with efficiency the place of the Belgian when the latter shall have left Parkhurst. After dusk in the afternoons and during wet days, the prisoners not at school have been engaged in knitting strong stockings for the use of prisoners who may be released on licence. The various industrial employments were pursued during the same numbers of hours daily as in the former year, and will be reported in detail by the steward. The number of boys in the probationary ward was much less than in any preceding year, and consequently a much larger proportion of the whole body of prisoners was available for industrial occupations.

Conduct of prisoners.

Conduct of Prisoners.—Taking the whole of the past year in review, I can report in favourable terms under this head, although there would have been no room for reasonable surprise if it had not been the case, for the year passed without any prisoners being released on tickets-of-leave from Parkhurst. This disadvantage kept the better inclined lads under the depressing influence of continually disappointed hopes, and afforded to the vicious and ill-disposed a plausible ground for taunting and discouraging their better behaved comrades, to whom they would sarcastically remark, "where is the "use of striving to do well, you may just as well go on as we do, "for you will not get your liberty any sooner by good conduct?" As boys are always ready credulously to receive and to yield themselves to the influence of statements made by their comrades, it could not be a subject of wonder that some who had striven zealously and resolutely for a considerable time to behave well in the midst of temptation, opposition, and scoffing from depraved associates, became at length disheartened, and, seeing no near prospect of release from prison, relaxed in their efforts to maintain uniformly and constantly a high standard of good conduct. This was remarkably the case during the summer months, from May to September, the season when boys have generally been embarked in former years with tickets-of-leave for the colonies. The disappointment and consequent restlessness of the prisoners then involved an increase of the reports for misconduct beyond the average number. When it became known in November that boys selected, under certain conditions, for licence, would be liberated in England, the opening this gate of hope produced a great and immediate diminution of the number of irregularities and transgressions of the rules.

The total number of offences recorded in the misconduct book was 2,329, from the undermentioned departments of the prison.

General wards	1,111
Junior „	1,073
Probationary ditto	145
	2,329

Governor's Report.

Conduct of prisoners.

These were corrected by

Penal class	24
Dark cell	12
Whipping	56
Solitary confinement	415
Bread and water	1,624
Admonition	198
	2,329

In the general ward, 185 boys were not reported at all, 52 were only reported once, and 28 twice. 496 offences were committed by 28 individuals, 8 of whom were reported from 20 to 25 times each.

In the junior wards 105 boys were not at all reported, 22 only once, and 14 twice in the year. 12 boys were reported more than 20 times each.

In the probationary ward 99 boys were not reported at all, and 28 only once. There were 2 who had 8 reports each against them during their probation.

The evening classes, which are composed exclusively of boys wearing good conduct badges, include nearly two-thirds of the general and one-half of the junior wards; this fact affords, in itself, strong evidence in favour of the general good behaviour of the prisoners.

State of Buildings.

Buildings.—The original buildings of the prison remain in much the same condition as they were in last year. The governor's house was new slated on the roof to make it weather-proof, and had some internal repairs, which were much needed. The brick-kiln was enlarged and partly rebuilt on a much improved plan, and extensive additional styes and strawyard for pigs were constructed to the north of the former piggeries.

A boundary wall as a fence along the whole of the east and part of the north sides of the prison lands is very much to be desired

Escapes.

Escapes.—Four prisoners attempted to escape from the prison during the year; 3 of these were taken at Cowes, and 1 at Rew-street Farm, two miles from Parkhurst: 2 of them, having stolen some clothes for the purpose of disguising themselves, were given up to the county police, convicted at Winchester sessions, and sentenced to a month's hard labour in the prison there, after the expiration of which term they were returned to Parkhurst.

Health of prisoners.

Health.—The health of the prisoners generally was good, only 4 deaths occurred, and the average number of prisoners under treatment in the infirmary did not exceed 21; some of these were not really diseased, but, being idle ill-disposed characters, they from time to time feigned illness for the purpose of evading labour, and their statements were so plausible that the medical officer, while doubting their sincerity, felt that he could not disregard their representations without putting them through the treatment which would be suitable if they really had the ailments of which they complained.

Governor 's Report.

Health of prisoners.

We receive every year some boys who are of feeble constitution and not equal to the out-of-door labour required on the farm, and these individuals come more under notice now that the occupations of the prisoners generally call for the exercise of average physical strength. Much inconvenience is caused therefore by this class, as well as by another class equally troublesome,—boys of weak intellect, who cannot be considered fully responsible for their actions, but who yet have sufficient intelligence and discernment to evade the rules, and to bring other prisoners as well as themselves frequently under censure.

Expenses.

Expenses.—The cost of victualling will be found to exceed the expenditure of former years, in consequence of the high price of flour; and the clothing of the prisoners will probably appear more expensive also from the alteration which has been made in the form of their clothes, which are much larger and looser than they used to be made; this gives the boy more freedom in the use of his limbs at labour, and is altogether an easier and more comfortable and appropriate dress for labouring lads. It requires a greater quantity of material, however, and the cloth itself being somewhat more costly, the present dress could not be provided for the average expense of former years.

No abuses have existed, or uncalled-for departures from the rules occurred, to my knowledge, during the past year.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE HALL, *Governor.*

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of PARKHURST PRISON for the year ended March 31st 1854.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,551	6	1
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	2,265	18	4
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	681	17	4
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	489	5	11¼
Victualling prisoners	4,756	4	6½
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	1,157	17	5½
Bedding for prisoners	68	5	2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	75	6	5
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	92	2	4¼
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	218	15	2½
Furniture and fittings	50	16	11¼
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	13	7	8
Fuel and light for general purposes	586	5	0
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	2,328	14	9½
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	73	15	4
Brushes, brooms, and mops	38	0	8¼
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	3	9	0
Various small disbursements	192	6	2½
Rent, rates, and taxes	138	17	8
Total	15,782	12	1½
Deduct—			
Productive labour	1,880	3	10
House-rent paid by officers	227	6	10
Net expenditure	£ 13,675	1	5½

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Parkhurst Prison Senior Wards,
January 10, 1854.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG to submit to you the following as my Report for the year ending December 31st 1853.

Numbers received.

The number of new boys received into the probationary ward during the past year was 108, besides two others sent from the junior wards, to recommence the probation; and I am thankful to be able to add that it has been attended with a marked improvement in their character.

Probationary ward school.

The system and plans adopted in this ward and school continue to work well, and the results are quite satisfactory to me.

Mental improvement.

The improvement of the probationary boys in schooling has been rapid, as a few particulars will show, taking for example the forty-five remaining in this school at the end of the year, and remarking that the *average* time of their attendance was five months.

Proofs and examples.

Of these 45 boys, 1 only could read well at the time of their reception here, 7 only tolerably, 20 imperfectly, 12 scarcely at all, and 5 not at all; but after the average instruction of five months 10 could read well, 18 tolerably, 11 imperfectly, and 6 only scarcely at all, and these 6 are among those that have been in the school but two months. I may out of many more instance a nother particular. When these 45 boys joined us, 1 only had much general and Scriptural information, 4 had some, 12 little, and 28 scarcely any or none at all; but after the same average time, 5 had considerable information on Scriptural and general topics, 18 had some, 7 little, and 15 only scarcely any; and these latter again were those who had been under instruction but two months. These items prove both the ability and the diligence of the boys, and also the efficiency of the master.

I have had to record one boy who could write well, and who possessed considerable information when examined at reception into this school. I would therefore add, that he is one of the two received from the junior wards, and consequently he had long been under instruction in this institution. It is most rare to receive a prisoner who can either read or write well.

Moral improvement.

It should be borne in mind, that the boys in this school are the newly arrived, and that they come to us undisciplined in mind, and

Chaplain's Report.

untutored in good morals, but educated in bad ones; nevertheless, their conduct has been much better than might have been anticipated, as the following will show: again taking the forty-five by way of specimen.

Particulars of it.

Out of these, the number that was entered in the misconduct book for petty offences in school was 5 only, and the number of those reported to the governor for more serious offences, was but 7; so that there were 33 out of the 45 who were not reported or complained of at all; and, inasmuch as our discipline in the schools is as firm as it is kind, I consider this is a most gratifying result.

Plans and routine.

With respect to the general wards and schools, the plans and routine upon which we acted during the year 1852, were carried out also during the past year; and the results still prove, what I have ever advocated, that an industrial education, combined with religious instruction and training, and accompanied with a mild and firm discipline, is that which is best adapted by God's blessing to correct the vicious, and to prepare them to gain an honest livelihood; and in my opinion the best thing that was ever done for our institution, was when you made arrangements for less time to be spent in school and more time to be occupied at labour. There must of course be difficulty in bringing any measure to bear upon such subjects as we have to deal with here, and not the least is, that of inducing those to be industrious, who have always hated labour, and have resorted to thievery instead; perhaps, the only way is to make their maintenance necessarily connected with a due amount of their labour.

Conduct of boys while under instruction.

I have most gratifying reports to make of the conduct of the boys in school.

The total number of those under instruction in the schools of the general wards during last year was, 402; out of these, the number entered in the misconduct book for petty offences in school, was 20; and the number reported to the governor for more serious offences, was 21; so that there were 382 who were not complained of for petty offences, and 381 who were not reported to the governor for grave offences. I have a good hope too that many of these boys act from a principle which will remain with them throughout life.

Mental improvement of boys in general wards.

The intellectual results are equally pleasing, and to show this, I will take the state of the 368 boys who remained in the senior schools at the end of last year. When they were received, 19 only per cent. could read well or tolerably, now there are 85 per cent.; at that time only 8 per cent. could spell well, 6 per cent. write well, and 8 per cent. cypher well; now 62 per cent. can spell well, 91 per cent. can write well, and 86 per cent. can cypher well. Again; at the time of reception of those 368 boys only 5 per cent. had a fair amount of general and scriptural information, and now they amount to 74 per cent.; I should add that the average time these boys have attended school here is 27 months, and that the time of schooling each week is 9 hours, without reckoning any drawbacks for sickness and other such causes.

All who are acquainted with the extreme ignorance of criminal juveniles, and who have experienced the difficulty of implanting

knowledge in the minds of youth in general, will agree with me that both masters and scholars must have been attentive and dilligent. Chaplain's Report

Our boys are very fond of reading, and our libraries are to them a great source both of instruction and amusement. Each boy gets a fresh book once a week and most of them contrive to go through it, by reading it at meals, and other such spare times. Libraries.

The evening class, to which boys are admitted after a continuation of four months' good conduct, kept up its numbers during the past year, and contained, at the end of the year, nearly two-thirds of our boys. They greatly prize the privilege of it, and much feel the deprivation when for any cause they are visited with it. Evening class.

We have of course some who are very wicked, troublesome boys; and who have either disappointed our expectations of their amendments, or who have resisted the means used for that purpose. But it will never do for a chaplain to give up hope concerning any, however unpromising they may be; for if he does, his interest in such cases will be weakened, his prayers for a blessing on them are likely to be remitted; his exertions in their behalf will be less energetic; and thus, perhaps, the very thing he complains of will be established, if not superinduced, as much may be by himself as by the inveteracy of the cases themselves. He must therefore, amidst all discouragements, hope on and labour on to the very last; nor are we without examples of the desirableness of this course, for we have some who are good boys now, but who at one time were as unpromising as any.

I have not given the usual statistics respecting the new boys, because they are so like those of former years; I would only say that the proportion of orphans is as large as ever, above one-half.

I append the usual tables, which will give full information concerning the state of our schools and the progress of learning in them.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY SMITH, *Chaplain.*

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE I.—Showing the PROGRESS in SCHOLASTIC ATTAINMENTS of 25 PRISONERS removed, &c, during the year, and of 413 being in the SENIOR and PROBATIONARY SCHOOLS on the 31st December 1853.

	No. of Boys.	Attainments.	Reading.					Spelling.					Writing.					Arithmetic.					Scriptural and General Information.				
			Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Simple Addition.	Not at all.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Scarcely any or none at all.
Removals - -	25	At Reception -	–	4	11	9	1	–	3	9	11	2	–	1	14	6	4	–	1	3	8	13	–	–	3	6	16
		At Removal -	11	11	3	–	–	8	7	9	1	–	7	15	2	1	–	13	9	1	2	–	1	5	13	5	1
Senior School	368	At Reception -	10	59	186	73	40	4	25	162	112	65	4	17	169	108	70	9	20	51	171	117	–	1	16	171	180
		On Dec. 31, 1853	171	140	54	3	–	114	115	134	5	–	136	200	30	2	–	238	79	44	7	–	13	105	156	89	5
Probationary School -	45	At Reception -	1	7	20	12	5	–	2	16	16	11	–	3	21	11	10	–	2	11	12	20	–	1	4	12	28
		On Dec. 31, 1853	10	18	11	6	–	3	16	21	5	–	3	16	20	6	–	14	18	10	3	–	–	5	18	7	15

TABLE II.—Showing the PER-CENTAGE of SCHOLASTIC IMPROVEMENT of 438 PRISONERS who were under INSTRUCTION in the SENIOR and PROBATIONARY WARDS SCHOOLS, in the Year 1853.

			Reading.					Spelling.					Writing.				
			Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.
25 Boys removed during the year	Average time in Parkhurst, 34 months	When received	—	16	44	36	4	—	12	36	44	8	—	4	56	24	16
		At removal	44	44	12	—	—	32	28	36	4	—	28	60	8	4	—
368 Boys being in the Senior Wards on 31st Dec.	Average time in Parkhurst, 27 months	When received	$2\frac{3}{4}$	16	$50\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{3}{4}$	11	1	$6\frac{3}{4}$	44	$30\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{3}{4}$	1	$4\frac{2}{3}$	46	$29\frac{1}{3}$	19
		At 31st December	$46\frac{1}{4}$	38	$14\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	31	$31\frac{1}{3}$	$36\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	—	37	$54\frac{2}{3}$	8	$\frac{2}{3}$	—
45 Boys remaining in Probationary Ward 31st Dec.	Average time in Parkhurst, 5 months	When received	2	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$44\frac{1}{3}$	27	11	—	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$35\frac{1}{2}$	$35\frac{1}{2}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$	—	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$46\frac{3}{4}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$	22
		At 31st December	22	40	$24\frac{2}{3}$	$13\frac{1}{3}$	-	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$35\frac{1}{2}$	$46\frac{3}{4}$	11	—	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$35\frac{1}{2}$	$44\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	—

			Arithmetic.					Scriptural and General Information.				
			Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Simple Addition.	Not at all.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Scarcely any, or none.
25 Boys removed during the year	Average time in Parkhurst, 34 months	When received	—	4	12	32	52	—	—	12	24	64
		At removal	52	36	4	8	—	4	20	52	20	4
368 Boys being in the Senior Wards on 31st Dec.	Average time in Parkhurst, 27 months	When received	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	14	$46\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{3}{4}$	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$46\frac{1}{2}$	49
		At 31st December	$64\frac{2}{3}$	$21\frac{1}{3}$	12	2	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$28\frac{1}{2}$	$42\frac{1}{2}$	$24\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
45 Boys remaining in Probationary Ward 31st Dec.	Average time in Parkhurst, 5 months	When received	—	$4\frac{1}{3}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$	$26\frac{2}{3}$	$44\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	9	$26\frac{2}{3}$	$62\frac{1}{2}$
		At 31st December	31	40	$22\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{2}{4}$	—	—	11	40	$15\frac{2}{3}$	$33\frac{1}{3}$

Total, 519.

TABLE III.—Showing the SUMMARY of the PER-CENTAGE of SCHOLASTIC IMPROVEMENT in 438 PRISONERS who were under INSTRUCTION in the SENIOR and PROBATIONARY WARDS SCHOOLS in the Year 1853.

—			Able to Read Well, or Tolerably.	Able to Spell Well, or Tolerably.	Able to Write Well, or Tolerably.	In Arithmetic, could perform correctly Operations in Higher, Compound, or Simple Rules.	Possessed Much, Considerable, or Some, Scriptural and General Information.
			Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
25 Boys removed during the year 1853	Average time in Parkhurst, 34 months	When received	16	12	4	16	12
		At Removal	88	60	88	92	76
		Improvement	72	48	84	76	64
368 Boys being in the Senior Ward on 31st December 1853	Average time in Parkhurst, 17 months	When received	19	8	6	8	5
		31st December	85	62	91	86	74
		Improvement	66	54	85	78	69
45 Boys remaining in Probationary Ward on 31st December 1853	Average time in Parkhurst, 2½ months	When received	18	4	7	29	11
		31st December	62	42	42	93	51
		Improvement	44	38	35	64	40

RETURN of the AMOUNT of PETTY and of SERIOUS MISCONDUCT in the PROBATIONARY WARD and the SENIOR WARD SCHOOLS during the Yar.

Total number of boys under instruction in the schools during the year - - - - -	515
Number of boys entered in the school misconduct-book for petty offences in school - - - -	69
Number of boys reported to the Governor for punishment on account of continued petty misconduct, or for serious offences - - - - - -	45
Number of boys who have not been complained of for petty offences in school throughout the year - -	446
Number of boys who have not been reported to the Governor for punishment throughout the year - -	470

Number per cent. :—

1. Of boys complained of for petty offences - -	13
2. Of boys not complained of for petty offences -	87
3. Of boys reported to the Governor - -	9
4. Of boys not reported to the Governor - -	91

Of the 69 boys entered in the school misconduct-book for petty offences, there were complained of once, 46 ; twice, 14 ; three times, 7 ; four times, 1 ; five times, 1.

Of the 45 boys reported to the Governor for punishment on account of continued petty misconduct or for serious offences, there were reported once, 32 ; twice, 10 ; three times, 2 ; four times, 1.

III.

JUNIOR WARD CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Junior Wards, Parkhurst Prison, Jan. 10, 1854.

Report of the Chaplain, &c. of the Junior Wards.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG to submit to you my annual Report of the junior wards of this prison for the last year.

The number of prisoners under my spiritual care and superintendence has been,—

For the quarter ending	31st of March	182
„	30th of June	202
„	30th of September	207
„	31st of December	203

Their ages varied from 12 to 18 years.

During the year 77 prisoners were transferred to these wards from the probationary.

Prisoners disposed of.

Thirty-three were transferred to the senior prison, being too old for the junior wards.

One was transported to another prison as incorrigible.

Two received free pardon.

203 were in these wards at the end of the year; 239 at different periods of the year.

Conduct of the prisoners.

The conduct of the boys during the year has not been so satisfactory as I could have wished, and as I had anticipated from the great progress we had made the three preceding years. The more serious offences reported to the Governor have exceeded those of the previous year by forty-four. The minor offences have been less by one hundred. The former were punished with one, two, or three days solitary confinement, or with whipping, or by being placed in the misconduct-class; the latter with one or two meals of bread and water.

The number of boys not once punished during the year was 116.

In the months of May and July, a spirit of restlessness prevailed amongst them generally, in consequence of the question of transportation, then under the consideration of the Government, having delayed the removal of those boys, whose conduct and period of detention had, according to previous custom, as they conceived, entitled them to liberty.

This dissatisfaction on their part led to more serious offences, thereby increasing our punishments; but by a firm and persevering exercise of the salutary discipline of the prison on each

occasion, steadiness and good order were again restored, and continued for the remainder of the year. A few discontented and evil-disposed boys were the leaders in these disturbances; half-a-dozen such characters is quite sufficient, at any time, to disturb the order of the prison; and it is only a matter of surprise, where there is such an assemblage of the very worst characters, so depraved and so hardened in their depravity, trained not in their homes but in the very sinks of vice,—the lowest class of theatres, dancing-rooms, beer-shops, and other vile places where the seeds of corruption have been forced, and all their evil passions matured by bad example, and by the exhibition of every iniquity made palatable to their vitiated tastes, that so many boys of such a class can be kept in the order they are in; but it is attributable to this, that every branch of our system harmonises,—the disciplinary, the educational, the industrial, and the moral all go hand in hand, each in its own sphere aiming at one great object, the real welfare of the boys. The system is very irksome to them when first they come, the idle do not like work, nor the unruly order; the wayward and ill-tempered do not like restraint, nor the obstinate contradiction; but generally the first or second year they become accustomed to the yoke: in a few instances it requires a longer period ere they submit to that course of discipline which they all in time experience to be for their good. There is one unavoidable evil with which we have always to contend, the constant influx, year after year, of new boys, which tends very much to keep the waters agitated, so that there is a continual doing and undoing going on, the evil striving against the good, and not unfrequently succeeding, thus requiring the same discipline to be kept up, which though firm and persevering is by no means severe, except in some few cases where we meet with a determined unbending disposition; and even then justice and kindness are blended together, that every punishment is followed up by judicious advice. More than this cannot be done, less ought not; and often have I heard boys express themselves satisfied, that those who reported them and those who awarded the punishment were actuated by no other than kind feelings towards them, which I am persuaded is the case. But great patience and forbearance are necessary in dealing with the majority of them; they are so headstrong, so insolent when checked, so addicted to lying and deceit, that none but those who have had experience can form any idea of the great difficulty we have in meeting the various turnings of their evil tempers, and teaching them to act upon the principle of the fear and love of God, and not upon that of the fear and praise of man. I do hope that our labour is not altogether in vain; though we do not reap as much as we desire, yet I believe that the seed now sown will hereafter bring forth much fruit, "the bread cast upon the waters will appear many days:" in this hope I labour, believing that our work shall not be in vain in the Lord; but for this we might often have reason to despair. It is with much satisfaction that I can report favourably of the industry of the boys both at field labour and at tailoring; there are of course some exceptions, but generally, I believe, for little boys, they work very diligently.

Report of the Chaplain, &c. of the Junior Wards.

The following table gives the conduct of the prisoners during each quarter of the year.

First Quarter.		*Third Quarter.*	
Very good	46	Very good	38
Good	102	Good	119
Indifferent	33	Indifferent	37
Bad	2	Bad	13
	182		207
Second Quarter.		*Fourth Quarter.*	
Very good	31	Very good	30
Good	105	Good	138
Indifferent	39	Indifferent	25
Bad	26	Bad	8
Very bad	1	Very bad	2
	202		203

The following table will show the number of punishments given during the year, together with the number of times each boy was reported. This also includes those reported from the school.

17	boys reported	once
19	„	twice
6	„	3 times
9	„	4 „
10	„	5 „
4	„	6 „
5	„	7 „
6	„	8 „
3	„	9 „
4	„	10 „
4	„	11 „
3	„	12 „
6	„	13 „
5	„	14 „
2	„	15 „
2	„	16 „
3	„	17 „
3	„	18 „
1	„	19 „
1	„	20 „
1	„	21 „
2	„	22 „
1	„	24 „
1	„	26 „
1	„	27 „
1	„	29 „
2	„	31 „
1	„	30 „
1	„	40 „

124 boys punished.
116 „ not punished once during the year.

In the above table are included the following 81 boys reported to the governor for more serious offences, who were placed in solitary confinement, or the misconduct-class, or were whipped. The rest were punished with one or two meals of bread and water:— Report of the Chaplain, &c. of the Junior Wards.

41	boys reported to the governor	- - -	once
17	„ „	- - -	twice
10	„ „	-	3 times
5	„ „	- -	4 „
4	„ „	- -	5 „
2	„ „	- - -	6 „
1	„ „	- -	8 „
1	„ „	- - -	10 „
81			

The nature of the offences for which they were reported to the governor is as follows:—

Insolence to officers	- - - -	38 reports
Riotous conduct	- - - -	37 „
Assaulting an officer	- - -	1 „
Theft	- - - - - -	10 „
Using obscene language	- - -	10 „
Damaging prison property	- - -	14 „
Disorderly conduct	- - -	35 „
Refusing to work	- - - -	13 „
Ill-using fellow prisoners	- - -	10 „
Gambling	- - - - -	8 „
		176

Most of the minor offences punished with bread and water were for petty acts, which, though trifling in themselves, yet, if allowed to pass unnoticed, would lead to greater offences, and be subversive of all order and discipline.

State of the school

The routine of the school has not been altered during the year. The conduct of the prisoners in this department has been unusually steady, and the progress as satisfactory as could be expected under all the circumstances. The reports from the school which are included in the first table under that head have been less than in any preceding year; there were only 49 boys reported, some more than once, but the reports altogether were only sixty-nine: thus out of 239 boys under instruction during the year, 190 were not reported to me once. There are a few who still continue to make but little progress; extreme dulness of intellect in some, and determined idleness in others, will necessarily counteract the most diligent, and zealous efforts on the part of the masters. Those boys especially who are continually getting into trouble through their misconduct, are seldom disposed to give attention to school instruction; good conduct in the discipline department, and progress in the educational, generally keep equal pace or nearly so. The schoolmaster reports, "there are "some few whose intellectual capacities are so remarkably obtuse, "that they will never make much progress in general useful "knowledge; of this class the youngest and most ignorant are the

Report of the Chaplain, &c. of the Junior Wards.

" most reckless, and give us the most trouble." The discontent which prevailed in the prison in the months of May and July, had great influence in retarding the progress of the boys in this department during those periods; but upon the whole I have observed with much satisfaction a greater desire amongst the boys to improve themselves intellectually, and consequently there has been an increased steadiness and obedience during the hours of instruction in the school. In reference to the comparative, general, intellectual, and moral improvement of the boys as shown in the tables, it will appear that those under scholastic instruction at the end of the year, stand scarcely so high on the whole as those of the preceding; this is accounted for by the fact that during the past year more than double the amount of new boys (77) had been received into the junior wards, than in 1852; and those 77 boys have not been here long enough to exhibit much improvement: their attainments and intellectual capacities, have also been of a lower standard than those of the 36 of the preceding year.

The instruction given in the school is of the simplest kind, quite elementary, and such as is suitable to the capacities and circumstances of the boys; it is specially directed to the formation of right principles, and the reformation of their characters.

Evening school.

The evening school, or privileged class for boys wearing good badges, continues the same as the previous year; it is open for one hour every week-day evening, after the other boys have gone to bed. The prisoners value it very much, especially as they are allowed the use of the library books; four months good conduct entitles them to admission. The privation of this privilege is felt to be both a disgrace and a punishment; when a boy commits a serious offence he is expelled from this class, if a slight one, he is deprived of his pudding on the following Sunday. The average attendance has been 120; there were at the end of the year 130; this is by far the largest number we have ever had.

The Bible class, which I take on Sabbath evenings, is selected from the boys of the evening school, twenty attending each time, and forming six classes; this is regarded as an additional privilege, and valued by them very much. I endeavour to make it as conversational and as simple as possible.

Infirmary.

The duties of this ward, which is under my spiritual care, continue the same as in former years; prayers are read every morning, and generally a short exposition of Scripture is given. The sick are regularly visited, and suitable books given to the boys to read. The average number present during the year was twenty. The number of deaths four.

Probationary and misconduct wards.

The boys belonging to the junior prison in these wards have been regularly visited. The table of reports will show that on the majority of prisoners in the misconduct-ward, this part of our discipline has had a very good effect, as 41 have appeared there but once, while, with a few, it has worked very slowly; one boy having been ten times, one eight times, and two six times in this class. With these boys every means possible has been tried; they have had repeated advice, and mild as well as severe punishments, but continue, notwithstanding,

to go on badly; and it is from painful experience only they will learn what is the better course for them to follow. I have often had these very boys in tears under my admonition and advice, yet the next day these impressions were as the passing cloud, and they have been again in disgrace; sometimes they become as hardened under kind advice as under punishment, but in general they yield at last. I have known the apparently most hopeless characters turn out by far the steadiest boys, and they have expressed themselves thankful for all that had been done for them; therefore I never despair of doing some good with those who are so repeatedly under punishment.

All the other duties of my department have been performed as usual. Prayers read every morning, and a short exposition of Scripture given, frequent intercourse with the prisoners kept up, and the schools day and evening, together with all other parts of the prison regularly visited.

I have much satisfaction in being able to report very favourably of the schoolmaster, and all the officers of the junior wards; they have been faithful and zealous in the discharge of all their duties.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. SPEAR,

Chaplain and Superintendent of the Junior Wards.

To the Directors of
Convict Prisons.

TABLE No. 1.—Giving the ACQUIREMENTS of 203 PRISONERS in the Junior Wards at the end of the Year 1853, together with 36 who were removed during that year, compared with their acquirements on admission. It likewise gives information respecting their attention and conduct.

		Reading.					Spelling.					Writing.				
		Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.
Acquirements of 2 Boys admitted in 1847	At Admission	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
	On Dec. 31, 1853	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Acquirements of 2 Boys admitted in 1848	At Admission	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1
	On Dec. 31, 1853	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Acquirements of 12 Boys admitted in 1849	At Admission	—	4	2	5	1	—	1	3	7	1	—	1	4	6	1
	On Dec. 31, 1853	10	1	—	1	—	6	4	1	1	—	8	3	—	1	—
Acquirements of 51 Boys admitted in 1850	At Admission	3	19	11	12	6	—	10	17	11	13	—	12	20	11	8
	On Dec. 31, 1853	26	16	8	1	—	17	21	8	5	—	17	20	13	1	—
Acquirements of 26 Boys admitted in 1851	At Admission	—	6	5	15	—	—	4	8	13	1	—	5	6	15	—
	On Dec. 31, 1853	12	11	2	1	—	9	10	4	3	—	4	14	7	1	—
Acquirements of 34 Boys admitted in 1852	At Admission	2	10	15	7	—	1	6	12	14	1	1	6	18	9	—
	On Dec. 31, 1853	11	16	7	—	—	7	13	10	4	—	8	16	6	4	—
Acquirements of 77 Boys admitted in 1853	At Admission	1	20	25	31	—	—	9	27	35	6	—	16	29	32	—
	On Dec. 31, 1853	11	22	35	9	—	1	22	24	30	—	2	25	36	14	—
Total Acquirements of 203* Boys at the end of the year 1853	At Admission	6	59	60	71	8	1	30	68	80	25	1	40	78	74	11
	On Dec. 31, 1853	74	66	52	12	—	43	71	47	43	—	43	78	62	21	—
Acquirements of 3 Boys discharged during the year 1853	At Admission	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
	When discharged	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Acquirements of 33 Boys transferred to Senior Prison in 1852	At Admission	1	16	8	8	—	—	5	15	12	1	—	11	15	5	2
	At Transfer	24	7	2	—	—	20	9	3	1	—	21	8	4	—	—
Total Acquirements of 36 Boys who have been removed during the Year	At Admission	18	18	8	8	—	—	7	16	12	1	—	14	15	5	2
	At Removal	8	8	2	—	—	22	10	3	1	—	23	9	4	—	—

TABLE No. 1.—*continued.*

		Arithmetic.					Scriptural and General Knowledge.					Attention.			Conduct.		
		Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Addition.	None.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Very ignorant.	Great.	Moderate.	Little.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
Acquirements of 2 Boys admitted in 1847	At Admission	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	On Dec. 31, 1853	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Acquirements of 2 Boys admitted in 1848	At Admission	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	On Dec. 31, 1853	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Acquirements of 12 Boys admitted in 1849	At Admission	—	1	3	2	6	—	—	3	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
	On Dec. 31, 1853	5	6	—	1	—	4	2	5	1	—	9	2	1	11	1	—
Acquirements of 51 Boys admitted in 1850	At Admission	—	2	18	25	6	—	—	12	18	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
	On Dec. 31, 1853	21	18	11	1	—	13	17	19	2	—	26	24	1	39	11	1
Acquirements of 26 Boys admitted in 1851	At Admission	—	5	9	11	1	—	—	5	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
	On Dec. 31, 1853	8	12	5	1	—	3	8	14	1	—	4	16	6	13	9	4
Acquirements of 34 boys admitted in 1852	At Admission	1	9	12	10	2	—	1	7	16	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	On Dec. 31, 1853	8	15	10	1	—	5	9	17	3	—	17	11	6	22	8	4
Acquirements of 77 Boys admitted in 1853	At Admission	2	10	32	29	4	—	2	18	32	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
	On Dec. 31, 1853	6	27	31	13	—	—	3	38	31	5	21	41	15	50	18	9
Total Acquirements of 203* Boys at the end of the year 1853	At Admission	3	27	74	79	21	—	3	45	80	76	—	—	—	—	—	—
	On Dec. 31, 1853	51	79	57	17	—	27	40	94	38	5	80	95	29	136	50	18
Acquirements of 3 Boys discharged during the year 1853	At Admission	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	When discharged	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	1
Acquirements of 33 Boys transferred to Senior Prison in 1853	At Admission	—	6	13	10	4	—	—	9	11	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
	At Transfer	13	17	3	—	—	3	16	14	—	—	16	12	5	21	10	2
Total Acquirements of 36 Boys who have been removed during the year	At Admission	—	6	15	11	4	—	—	10	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
	At Removal	14	19	3	—	—	4	17	15	—	—	18	12	6	23	10	3

* The columns respecting these Boys necessarily give a total of 204, one Boy having been both admitted and removed during the year.

TABLE II.—Showing more particularly the DISPOSITIONS and CAPACITIES, the MORAL and INTELLECTUAL STATE of the BOYS, in Table I., as exhibited by them since their Admission to the Junior Prison.

	Apparent Intellectual Capacity.			Intellectual Improvement.					Moral Improvement.						Boys whose Disposition seems to have led to		
	Good.	Moderate.	Little.	Much.	Considerable	Some.	Little.	None.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Doubtful.	None.	Order.	Disorder.	Doubtful.
State of 2 Boys, admitted in 1847, at the end of the Year 1853	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
State of 2 Boys, admitted in 1848, at the end of the Year 1853	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
State of 12 Boys, admitted in 1849, at the end of the Year 1853	5	5	2	8	2	1	1	—	8	1	1	1	1	—	10	1	1
State of 51 Boys, admitted in 1850, at the end of the Year 1853	22	19	10	24	15	6	5	1	21	12	4	8	3	3	35	12	4
State of 26 Boys admitted in 1851, at the end of the Year 1853	15	7	4	11	5	7	2	1	5	6	3	5	3	4	16	8	2
State of 34 Boys, admitted in 1852, at the end of the Year 1853	18	10	6	16	9	5	4	—	15	10	5	3	1	—	22	11	1
State of 77 Boys admitted in 1853, at the end of the Year 1853	35	18	24	5	27	20	17	8	3	9	16	12	18	19	29	19	29
Total state of 204 Boys at the end of the Year 1853	98	60	46	67	59	39	29	10	53	39	31	29	26	26	113	54	37
State of 3 Boys discharged during the Year 1853	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
State of 33 Boys transferred to the Senior Prison in 1853	19	9	5	21	8	3	1	—	2	2	17	9	—	3	16	17	—
Total state of 36 Boys, removed from Junior Prison during the Year	20	10	6	22	9	3	2	—	3	3	17	9	—	4	18	18	—

Table III.

Comparing the Attainments of the Boys in the Junior Wards during the year 1853 with those of 1852.

	Reading.					Spelling.					Writing.				
	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.
162 boys in 1852	68	57	35	2	—	47	59	50	6	—	44	64	49	5	—
204 boys in 1853	74	66	52	12	—	43	71	47	43	—	43	78	62	21	—
75 boys removed in 1852	46	24	4	1	—	40	24	11	—	—	41	28	6	—	—
36 boys removed in 1853	26	8	2	—	—	22	10	3	1	—	23	9	4	—	—

	Arithmetic.					Scriptural and General Knowledge.					Attention.			Conduct.		
	Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Addition.	None.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Very ignorant.	Great.	Moderate.	Little.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
162 boys in 1852	52	67	37	6	—	26	35	68	31	2	53	77	32	123	25	14
204 boys in 1853	51	79	57	17	—	27	40	94	38	5	80	95	29	136	50	18
75 boys removed in 1852	42	22	10	1	—	29	24	22	—	—	46	21	8	62	9	4
36 boys in 1853	14	19	3	—	—	4	17	15	—	—	18	12	6	23	10	3

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Report of the Chaplain, &c. of the Junior Wards.

TABLE IV.—Showing a greater amount of INTELLECTUAL and MORAL IMPROVEMENT during the year 1853, compared with that exhibited in the preceding year.

	Boys whose dispositions have led to			Apparent intellectual capacity.			Intellectual Improvement.					Moral Improvement.					
	Order.	Disorder.	Doubtful.	Good.	Moderate.	Little.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	None.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Doubtful.	None.
162 boys in 1852 -	134	21	7	90	49	23	42	61	37	21	1	48	52	33	16	7	6
204 boys in 1853 -	113	54	37	98	60	46	67	59	39	29	10	53	39	31	29	26	26
75 boys removed in 1852	60	10	5	37	26	12	22	30	18	5	—	37	21	9	6	—	2
86 boys removed in 1853	18	18	—	20	10	6	22	9	3	2	—	3	3	17	9	—	4

IV.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight,
January 10, 1854.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN,

I HEREWITH transmit the Medical Report of this establishment for the year 1853; as directed by the 27th article of the Medical Officer's instructions.

On the 1st of January, 1853,

There remained at Parkhurst		536
Received from Millbank		107
„ Winchester		2
„ Leeds		1
		646

Removed,

By death	4	
Invalid establishment	2	
Pardoned	4	
County police	2	
Other prisons	18	30
		616

Average for the year, 593⅔.
Greatest number in infirmary, 44—lowest, 7.

The prisoners received have been in general healthy, the sanitary state of the establishment has been very favourable, and there has been a slight decrease in the number admitted into the infirmary as compared with the year 1852. No. 1 contains the enumeration of the various diseases treated, and will show how large a proportion consists of affections of the organs of respiration; but the cases have not generally been of a very severe character.

Three of the prisoners have had erysipelas, two had suffered from this disorder previously, and the other has had three attacks; it has been in every instance of a mild form and, with this exception, the establishment has been exempt from contagious disease of a febrile character.

Several cases of scrofula have been taken into the infirmary; many of these lads who have on reception swelled submaxillary glands and enlarged tonsils, and sometimes other affections of a strumous nature,

Medical Officer's Report.

frequently lose flesh and colour, and exhibit evidences of failing health; a few days rest in the infirmary together with appropriate remedies re-establishes them and they ultimately do well.

Kidney affections connected with albuminuria are not unfrequent and are generally traceable to irregularities of living previous to conviction, and appear in some cases to depend on hereditary predisposition. In cold, variable, and inclement weather, they require to be closely looked after.

Palpitation of the heart is not an unfrequent accompaniment of many of the diseases under treatment, and I fear in most instances is connected with the practice of a degrading vice.

Concussion of the brain has been severe and dangerous in two instances, resulting from accident while at labour.

In table No. 2 there has been a considerable increase under the head of chilblains and diarrhœa. The weather last January was singularly mild (average themometer 44), but the succeeding months of February and March were cold and wet, and December was also below the average temperature. Diarrhœa has been very prevalent but mild and readily yielding to treatment. Many of these complaints were feigned to get a day's remission from labour.

The mortality for the year has been only 0·67 per cent., a favourable contrast with 1853. (Table 3.) The first case was of nephritis and one kidney was found to be the seat of five abscesses; before death retention of urine took place, and on the catheter being introduced, unusual pain was occasioned and much hœmorrhage followed: dissection revealed a highly inflamed state of urethra and bladder. This complication, which hastened his death, and for which I could not account, became intelligible after it was ascertained that he had been in the habit of passing straws and other things up the urethra to produce bleeding, and explained his having called my attention on some occasions to the admixture of blood with the urine. His object must have been either to ensure his retention in the infirmary, or to excite sympathy and get an addition to his diet; this is not a solitary case in which severe disease has been aggravated by the misconduct of the sufferer. The second case was of general spinal disease of long duration in a strumous diathesis. The third was phthisical on his admission and his life was protracted beyond the usual average of confirmed pulmonary disease. The fourth was [illegible] organic disease of the heart, liver, kidnies, and spleen.

Two prisoners have been transferred to invalid establishments. (Table 4.) one was lame from disease of the hip joint, for which he had been for a long period under treatment; and the second was lateral curvature of the spine; they were both in good health when they left this place, but were incapable of performing the usual out-door duties.

We have many weakly subjects who in the severe weather of winter have not physical ability to bear continuous field labour; in these cases I have recommended sedentary occupations until the weather has become milder, or until the boy's energies have been recruited by rest; I am persuaded that by so doing much disease has

been prevented and a vast amount of physical suffering has been avoided. It is very satisfactory to watch the gradual development of the strength of the prisoners as they get accustomed to, and are benefited by the work they have to perform; custom reconciles them to laborious avocations that are at first intolerable, and they become well developed in form and robust.

The greater part of the land attached to and surrounding the establishment is now thoroughly drained, the cleanliness of all parts of the prison attended to, and the ventilation carefully looked after.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

G. H. Dabbs, *Surgeon R. N.,*
Medical officer.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE I.—CASES of SICKNESS treated in the INFIRMARY.

	General Ward.	Junior Ward.	Probationary Ward.	Refractory Ward.	Total.
ZYMOTIC DISEASE.					
Diarrhœa	9	15	1	1	26
Febris	1	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	4	1	-	-	5
Varicella	-	1	-	-	1
Scabies	-	4	-	-	4
SPORADIC DISEASE.					
Hæmoptysis	9	1	5	-	15
Meip. Phthsids	5	2	-	-	7
Scrofula	1	13	1	-	15
Ulcer	8	3	1	-	12
Pernio	22	1	-	-	23
Hæmorrhois	1	-	-	-	1
Debility	2	2	2	-	6
Epistaxis	1	-	-	-	1
SPORADIC DISEASE OF SPECIAL SYSTEM.					
Hysteria	1	-	-	1	2
Otitis	-	1	-	-	1
Epilepsy	1	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia	-	9	-	-	9
Cephalagia	2	-	-	-	2
ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.					
Palpitation Cordes	5	-	-	-	5
RESPIRATORY ORGANS.					
Bronchitis	1	1	-	-	2
Catarrh	54	40	5	4	103
Cynanche	3	2	1	-	6
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	1
Enlarged Tonsils	-	1	-	-	1
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.					
Dyspepsia	10	-	1	-	11
Colic	1	2	-	-	3
Hernia	-	1	-	-	1
Heptatis	-	1	-	-	1
Obstipatio	1	1	-	-	2
URINARY ORGANS.					
Albuminuria	4	1	-	-	5
Diuresis	1	3	-	1	5
ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.					
Lumber Abscess	2	-	-	-	2
,, ,, Hip Joint	1	-	-	-	1
Curvature of the Spine	3	-	-	-	3
Rheumatism	7	1	1	-	9
Contracted Tendons	1	-	-	-	1
Tinea Cap	4	-	-	-	4

TABLE No. I.—*continued.*

	General Ward.	Junior Ward.	Probationary Ward.	Refractory Ward.	Total.
INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.					
Phlogosis	17	9	1	1	27
Lepra	-	1	-	-	1
Urticaria	-	1	-	-	1
Psora	1	-	-	-	1
Eruption	1	-	1	1	2
EXTERNAL CAUSES.					
Contusion	5	4	-	-	9
Vulnus	22	2	-	-	24
Sprain	4	-	-	-	4
Scald	1	-	-	-	1
Concussion of the brain	3	-	-	-	3
Contusion	1	-	-	-	1
Onychia	-	1	-	-	1
Total	221	125	20	7	373

TABLE No. II.—CASES of CASUAL SICKNESS treated in the WARDS.

	General Ward.	Junior Ward.	Probationary Ward.	Refractory Ward.	Total.
Catarrhal affection	150	154	13	6	323
Diarrhœa	97	140	23	5	265
Scrofula	6	3	10	1	20
Dyspepsia	5	-	1	-	6
Rheumatism	5	5	-	-	10
Phlogosis	57	29	1	2	89
Ophthalmia	5	12	1	-	18
Epistaxis	1	-	-	-	1
Otalgie	-	-	2	-	2
Ulcers	9	14	3	-	26
Minor accidents — Wounds	2	2	-	-	4
Minor accidents — Sprain	9	2	-	-	11
Minor accidents — Contusion	5	-	-	-	5
Minor accidents — Abrasion	-	-	-	1	1
Cutaneous affections (Porrigo)	-	-	1	2	3
Ulcerated Chilblains	94	71	3	-	168
Total	445	432	58	17	952

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE III.—NUMBER of DEATHS in the Year 1853.

Name.	Age.	Ward.	Date of Reception.	First Appearance of Disease.	Died.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease.
D. M.	$16\frac{10}{12}$	General	17 April 1851.	9 Dec. 1852.	1853: 13 Jan.	1 year 8 months and 27 days.	Nephritis.
J. W.	$16\frac{9}{12}$	„	1 Aug. 1849.	5 Dec. 1851.	25 April	3 years 8 months and 25 days.	Caries of the spine.
W. K.	$18\frac{8}{12}$	„	4 Jan. 1851.	10 May 1853.	24 Aug.	2 years 7 months and 21 days.	Phthisis.
S. O.	18	„	10 Feb. 1851.	24 Aug. 1853.	31 Oct.	2 years 8 months and 22 days.	Anasarca.

N.B.—The Coroner's inquest returned a Verdict of Natural Death against the whole of the above.

TABLE IV.—PRISONERS Removed to the CONVICT INVALID ESTABLISHMENTS.

Name.	Ward.	Age.	Date of Reception.	First Appearance of Disease.	Date of Removal.	Disease.
C. M'Carty -	General	19	1848: 21 Nov.	1852: 16 Mar.	1853: 9 Aug.	Lameness from the hip disease.
G. Bray -	„	18	1851. 17 Mar.	1851: 31 July	30 Aug.	Lateral curvature of the spine.

TABLE V.—DAILY NUMBER of PRISONERS, Per-centage of Sick, &c.

	General Wards.	Junior Wards.	Probationary Wards.	Refractory Wards.	Total.	Infirmary.
Average daily Number of Prisoners - - -	342·46	195·430	56·441	—	593·335	—
Average daily Number of Sick - - -	1·220	1·189	0·131	0·46	2·607	—
Average daily Number of Sick under Treatment	17·339	16·172	2·471	0·161	36·139	20·780
Number admitted in the Infirmary - -	221	125	20	7	373	—

V.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, Jan.* 10, 1854. Steward's Report.

IN compliance with your wish I have the honour to submit to you the following Report upon the industrial departments of this prison for the past year:—

The industrial employment of the prisoners have been of the same character as that of last year; consisting of a great variety of work necessary to the cultivation of the prison-farm, by spade husbandry, now comprising 93A. 0R. 30P., including the care of the farm-yard on its present extended scale; the manufacture of all articles of clothing worn by the prisoners in the establishment, and in preparing the outfits of the prisoners sent abroad or liberated during the year, and the necessary repairs of all the prisoners' clothing and bedding throughout the prison.

The prisoners employed as artificers were engaged in executing the new works, and ordinary repairs to the buildings ordered by the Surveyor-General; making and repairing carts and farming implements, &c., and doing all the necessary repairs upon the estate generally. A large class of prisoners were successfully employed as brick and tile makers, and the usual number as cooks, bakers, and washers.

Manufacturing Department.

Tailoring.—The work in this department has been carried on in a satisfactory manner, and has fully met the requirements of the prison, and consisted principally in making the following articles, viz.,—

For Prison Use.

534	jackets.
630	waistcoats.
531	pairs of trousers.
1,147	shirts.
135	flannel waistcoats.
50	pairs of drawers.
1,173	,, socks.

Also braces, neck and pocket handkerchiefs, canvas frocks and trousers, the prison linen, &c., and executing the repairs of all the prisoners' clothing and bedding throughout the prison, amounting on an average to about 880 articles weekly, reckoning socks in pairs.

Steward's Report.

For Outfits on Liberation.

44 jackets.
62 waistcoats.
78 pairs of trousers.
84 shirts.
195 pairs of socks.

Besides towels, clothes-bags, &c., necessary to complete the kit.

For Officers' Uniform Clothing.

4 great coats.
4 waistcoats.
5 pairs of trousers.
4 jackets.

With the usual alterations and repairs allowed under this head of service.

Shoemaking.

The work done during the year by the class of prisoners employed as shoemakers, amounted to the following quantities, viz.,—

New boots for ordinary prison use	319	pairs
Strong do. for use on the farm	98	„
Shoes for prison use and outfits on liberation	40	„
New leather caps for prisoners	148	„
Weekly average number of boots and shoes repaired	126	„

and a great variety of other work, including the repair of prisoners' leather caps, hammocks and hammock-straps, making and repairing soft shoes for use in the Infirmary, &c., &c.

A marked improvement has taken place during the year in the character of the work done by the prisoners of this class; the majority of them having acquired a fair knowledge of the trade, and all of them continue to give satisfactory proof of their appreciation of the advantages they derive in this department.

Brickyard.

Considerable improvement has been manifested in this branch of the industrial occupation of the prisoners during the year, and a large amount of work has been done, creditable alike to the prisoners and the officers immediately in charge. The facilities offered by the purchase of a horse to work the pug-mill allowed a larger number of prisoners to be actually engaged in moulding bricks and tiles than heretofore, and the satisfaction felt by the prisoners is shown both in the improved quality and quantity of the articles produced.

The daily average number of prisoners employed was 23, and they made during the year,—

Bricks for building purposes	300,000
Drain tiles (large 9 in.)	5,900
Ditto large and small for draining	80,000
Lime burnt	270 yards.

besides pans and ridge-tiles for building purposes, &c.

During the winter months, and at times when not engaged in brick and tile making, the prisoners forming this class were employed in digging and tempering the clay and loam used in the yard.

Steward's Report.

The principal part of the kiln-work, except burning, (at which they assisted during the day only) was done by the prisoners, as well as the care and management of a small running lime kiln, which was kept continually in use the greater part of the season.

The re-building of the brick-kiln and the re-arrangement of the yard assisted materially in carrying on the work, the new kiln being larger than the old one, and in every way more convenient and useful.

But for the extreme natural stiffness of the clay, even after the admixture of a considerable proportion of loam, (also raised upon the estate) very superior ware would be produced; however, as it is, the tiles are excellent, and the bricks are of a fair average quality.

Washers.—The party of prisoners employed as washers, under the charge of the officer appointed to superintend that work, did the whole of the washing, mangling, &c. of the linen, bedding, &c. throughout the prison, which amounted on an average to about 2,460 articles weekly.

Bakers.—The whole of the bread required for officers' and prisoners' rations throughout the establishment was made by the class of prisoners employed under the master baker.

The weekly average quantity made and baked, in the required form, amounted to 49 cwt.

Cooks.—The usual number of prisoners were employed as cooks under the superintendence of the master cooks, prepared and served up the whole of the provisions required for the use of the prisoners, viz.:—

1 master cook and 6 prisoners for the general wards.
1 „ 3 „ junior wards.

The following table will show the average number of prisoners employed on each trade in the manufacturing departments during the year, viz.:—

Tailors	41
Shoemakers	23
Brickmakers	23
Washers	10
Bakers	3
Cooks	9

Gas Works.

The gas works have been in full operation during the year, and have met the requirements of the establishment in a highly satisfactory manner. The gasmaker was assisted by one of the prisoners in stoking, charging, &c., and the ordinary work of the yard. The coke produced furnished the greater part of the supply required for the use of the prison, and was of excellent quality.

Agricultural Department.

In reporting upon this department for the past year, I have much pleasure in being able to state that a decided improvement has taken place in the manner in which the work has been done. What I said last year in my report upon this subject applies, I think, even more strongly this year, viz.: " that " with com-

Steward's Report.

"paratively few exceptions, the prisoners did their work *steadily*, "*cheerfully*, and *industriously*." A large portion of them having become useful and, in many cases, efficient labourers; the general character of the work was decidedly superior to that of last or any previous year since I joined this establishment.

The greater part of the farm may now be said to be effectually drained, and otherwise reclaimed, and the result speaks for itself. The land is more easily managed, works more freely and, I scarcely need add, is greatly increased in value.

With the exception of the failure of the potatoe crops (which was general in this part of the country), we had excellent crops, especially of roots.

The ample supply of manure (liquid as well as solid), from the cattle and pig yards, the prison and barrack sewage, is the principal cause of our success, as the soil is naturally exceedingly poor and difficult to treat.

Referring to my report of last year upon the flax grown here, I am happy to be able to state that we may now be said to have mastered the difficulties of steeping and dressing, having succeeded in producing flax of a very superior quality, and in a good and readily saleable condition. The party of prisoners employed at this work have made highly satisfactory progress, and arguing from what they have done, as well as the experience we have now gained upon the subject, I think we may safely extend the growth of flax, as affording useful as well as remunerative in-door employment for prisoners, especially during the winter months.

The ordinary work of the farm-yard was carried on as heretofore by a party of prisoners, under the superintendence of a labourer in charge, in a satisfactory manner; it consisted principally in milking and feeding the cows, feeding and attending to the pigs (which averaged about 165 throughout the year), cleaning the cow-houses, piggeries, yards, &c., and a variety of other work connected with the care and management of cattle, and the duties of a farm-yard.

The larger works performed under this head, during the year, in addition to that necessarily connected with preparing and cropping the land, attending to the crops, haymaking, harvesting, &c., &c., were as follows:—

21 acres of land drained.
100 yards of old hedge grubbed up.
14 acres of land trenched and double dug.
150 yards of old road dug up.
A portion of the main sewer from the prison and barracks cleaned out and remade on field No. 8.
A part of (A) ward parade dug up and drained; the clay and gravel removed, and replaced by good mould to form prisoners' gardens.

and a variety of other work on different parts of the estate, all calculated to increase the value and productiveness of the land, and also to afford useful and instructive agricultural training for the prisoners.

Building Department.

The prisoners employed as artificers have rendered valuable assistance in their respective trades during the year, and as a natural consequence have themselves benefited largely by it.

The ordinary repairs in this department throughout the establishment, which are considerable, have for the most part been executed by the prisoners, thereby saving the cost of hiring a large number of free labourers and mechanics. During the summer, the brick-kiln was re-built on an enlarged and more convenient plan. Two additional yards, with styes to each, were added to the farm buildings, and a great variety of other work connected with this department was also done in a manner creditable to the prisoners engaged.

The more important works were,—

The thorough repair of the Governor's house, new slating the roof, &c.

Making and fixing new drying apparatus for the use of the wash-house ; also new washing troughs and fittings, &c.

Making several sets of flax-dressing apparatus.

Making and fixing troughs and other fittings for new piggeries.

Preparing and fixing wooden fence to inclose the stack-yard and brick-field, with the required gates, doors, &c., complete.

Preparing and fixing partition to officers' houses at junior prison.

Re-building brick-kiln, with the addition of a small running lime-kiln and sheds, &c., complete.

Building a double range of new pig-styes, with yards and all fittings, complete.

Raising wall of building adjoining Chaplain's office and prison boundary wall to prevent the escape of prisoners.

Taking up and re-laying the roof of the subterranean passage from the dining-hall to the schools, and altering the drain from the school, &c.

Building a small bridge on footpath from the prison to the gas-works.

Taking up and re-building the main sewer from the prison and barracks where it crosses the high road, and repairing the same in different places.

Laying a new 8-inch barrel-drain from the main sewer near the barracks, to convey liquid manure to fields Nos. 7, 8, and 9, building cesspools, &c.

And a large amount of other work, including sundry repairs of the slating of the stores and other buildings ; alterations of the chapel and school windows ; making and repairing various implements for the use of the farm, and also for the brick-field ; fixing bedboards in probationary ward ; removing a large quantity of clay from behind the south cottages ; building dwarf wall, and gravelling the space along the back of the buildings, &c. ; also a great variety of engineer and smith's work in repairing the pumps, cooking apparatus, attending to the warming, ventilating, and gas fittings throughout the prison ; whitewashing, papering, painting, glazing, &c., at the different officers'

Steward's Report.

houses ordered to be repaired during the year, and a great variety of other necessary work throughout the establishment.

The average number of prisoners employed upon these works were as follows;—

Carpenters - - -	9
Painters, paper-hangers, and glaziers -	2
Bricklayers and masons - -	9
Bricklayer's labourers - - -	20
Smiths and engineers, &c. - -	3
Sawyers - - - -	2

Upon the whole I cannot but look back upon the past year's operations in the industrial departments of the prison with feelings of satisfaction, both as regards the character, as well as the amount of work which has been performed.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
HENRY STRICKLAND.
Steward and Industrial Superintendent.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

MILLBANK PRISON.

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MILLBANK PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1853, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons made, as regards Millbank Prison, in pursuance of the 5 Vict. cap. 29, sec. 13;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount PALMERSTON,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

45, Parliament Street,
1854.

My Lord,

We have the honour to submit the following annual Report for the year 1853, on Millbank Prison, in conformity with the Act 5 Vict. cap. 29, sec. 13.

State of the Buildings.

State of the Buildings.

The buildings are generally in good repair.

No alterations of any importance were made under this head during the past year; but as the female convict establishment

is to be broken up in the course of the present year and removed entirely, it will be necessary to adapt the wards, infirmaries, laundry, and other portions of the Pentagon occupied for this purpose, to the use of male convicts. It is also in contemplation to locate the penal class prisoners in this part of the prison, and building arrangements for doing so are under consideration. The cost of the alterations will be inconsiderable, as, with the exception of any machinery that may be required, the labour will be performed by the prisoners.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the officers.

The zeal and efficiency of the superior officers continue unabated, and the conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory.

In the month of March Chief warder Finnie, in charge of 74 convicts, and a proportionate number of warders was detached to Brixton to aid in the construction of the new female convict prison. The party is there still, though the numbers are diminished. The conduct both of the officers and the prisoners has been highly satisfactory.

Conduct of Prisoners.

Conduct of prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners has been quite as satisfactory as in former years, and they have been treated in all respects according to the established rules. In proportion to the numbers and to the different descriptions of prisoners, complaints made by them to the visiting Director for harsh or unfair, or otherwise improper treatment, have been very few, and in scarcely a single instance has one been established. Discipline has been maintained with strictness, but without unnecessary coercion. A table of punishments appears in the Appendix, page 95, and the particulars of the offences for which corporal punishment was inflicted, at page 96. In the latter cases all the convicts were violent, unruly, and otherwise bad characters, upon whom minor punishments had been tried in vain.

No comparison can be fairly instituted between this and other prisons in respect of punishments, as Millbank receives, in addition to the ordinary convicts many prisoners who through ill conduct have been sent back from the "public works" prisons for further probation; and it is also a depôt for invalids sent from the county and borough gaols, forming, as the Governor states in his Report, "a class of prisoners exceedingly difficult to deal with, by reason of the many impediments imposed by their state of health to the ordinary enforcement of discipline."

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

Remaining in confinement 1st January 1853 - -	740
Received during the year,—	
From county and borough gaols - - -	1,374
„ Government convict prisons and hulks - -	48
Soldiers under sentence of transportation by courts-martial	46
From Madras - - - - - -	1
Total -	2,209

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows, viz. :—

Transferred, on probation, to Pentonville Prison	338	
Parkhurst - - - - - -	107	
Philanthropic Asylum - - - -	8	
Reformatory School at Birmingham - -	3	
		456
To public works,—		
Portland - - - - -	288	
Portsmouth - - - -	118	
" Defence," hulk - - - -	28	
Brixton - - - - -	74	
		508
Deceased - - - - -	21	
Transferred to a lunatic asylum - - -	17	
Pardoned, free - - - - 1		
„ medical grounds - - - 2		
	3	
As invalids,—		
To the " Stirling Castle," hulk - - - -	59	
„ Dartmoor prison - - - -	197	
		297
Number remaining 31st December 1853 - - -		948
Total -		2,209

Expenses of the Prison and Prisoners' productive Labour.

Expenses and Earnings.

The total expenses of the prison for the year ending 31st of March 1854, exclusive of buildings, amounted to 33,848*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.* as shown in the Appendix, page 94, and after deducting the prisoners' earnings (6,641*l.* 5*s.* 2¼*d.*) the net cost was 27,207*l.* 4*s.* 5¼*d.*

The prisoners have been employed on all occasions where their labour could be made available, consistent with a due regard for discipline and safe custody. The results have been most satisfactory, as will be seen at page 91 in the Appendix, where a detailed statement is made of the work performed to the end of the year.

Health and Mental Condition of the Prisoners.

Health.

Dr. Baly, medical superintendent, has reported upon the sanitary state of the prison and prisoners, see Appendix, page 102, and given the usual medical statistical tables.

Mortality.

The mortality was less than in the preceding year, but greater than in the years 1850 and 1851. In 1848 and 1849 it was very considerable in consequence of the great prevalence of cholera, and, therefore, these two years must be excluded when computing the numbers of deaths in ordinary circumstances. Taking the last four years, we find:

Year.	Deaths per 1,000 Prisoners.
1850	23
1851	18
1852	30
1853	28

There were 21 deaths among the male, and 9 deaths among the female convicts. The particulars appear in the Appendix, page 105.

Allusion has already been made to Millbank being a depôt for invalid convicts preparatory to their final removal to the "Stirling Castle," hulk, at Portsmouth, or to Dartmoor prison, according as they may prove either unfit to perform any out-door labour, or be capable of doing light labour only. Consequently the daily average number of sick, as well as the mortality, must bear an undue proportion to the whole prison population.

Mental disease.

We have to report that 24 cases of insanity, a greater number than in any previous year, occurred among the male prisoners, but in analyzing the return, it will be seen that

12 were insane, imbecile, or otherwise of unsound mind, when received into the prison.
5 had been insane previously.
1 recovered.
1 removed to an invalid hulk.
1 improved, and remaining in the prison.
4 neither insane when received, nor known to have been insane previously.

24 total.

The last four cases, therefore, deserve more particular notice than the others. Mental disease

In one case the first symptoms appeared 2½ months, in one case 5 months, in one case, 6 months, and, in the remaining case, 6½ months, after admission into the prison.

Among the female convicts were three cases of insanity. One woman, aged 40, had been previously insane; one, aged only 14, showed symptons of incoherence when she came into the prison; and the remaining one, a girl of but 12 years old, became insane 8 months after reception.

The particulars of each case are given in Table 6 of insane prisoners, Appendix, page 109.

Every attention appears to have been paid to the invalid prisoners, not only by the Medical Superintendent and Resident Surgeon, but by all the attendants.

Religious and General Instruction.

We have nothing specially to remark under this head. The system and details of instruction remain unchanged, and the whole has been conducted in a satisfactory manner. Religious and general instruction.

Female Convicts.

Female convicts.

The female prisoners remaining in confinement on the 1st of January 1853, were	174	
Received from county and borough prisons	130	
Total	304	
Transferred to Brixton prison	75	
Pardoned (free)	3	
„ medical grounds	14	
Transferred to a lunatic asylum	3	
Deaths	9	
Remaining in Millbank	200	
Total		304

Conduct of female prisoners.

Latterly the conduct of the female prisoners has been less satisfactory, arising from the following causes:—

1st. Extreme disappointment at finding that they were not to be sent abroad; and an anxious and feverish desire on the part of many of them to ascertain what was likely to become of them, which prevented their settling down to their regular employments and submitting to the routine of discipline with the more quiet resignation that ordinarily characterizes male convicts.

2nd. The violent and scarcely controllable conduct of a few very bad women, and the unaccountable infatuation that induced others who were excitable but not really bad, to follow their

Conduct of of female prisoners.

examples, and without reason or provocation suddenly to break into acts almost amounting to frenzy, smashing their windows, tearing up their clothes, destroying every useful article within their reach, generally yelling, shouting or singing as if they were maniacs.

3rd. The crowded state of the female pentagon, the difficulty of establishing proper separation between the bad characters who were brought together, and the consequent relaxation of corrective discipline.

No blame can be reasonably attributed to the prison staff for this state of things, as it is quite impossible to foresee what trifle might at any time lead one of these women to commit some act of violence, and, in such cases, punishment, when it ceases to deter, only becomes a cruelty. Fortunately the worst class of offenders were not numerous; the majority of the females conducted themselves remarkably well, and seemed at all times anxious to aid the officers; the most troublesome were the invalids and a few young mothers (with their infants in the prison,) upon whom neither kindness, advice, reproof, nor punishment seemed to produce the slightest effect.

We have, however, every reason to hope when the female convicts, as a body, are collected in Brixton prison, and brought under a system of discipline and industrial training more in accordance with the altered conditions of their penal servitude, that these scenes will not be repeated.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your most obedient servants,

J. Jebb, Lieut.-Col.,
Chairman.
D. O'Brien, *Director of Convict Prisons.*

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, March* 1, 1854. Governor's Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit the usual Annual Report of the state of this prison for the year 1853.

The number of male prisoners remaining on the 1st January 1853, was		740
Received during the year,—		
From county and borough gaols		1,374
„ Government convict prisons and hulks		48
Soldiers under sentence of transportation by courts-martial		46
From Madras		1
Total		2,209

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows, viz:—

Transferred, on probation, to Pentonville Prison	338	
Parkhurst	107	
Philanthropic Asylum	8	
Reformatory School at Birmingham	3	
		456
To public works,—		
Portland	288	
Portsmouth	118	
"Defence," hulk	28	
Brixton	74	
		508
Deceased	21	
Transferred to a lunatic asylum	17	
Pardoned, free	1	
„ medical grounds	2	
	3	
As invalids,—		
To the "Stirling Castle," hulk	59	
„ Dartmoor prison	197	
		297
Number remaining 31st December 1853		948
Total		2,209

Governor's Report.

Female prisoners have been received and disposed of as follows:—

In the prison on the 1st January 1853	174
Received from county and borough prisons	130
Total	304

Disposal of prisoners.

Disposed of during the year:—

Transferred to the new female convict prison, at Brixton	75
Pardoned, free	3
„ medical grounds	14
Transferred to a lunatic asylum	3
Deaths	9

The greatest number of prisoners in confinement at any one time:—

Males	948
Females	298

Daily average throughout the year:—

Males	772
Females	266
Total	1,038

State of the buildings.

The State of the Buildings.—The expenditure under the head of "Repairs," for some years past has been very limited; and I suggested, in my last annual Report, that it would be desirable were a thorough survey of the whole of the buildings to be made by some competent person. I submit that this examination should not be delayed beyond the present year, as, although there is no reason to apprehend any extensive dilapidations, the exterior walls, in some parts of the prison, require pointing; and it is probable that the water service is defective, owing to the corrosion and wear of the iron pipes.

Conduct of officers.

Conduct of the subordinate Officers.—I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the subordinate officers.

Conduct and treatment of prisoners.

Conduct and treatment of Prisoners.—On the whole, the conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory. The return of punishments, in the appendix, shows about the same amount of punishment during the past year, in ratio to the average number of prisoners, as was exhibited in 1852. The total number of reports was 1,254, of which 239 were of so trivial a nature as to call for no notice beyond an admonition; and 593 were punished merely by the deprivation of a single meal, or, at most, bread and water for one day.

In regard to the graver offences, it must not be forgotten that Millbank prison is the receptacle, not only for prisoners deemed "incorrigible," and transferred from the other Government prisons and hulks, but also for large numbers of cripples and invalids from the county and borough gaols, the last especially, a class of prisoners exceedingly difficult to deal with, by reason of the many impediments imposed by their state of health to the proper enforcement of discipline.

Manufacturing Department.—I am only enabled to give an approximate statement of the amount of the prisoners' earnings, there being several out-standing accounts unsettled. I can, however, state that the profits of this department will fall little short of 7,000*l.*; a sum far greater than has ever yet been realized in this prison. The result has also been obtained with an average of prisoners far below the ordinary standard; it is therefore necessary I should observe that the excess is partly owing to a better price which has been obtained for making up garments, from the increased value of labour in the market. One of the chief causes, however, is an engagement entered into, at the commencement of last year, with the Admiralty, for the supply of biscuit bags, by which a large number of prisoners are kept fully employed, and a considerable sum realized.

Governor's Report.

Prisoners' earnings.

The following table shows the extent to which the operations of the manufacturing department have been carried; and, in regard to the first item, I cannot too strongly submit how advantageous it would prove to the public service were the Board of Ordnance to direct that the supply of great coats for Her Majesty's forces should be furnished entirely from this establishment.

STATEMENT of sundry GARMENTS, STORES, &c., made in the Manufactory of Millbank Prison, for twelve months, from 1st April 1853 to the 31st March 1854.

Articles made during the year.

Military great coats	*No.*	25,723
Jackets	„	10,289
Waistcoats	„	5,751
Trousers	„	10,632
Flannel garments	„	21,243
Jackets for Militia	„	1,258
Pouches „	„	1,680
Bullet bags „	„	1,000
Frogs „	„	200
Shirts	„	19,947
Hammocks	„	1,401
Shoes	*Pairs of.*	3,498
Cloth	*Yards wove.*	22,913
Handkerchiefs	*No. do.*	7,972
Bagging	*Yds. do.*	132,262
Biscuit bags	„	52,880
Beds	„	1,116
Pillows	„	1,117
Miscellaneous articles	„	29,990

In explanation of the reduced number of male convicts located within the prison during the past year, as exhibited by the daily average of prisoners, it is necessary to state that 74 convicts, with a proportionate staff of officers, were detached to Brixton, in March last, to assist in the construction of a new female prison for Government convicts, and one of the pentagons has remained untenanted in consequence.

The conduct of the officers and prisoners employed on this duty has been most praiseworthy, hardly any offence deserving record having occurred among the latter, with the exception of the one to be presently alluded to.

Governor's Report. — Escapes.

Escapes.—There have been no escapes or attempts to escape from the Millbank prison, during the year. A prisoner, however, one of the party detached to Brixton, succeeded, shortly after his arrival there, in eluding the vigilance of the officers, and, by scaling the boundary wall, in effecting his escape. He was captured, three days afterwards, at a village in Worcestershire.

Females.

Female Department.—I regret to state that I am unable to report favourably of the conduct of the female prisoners.

Hitherto female convicts remained but a short time in this country after sentence, and the duration of their confinement was limited to a few months. Since the cessation of transportation, the term of their imprisonment has been much lengthened, and the uncertainty which prevailed as to their ultimate destination, joined perhaps to natural irritability, and impaired health, caused many to break out in acts of violence and insubordination, which were the more to be regretted, as but few means of repression could be resorted to without the risk of injury to health.

The usual return of offences and punishments appertaining to the female prison will be found in the Appendix.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

J. R. Groves, *Governor.*

(A.) Return showing the Daily Average Number of Male and Female Convicts in the Millbank Prison for the Year 1853, and the greatest Number of Prisoners confined in that Establishment during that period at any one time.

Average, Males	772·2465
„ Females	266·7452
„ Males and Females	1,038·9917

Greatest Number of Males (31st. Dec.)			948
„ Females (29th March.)			298
„ Males and Females (20th April)			
	Males	893	
	Females	297	
			1190

(B. 1.)—Annual Statement of the Removal of Male Convicts to and from the above Establishment, between 1st January 1853 and 31st December 1853.

On 1st of January 1853—				Disposed of during the Year, by—			
The Number of Convicts in Millbank Prison was			740	Transfers to Convict Prisons	Parkhurst	107	
					Pentonville	338	
					Portland	288	
					Dartmoor	197	
					Portsmouth	118	
					Brixton	74	
							1,122
Received during the year from—				Transfers to Convict Hulks	"Stirling Castle"	59	
					"Defence"	28	
							87
Convict Prisons	Parkhurst	5		Removals	Lunatic Asylums	17	
	Portland	3			Philanthopic	8	
	Dartmoor	5			Reformatory School Asylum, Bernyham	3	
	Brixton	32					28
	Porsmouth	2		Pardons	Free	2	
			47		Medical Grounds	1	
							3
Convict Hulks	"Warrior"	1	1	Deaths			21
				Numbers remaining 31st December 1853.			948
County and Borough Prisons		1,374					
Lunatic Asylums, Madras		1					
Barracks by sentence of Courts Martial		46					
			1,421				
Total			2,209	Total			2,209

Governor's Report.

(B. 2.)—Annual Statement of the Removal of Female Convicts to and from the above Establishment between the 1st January 1853 and 31st December 1853.

In the Prison on 1st January 1853		174	Disposed of during the Year—
Received during the Year		130	Transferred to Brixton Convict Prison	75
			Removals { Bethlehem Hospital	3
			{ Manor Hall Asylum	2
			— 5
			Pardons { Unfit for transportation	3
			{ Free	3
			{ Medical grounds	5
			Ditto (Licence)	6
			— 17
			Deaths	9
			Number remaining 31st December 1852	198
Total		304	Total	304

Statement of the Expenditure of Millbank Prison for the Year ended 31st March 1854.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	4,368	18	0
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	6,951	10	8
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	2,567	17	11
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	1,657	9	6¾
Uniforms for officers and servants	175	9	0
Victualling prisoners	9,333	14	2½
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	2,839	7	1
Bedding for prisoners	164	18	5
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	356	1	11
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	562	1	10¾
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	186	11	8½
Furniture and fittings	77	19	7
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	13	10	5
Fuel and light for general purposes	2,484	13	10
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	1,195	18	5¾
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	232	18	8¼
Brushes, brooms, and mops	130	16	0½
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	62	10	4
Various small disbursements	294	3	10½
Rent, rates, and taxes	191	18	0
Total	33,848	9	7½
Deduct—Productive labour	6,641	5	2¼
Net expenditure	£ 27,207	4	5¼

(C. 1.)—Return of Punishments of Male Convicts in Millbank Prison, for the year 1853.

Nature of Punishments.	Adults. Days. 1	2	3	4	6	7	10	16	Total.	Juveniles. Days. 1	2	3	4	5	14	Grand Total.
Whipped — With a Cat	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Whipped — With a Birch	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
In Handcuffs	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	10
Dark Cell — With Rations	—	12	2	2	—	—	1	—	17	—	4	—	1	—	—	22
Dark Cell — On Bread and Water	—	2	8	7	—	1	—	—	18	—	—	2	2	—	1	23
Refractory Cell — With Rations	—	34	3	9	1	—	1	—	48	—	2	—	—	1	—	51
Refractory Cell — On Bread and Water	—	26	13	9	1	—	1	1	1	32	—	—	1	2	—	1	36
On Bread and Water Diet	—	283	141	23	2	—	—	—	—	449	—	33	16	—	1	—	1	500
Deprived of One Meal	—	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	310	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	339
Admonished	—	239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	239	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	268
Total	5	893	167	52	4	1	3	1	1	1,127	—	98	19	5	2	1	2	1,254

(C. 2.)—Return of Punishments of Female Convicts in Millbank Prison, for the year 1853.

Nature of Punishment.	Adults. Days. 1	2	3	4	7	9	10	14	21	24	28	Total.	Juveniles. Days. 1	2	3	7	10	Total.	Grand Total.
Handcuffs (Ruffles)	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Strait Waistcoat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dark Cells — Full Rations	5		2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Dark Cells — Bread and Water	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Refractory Cells — Full Rations	26	8	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	50	3	—	4	—	—	7	57
Refractory Cells — Bread and Water	4	16	10	4	1	1	1	4	8	—	3	52	1	2	1	1	—	5	57
On Bread and Water Diet	132	43	28	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	207	22	8	8	1	1	40	247
Deprived of One Meal	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	14	—	—	—	—	14	82
Admonished	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	9	—	—	—	—	9	111
Deprived of Porter	7	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Total	353	79	59	13	2	1	1	4	8	1	3	524	49	10	13	2	1	75	599

(E.)—Return of the Corporal Punishment ordered and inflicted in the Millbank Prison in the Year 1853.

Register No.	Name.	Age.	When ordered.	Number of Lashes ordered.	Number of Lashes inflicted.	How inflicted.	When inflicted.	Offence.
23,609	W. B. - -	17	23 Aug.	20	10	Birch -	24 Aug.	For whistling aloud, and when bolted up kicking his cell door in a most violent manner, and would not desist when spoken to by the officer, and thereby disturbing the quiet of the ward at 11 a.m.—General character bad.
24,646	E. G. - - -	29	8 Nov.	15	12	Cat -	9 Nov.	For disorderly conduct in the room, by standing up and calling the other prisoners' names, and putting them through a mock trial, thereby causing a disturbance in the room at 7 p.m.—General character very bad.
24,089	R. D. - - -	9	15 Nov.	15	15	Cat -	15 Nov.	For positively refusing to clean his cell, saying, "I'll be d——d first before I will do a bit of cleaning" in the presence of other prisoners.—General character bad.
25,063	J. R. - - -	19	6 Dec.	30	24	Cat -	7 Dec.	For violently assaulting and striking principal warder Jamieson with a piece of batten torn from the floor and a cell pint pot, when visiting him with the Assistant Chaplain, in the lobby of the dark cell, from which he had escaped, and was again found in the same place, having escaped from the cell a second time.—Character very bad.
25,621	G. J. - - -	22	7 Dec.	36	24	Cat -	7 Dec.	For violently assaulting and kicking warder Toplis on the leg twice, when at the door of the Governor's office, where he had received a sentence of two days' bread and water for a previous offence.—Character very bad.

(D.)—Millbank Prison.—Return showing the Age, Sentence, State of Education, and Religious Persuasion of Convicts received in 1853.

Ages.								Sentences.																					
Received in 1853		Adults.			Juveniles.			Adults.												Juveniles.									
								Years.												Years.									
17 years and upwards.	Under 17 years.	17 years and under 21.	21 years and under 30.	30 years and upwards.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 14 years.	14 and under 17 years.	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	15	16	20	21	Life.	4	5	6	7	10	14	15	16	Life.
1,281	188	358	527	396	4	28	156	146	13	28	551	7	331	3	50	81	2	20	3	46	33	4	3	108	32	4	2	1	1
116	14	37	51	28	-	2	12	-	-	-	81	-	26	-	5	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	13	1	-	-	-	-

	Education.								Religion.				
	Adults.				Juveniles.								
	Neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Both imperfectly.	Both well.	Neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Both imperfectly.	Both well.	Church of England.	Roman Catholics.	Dissenters.	Jews.	None.
Males - -	244	265	664	114	46	29	97	10	1,083	206	159	2	19
Females - -	31	32	47	6	3	3	7	1	55	38	37	—	—

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, January* 9, 1854.

I BEG leave to submit to your notice the following Report for the year now expired.

Secular instruction has been afforded to the male prisoners by the schoolmasters, under the supervision of the Chaplains, in the same manner as in the year preceding. The prisoners, with the few exceptions specified in the course of this report, have attended school twice a week, for three hours each time.

The subjects taught, the text-books used, and the arrangement of the classes in the several wards, have continued the same as before. The only change worthy of notice, respects a few individuals who, from mental imbecility, or inaptitude for learning anything in a systematic manner, have been usually exercised in a kind of *object-lesson*, or by simple questions calculated to arouse the attention, and impart a degree of healthful excitement to minds habitually little better than stagnant.

The register of conduct and progress has continued to be kept by the several schoolmasters of those individuals under their instruction; and the amount of attainment noticed at the end of every quarter. The conduct of the prisoners in school-hours has been generally attentive, and their progress fair.

The Chaplains, as heretofore, have been in the constant practice of visiting the schools in turn, with the view of stimulating the efforts of the learners, and offering suggestions, when necessary, to the teachers themselves.

Whilst the interior of the prison was being whitewashed, the instruction due to the prisoners so engaged in any particular ward was, for the time, suspended. For some weeks, also, in the third quarter of the year, those prisoners employed as artizans, being debarred the use of the school-room, in consequence of some of the female prisoners occupying the contiguous pentagon, (2) received only a diminished share of instruction.

Such prisoners in the infirmary as were in a condition to receive instruction, have had that benefit; a schoolmaster having been detached once or twice a week, as he could conveniently be spared from duty in other parts of the prison, for this purpose.

The prison library has in the course of the year been replenished and increased, and the books supplied to the prisoners changed, as formerly, every fortnight.

While the secular instruction of the prisoners has been duly provided for, the weightier concern of their spiritual improvement has been regarded with still greater solicitude.

Chaplain's Report.

Owing to the number of prisoners falling short of the average of the last few years, they have had the opportunity of attending two full services in the chapel every Sunday.

There has been a daily morning service of half an hour, at which all have attended, with the exception of the following:

(1.) Roman Catholics, or others excused on grounds of conscience.

(2.) Prisoners in the infirmary.

(3.) The artisans, who have had a service, similar to that used in the chapel, in their ward, before proceeding to their daily work.

(4.) The prisoners engaged in the bakery, who have had the privilege of the two Sunday services, but not of the week-day service.

(5.) Those employed in the kitchens, who have attended one of the Sunday services, and the week-day services alternately.

(6.) Six prisoners, employed as gardeners, have attended the Sunday services only.

The daily morning services as formerly, has consisted of selections from the Liturgy, and Scriptural Exposition.

On alternate school-days, the exercises have been partly Scriptural. In addition to which, the prisoners in association have had either a Bible lesson, or questions from the "faith and duty," on alternate Sunday evenings.

The Assistant Chaplain has held daily ministrations in the infirmaries, reading prayers in all the wards, and delivering a lecture to each in daily succession, while the Chaplain has attended to various duties in the office, such as reading the prisoners' letters, and answering inquiries concerning them, &c.

The Chaplains have continued the work of daily visitation in the intervals occurring between their other duties.

The lay religious instructor has been constantly engaged in visiting the prisoners throughout the wards in regular succession, and in reading prayers and Scripture expositions in both infirmaries every Sunday.

A draught of prisoners having been sent to Brixton, in March last, to assist in enlarging the prison for the reception of female convicts, an evening school was at once established, each prisoner receiving the benefit of instruction twice a week. The senior schoolmaster, as the circumstances of the building permitted, has read the morning, evening, or both services every Sunday; the Chaplain having occasionally officiated at the commencement, and the Rev. Mr. Moran having of late kindly afforded such ministrations on Sundays or week-days, as his duties in connection with the female prison allowed.

The Holy Communion has been administered four times since the date of the last report; the candidates having been previously visited by the Chaplains, with a view to their instruction and preparation. The proportional number of communicants was greater on the last than on any former occasion. This, though at first sight a hopeful indication, must not be taken as sure evidence of increased spirituality. The Chaplains would fain hope, if they durst, but

Chap'ain's Report.

prison experience forbids their feeling over-confident. Frequent and deep has been their disappointment where they have looked for better things. On the other hand, they have occasionally been cheered with the testimony of a good work having been carried on, and their ministry blessed where they knew not of it at the time. Theirs they feel to be in a peculiar manner a labour of faith. It is for them to sow the seed, leaving it to the Lord of the harvest to give the increase.

Report for the Year 1853.

Female Prisoners.

The schoolmistresses have continued to give instruction as formerly, in the same subjects and from the same books, with the additional exercise of teaching the prisoners to write with pen and ink in copy-books; slates only having previously been used for this purpose. This alteration has been satisfactory, the prisoners evidently regarding it as a privilege, and many of them making considerable improvement.

It is with extreme regret, that the Chaplain has to notice frequent instances of insubordination and violence having occurred amongst the female prisoners, traceable principally to restlessness or disappointment in anticipating a prolongation of imprisonment in this country instead of being sent abroad. "The contemplated changes," as the schoolmistresses remark, "appear so fully to have occupied their "thoughts, that they have appeared unable to commit lessons to "memory, neither have they made the same progress in arithmetic "as formerly; some who seemed very desirous of improvement not "remembering, from time to time, the value of simple figures."

"The conduct of the prisoners," continue the schoolmistresses, "considering the excited state of mind so generally exhibited, has "been orderly and obedient; two reports only for misbehaviour in "school having been preferred."

The prisoners, with the exception of the laundry-women, those in the infirmary, others kept back to take charge of the children, and such as were excused attendance on account of difference in religion, have been brought to the daily morning service in the chapel, conducted similarly to that for the male prisoners. There has also been a full service every Sunday evening for the female prisoners.

The visiting ladies, notwithstanding the unfavourable condition of the prison, with reference to the temper of many of its inmates, have persevered in their "labour of love," as formerly.

The Assistant Chaplain has afforded the same ministrations in the female as in the male infirmary.

The Holy Communion has been admistered four times in the year; the candidates having been previously visited with a view to their preparation for the ordinance.

Whilst it is painful to record the recklessness and obduracy of some, the Chaplains have had the satisfaction of observing an improvement in others, and such evidences of a vital change in a few as to encourage the hope that their "labour" has not been "in vain in the Lord."

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient, faithful servant,
JOHN PENNY, *Chaplain.*

To the Charman and Directors of
Convict Prisons.

III.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, February* 25, 1854.

IN presenting the tables showing the medical statistics of the Millbank Prison during the year 1853, I may refer to them as giving all necessary information respecting the amount of sickness and mortality, and the nature of the fatal diseases during the last twelve months; only remarking that the number of sick in the Infirmary has been kept up throughout the year by the detention here of invalids received from other prisons, for whom space could not be found in the Invalid Hulk, as well as by the prevalence of diarrhœa during the summer and of bronchitis in the winter months; and that the mortality would have been considerably less than in any recent year, had it not been for the prevalence of Asiatic cholera, in the months of October and November.

Some special observations are needed with regard to two topics, namely, the mortality from Cholera in the Autumn and the number of cases of insanity in which removal to a lunatic asylum was deemed necessary.

In elucidation of the causes which render this prison so obnoxious to the visitations of cholera, I have nothing to add to the remarks contained in my Annual Report for the year 1849. It is still my belief that the low site of the prison, its proximity to the river, the consequent dampness of its atmosphere, and its construction, which impedes the free passage of air through its interior, are the conditions chiefly facilitating the attacks of the epidemic; while the depressing effect of imprisonment on the minds and bodies of those subjected to it, renders the convicts especially liable to be affected by any disease. It has however been noticed that some large establishments situated on the south side of the Thames, in districts which have a low level and were severely visited by cholera, namely, Bethlehem Hospital, the Queen's Prison and the Horsemonger-lane Gaol, wholly escaped the ravages of the epidemic; and it has been remarked that those establishments are supplied with water from deep artesian wells, while Millbank Prison and other parts of London which suffered, draw their supply from the Thames. I doubt the inference which is drawn from these facts; but I think an attempt should be made to settle the question, if cholera should re-appear next summer by procuring water for the drinking and culinary purposes of the prison from an artesian well. An experiment of this kind was instituted in the summer of 1852, but was not a satisfactory one, because the epidemic of bowel complaints which threatened to be severe had begun to subside at the time when it was commenced.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

The list of insane prisoners is longer than it has been in any previous year. It includes 27 cases of insanity, in 22 of which it was found necessary or expedient to remove the prisoners to a lunatic asylum. But this statement appears less formidable when the facts are more closely examined. It is then found that only 9 of the whole number of these insane prisoners were really of sound mind at the time of their reception into the prison; that 10 of them were obviously insane when they were received, and that the remaining 8 were from the first either imbecile or morose or eccentric in conduct, in fact labouring under the incipient or precursory stage of the mental disorder subsequently more fully developed.

It must be observed, too, with regard to any comparison drawn between the number of insane prisoners sent to Bethlehem last year and in previous years, that several cases which would in former years have been longer retained for treatment here, and would probably have so far recovered as to have become fit for removal to the Invalid Hulk, were sent to Bethlehem Hospital.

This course was adopted because the number of invalids and sick in the infirmary rendered it impossible to afford the necessary attention to insane patients, and because there were, towards the close of the year, so many prisoners in the infirmary either of weak or disordered mind, or feigning insanity, that much noise and disorder resulted, and that consequently the state of those really insane was liable to be aggravated, while the impostors were, by what they witnessed, encouraged in their attempts at imposition.

The particulars of the cases of insanity have already been communicated to the Directors.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM BALY, M.D.
Medical Superintendent.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
&c. &c. &c.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

TABLE I.—GENERAL MEDICAL STATISTICS of the Year 1853.

Classes of Prisoners.	Received during the Year.	Daily Average Number.	Deaths.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Removals for fatal Diseases.	Deaths per 1,000 Prisoners.	Pardons and Removals per 1,000 Prisoners.	Deaths, Pardons, and Removals per 1,000.	Insane Prisoners.	
									Removed to an Asylum.	Not Removed.
Male Convicts - - -	1,469	772·2,465	21	1	14	27·06	19·43	46·48	16	8
Female Convicts - -	130	266·7,452	9	11*	- -	33·73	41·23	74·96	3	- -
All Convicts - - -	1,599	1,038·9,917	30	12	14	28·87	25·02	53·89	19	8

* Five cases of free pardon, 6 of release "on licence."

TABLE II.—DEATHS in the Year 1853.

Name.	Age when received.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Reception.	Whence received.	State of Health on reception.
T. W.	18	Suicide with a razor	8 Jan. 1853	-	25 Aug. 1852	York Castle	Good.
J. K.	20	Suicide by hanging, being insane*	23 Jan. „	At end of Sept. 1852	24 Aug. „	Glasgow	Apparently good.
R. N.	60	Gangrene of lung	20 Mar. „	14 Mar. 1853	3 June „	Nottingham Borough.	Feeble and affected with chronic bronchitis.
J. G.	27	Fever	5 April „	22 Mar. „	27 Mar. 1853	Bury St. Edmunds.	Good.
P. S.	43	Small-pox	16 April „	8 April „	17 Sept. 1852	Dingwell	Affected with syphilis.
W. L.	70	Bronchitis	4 May „	On reception	13 May „	Knutsford	Affected with bronchitis
M. F.	32	Disease of bladder and kidneys	1 June „	The beginning of Mar.	6 Dec. „	Edinburgh	Good.
T. H.	19	Pulmonary consumption	16 June „	On reception	25 Feb. 1853	Warwick	Affected with incipient consumption.
J. M.	52	Consumption, pulmonary renal and vesical.	23 June „	14 Feb. 1853	14 Dec. 1852	Stirling	Apparently good.
R. Q.	43	Pulmonary consumption	13 July „	Mar. „	24 Mar. 1853	Alloa	Affected with incipient consumption.
A. W.	21	Pulmonary consumption	9 Aug. „	Mar. „	23 Nov. 1852	Manchester	Apparently good.
W. H. C. J.	18	Diseased heart	14 Aug. „	On reception	11 April 1853	Norwich	Affected with disease of the heart.
M. K.	30	Cholera	21 Aug. „	Diarrhœa 14 days, cholera 20 hours before death.	9 Nov. 1852	Paisley	Feeble, affected uterine complaints.
J. C.	33	Cholera	21 Sept. „	Diarrhœa 72 hours, cholera 24 hours before death.	12 Sept. 1853	Coldbath-Fields.	Good.
P. T.	34	Fever	1 Oct. „	-	24 Feb. „	Kingston-on-Hull.	Good.
H. H.	34	Cholera	12 Oct. „	Diarrhœa 8 days, cholera 7 days before death.	29 Aug. „	Taunton	Good.
S. H. R.	60	Cholera	15 Oct. „	Diarrhœa 12 days, cholera 11 days 18 hours before death.	18 Dec. „	Exeter	Feeble and infirm.

* Returned as insane in the Annual Report of 1852.

TABLE II.—DEATHS in the Year 1853—*cont.*

Name.	Age when received.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Reception.	Whence received.	State of Health on reception.
J. A.	24	Cholera	15 Oct. 1853	Diarrhœa 12 days, cholera 11 days 18 hours before death.	17 Dec. 1852	Pentonville Prison.	Good.
S. H.	44	Cholera	22 Oct. „	Diarrhœa 5 days, cholera 4 days.	25 Nov. 1851	Worcester	Asthmatic and feeble.
G. F.	23	Cholera	2 Nov. „	Diarrhœa and cholera 6 days before death.	9 Feb. 1853	Newgate	Good.
E. M.	45	Cholera	5 Nov. „	24 Oct. Relapsed 3 Nov.	28 June „	Newgate	Feeble, with old ulcer of leg.
M. Mc. N.	29	Fever	6 Nov. „	9 Sept. 1853	15 Feb. „	Glasgow	Feeble.
H. J.	15	Debility after fever	7 Nov. „	10 Oct. „	10 Feb. „	Milton	Good.
H. W.	26	Fever	25 Nov. „	12 Nov. „	23 Feb. „	Warwick	Good.
H. A.	49	Chronic dysentery	29 Nov. „	Oct. „	9 Nov. 1852	Glasgow	Very feeble
W. B.	17	Pulmonary consumption	2 Dec. „	Sept. „	16 Aug. „	Coldbath-fields.	Good.
J. H.	19	Bronchitis	12 Dec. „	Aggravated on 6 July	18 May 1853	Bury St. Edmunds	Suffering from bronchitis.
W. F.	62	Chronic dysentery	20 Dec. „	21 Aug. 1853	20 June „	Swaffham	Feeble.
A. P.	52	Bronchitis	23 Dec. „	Beginning of Dec.	6 May 1851	Bath	Suffering from bronchitis.
J. W.	21	Fever supervening on pulmonary consumption.	24 Dec. „	14 Nov. 1853	7 May 1853	Taunton	Apparently good.

Table III.—Pardoned on Medical Grounds in the Year 1853.

Name.	Age when received.	Disease, or Ground of Pardon.	Date of Discharge by Pardon.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Reception.	Whence received.	State of Health when received.
J. C.	54	Diseased lung and desponding	17 Sep. 1853	August 1853	9 April 1853	Leicester	Desponding and feeble.
S. B.	42	Diseased heart and scrofula	15 June „	On reception	24 Jan. 1851	Ipswich	Impaired health with diseased heart.
A. L.	30	Diseased uterus and debility	15 June „	Ditto	2 Nov. 1849	Salford	Impaired health with diseased uterus.
M. W.	38	Scrofulus glands and debility	15 June „	Nov. 1853	20 Nov. „	Aberdeen	Good.
J. F.	36	Debility and cough	15 June „	Mar. 1850	18 Dec. „	Edinburgh	Averege.
M. Mc. D.	39	Chronic Asthma	31 Mar. „	On reception	13 Nov. „	Glasgow	Asthmatic.
E. R.	18	Tending to hysterical mania	25 Dec. „	Soon after reception.	17 Sept. 1851	Salisbury	Hysterical.
M. Mc. M.	16	Slight imbecility after insanity	21 Dec. „	Delusions 1853.	18 Nov. „	Glasgow	Childish in mind—bodily health good.
E. A.	19	Pulmonary consumption	2 Jan. 1854	Beginning of Sept. 1853.	13 Dec. 1852	Stafford	Good.
G. S.	16	Imbecility of mind	21 Dec. 1852	On reception	3 Feb. 1853	Hastings	Weak mind.
M. A.	18	Imbecility of mind	9 Dec. 1853	On reception	9 Dec. 1852	Westminster	Mind weak.
C. C.	24	Weak mind	10 Dec. „	-	11 Nov. 1853	Dundee	Bodily health good, liable to fits of passion.

Table IV.—General Summary of the Infirmary Sick during the Year 1853.

Class of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Sick admitted into the Infirmary.	Daily Average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Daily Average Number of Sick per 1,000 Prisoners.	Greatest Number of Sick at any one time. 29th Oct.	Greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time. 20th April.	Average Number of Days of Infirmary for each Sick Prisoner.	Number of Days of Infirmary for each Prisoner, of the Average Daily Number.
Males - - -	772·2,465	653	61·25	58·95	90	893	34	30
Females - - -	266·7,452	191	40·	38·59	50	297	76	64
All Prisoners - -	1,038·9,917	844	101·25	97·44	140	1,190	43	35

Table V.—Casual Sick in the Year 1853.

Class of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Aggregate Number of Cases.			Daily Average Number of Cases.			Daily Number of Cases per 1,000 Prisoners.		
		New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.
Males - - -	772·2,465	4,378	5,203	9,581	11·99	14·26	26·25	15·5	18·4	33·9
Females - - -	266·7,452	3,226	5,981	9,207	8·83	16·38	25·22	33·2	70·7	103·9
All Prisoners - -	1,038·9,917	7,604	11,184	18,788	20·83	30·64	51·47	20·	28·4	48·4

Table VI.—Insane Prisoners in the Year 1853.

Name.	Age when received.	Date of Reception.	State of Mind when received.	Whether insane previously.	Character of present Attack.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Whence received.	Date of Removal or Recovery.	Whither removed, or present State.
G. D.	18	20 Aug. 1853	oubtful	In Liverpool Gaol.	Delusions with incoherence.	Soon after reception.	Liverpool	9 April	To Bethlem Hospital.
J. W.	20	7 Aug. „	Doubtful	At the "Defence" Hulk	Delusions and imbecility.	On reception	"Defence" Hulk.	„	„ „
G. W.	23	16 Dec. „	Insane	In Aylesbury Gaol.	Incoherence, obscenity, and morose sullenness.	„ „	Aylesbury	„	„ „
H. B.	28	12 Oct. „	Imbecile	At Pentonville Prison.	Imbecility with delusions.	„ „	Portsmouth	24 May	„ „
F. M.	26	28 April „	Taciturn and sullen	Not known	Sullen and obstinate silence, with occasional violence.	Sept. 1852	Newgate	23 July	„ „
F. R.	40	15 Dec. „	Imbecile	„ „	Sullen, but dangerous when irritated.	On reception	Petworth	„	„ „
H. B.	22	7 Jan. 1853	Insane	In Portland Prison.	Delusions and incoherence.	„ „	Portland	„	„ „
H. L. J.	31	12 Aug. 1852	„	Not known	Dementia and suicidal disposition.	18 Feb. 1853	Bodmin	3 Aug.	„ „
T. D.	32	28 April 1853	„	„ „	Despondency and suicidal disposition.	30 May	Taunton	27 Aug.	„ „
M. G.	31	18 Aug. „	Dull and confirmed insane.	At Durham Gaol.	Delusions, melancholia	On reception	Durham	6 Sept.	„ „
H. B.	36	29 March „	Sane	Not known	Melancholia	In June 1853	Derby	7 Dec.	„ „
J. D.	21	10 Feb. „	Weak minded and eccentric.	—	Noisy and extravagant in conduct.	May 1853	Durham	„	„ „
J. H.	31	9 May „	Sane	Yes, twice or thrice	Mania, followed by dangerous irritability.	1 Aug. 1853	Stafford	„	„ „
G. S.	25	8 Feb. „	Sane	Yes, and in an asylum.	Mania, followed by dangerous excitability.	15 Sept. „	Wakefield	„	„ „
J. T.	33	9 April „	Imbecile	Not known	Imbecility, with dangerous excitability.	15 April „	Coventry	„	„ „

Table VI.—Insane Prisoners in the Year 1853—*continued.*

Name.	Age when received.	Date of Reception.	State of Mind when received.	Whether insane previously.	Character of present Attack.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Whence received.	Date of Removal or Recovery.	Whither removed, or present State.
I. S. - - -	14	22 Sept. 1851	Intellect dull, with deafness and discharge from the ear.	Not known	Delusions and incoherence.	28 Sept. 1853 -	Edinburgh -	7 Dec. -	To Bethlem Hospital.
A. L. - - -	12	17 Nov. 1852	Sane - - -	Not known	Incoherence - - -	5 July „ -	Kirkdale -	„	„ „
A. D. - - -	40	20 Dec. 1851	Childish and incoherent.	Yes, in a workhouse.	Imbecility and incoherence.	On reception	Manchester -	„	„ „
T. J. - - -	29	12 April 1852	Surly - - -	Not known	Delusions, dogged, obstinate, and occasional violence.	Beginning of Oct. 1853.	Devon Co. -	10 Dec. -	„ „
M. T. - - -	23	24 Aug. „	Desponding - -	Not known	Melancholia - - -	End of Jan. 1853.	Beverley -	12 May 1853	To "Invalid" Hulk.
J. L. - - -	21	14 May 1853	Idiotic - - -	—	Idiotcy, probable from masturbation.	On reception	Lewis - -	23 Jan. 1854	To Bethlem Hospital;
J. H. - - -	37	9 May „	Sane - - -	—	Mania - - - -	19 June 1853 -	Stafford -	Recovered.	
J. M'K. - -	18	2 Aug. „	Dull and heavy -	Had twice attempted suicide at Glasgow Prison.	Noisy and incoherent -	7 Oct. „ -	Glasgow -	23 Jan. 1854	To Bethlem Hospital.
W. J. - - -	23	28 Nov. „	Under delusions -	—	Delusions and excitability of temper.	On reception	Portland -	Remaining.	Still suffering from delusions.
J. W. - - -	17	28 April „	Sane - - -	Not known	Noisy and incoherent -	17 Nov. 1853 -	Taunton -	23 Jan. 1854	To Bethlem Hospital.
P. B. - - -	38	16 March „	Sane - - -	Not known	General insanity, following typhoid fever.	14 Oct. „ -	Coldbath Fields	Remaining	Much improved.
J. C. - - -	30	21 Dec. 1853	Imbecile and under delusions.	Not known	Imbecility with delusions.	On reception	Springfield -	Remaining	Condition unaltered.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PORTLAND PRISON.

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PORTLAND PRISON.

REPORT,

For the year 1853, of the Directors of Convict Prisons, made, as regards Portland Prison, in pursuance of the Act 5 Geo. IV. cap. 84. and Act 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

45, *Parliament Street,*
March 31, 1854.

My Lord,

We have the honour to submit our Annual Report for the year 1853 on Portland Convict Prison.

Condition of the Buildings.

Condition of the buildings.

Since our last Report considerable additions have been made to the prison. An additional hall, accommodating 230 prisoners in corrugated iron cells, has been fully completed and occupied.

of the Buildings.

This hall is attached to the building previously occupied by prisoners, and another large building, containing 450 cells, of the same description, but standing separate from the halls above mentioned, has been partly occupied, and is nearly completed. The total accommodation of the prison will then be for 1,500 convicts.

Consequent on this large increase in the number of prisoners, additional accommodation has been requisite in the various stores, offices, and workshops connected with the prison, and these alterations are in a forward state of progress. Increased accommodation has also become necessary in the chapel, and the requisite alterations for this object will shortly be completed. The larger staff of officers has required the erection of additional quarters for their occupation, the necessary buildings for which purpose, within and outside the prison walls, are also in progress, and the former are nearly ready for occupation.

The prison buildings completed in previous years are all in good condition, and have required no more than the ordinary repairs incidental to the exposed locality of the prison.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the officers.

The Governor, Captain Clay, has zealously and efficiently met the increased demand upon his time and exertions caused by the enlargement of the establishment, and has satisfactorily maintained the usual high degree of discipline and industry among the numerous body of convicts under his charge within the prison and on the public works.

He reports very favourably of the conduct of the subordinate officers of the prison generally throughout the year; and the state of industry, discipline, and good order everywhere apparent, show that the duties of all have been zealously and efficiently performed.

The Rev. Mr. Moran, to whose unwearied zeal and ability in the duties of Chaplain, so much of the successful working of the system at Portland Prison since its commencement has been owing, was transferred to the Chaplaincy of the New Female Convict Prison, at Brixton, in the month of July, and has been succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Holderness, whose zealous and efficient labours in the important duties of his office deserve the highest commendation.

The responsible duties connected with the medical charge of so large an establishment have been faithfully discharged by Dr. Houghton, R. N., the Medical Officer of the prison.

Condition and Treatment of the Prisoners.

The prisoners have been treated in accordance with the established rules and regulations, and in their general condition as prisoners have had no cause of complaint. Their religious and moral instruction has been cared for; and, with regard to their sanitary condition, everything that has been necessary in the way of food, clothing, &c., has been duly provided for them.

Health of the Prisoners.

Health of prisoners.

The Medical Officer reports that the health of the prisoners has been on the whole satisfactory. The number of deaths has been 8 within the year.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners throughout the Year.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

Remaining in confinement 1st January 1853 -	812	
Received during the year - - -	808	
		1,620
Removed to Western Australia - - -	170	
„ Millbank Prison - -	3	
„ Pentonville Prison - - -	1	
„ Portsmouth Prison - -	4	
„ Stirling Castle Hulk - -	29	
„ Lunatic Asylums - -	3	
Free pardons - - - - -	43	
Licences - - - - -	47	
Deaths - - - - -	8	
	308	
Remaining in confinement, 31st Dec. 1853 -	1,312	
		1,620

Description and Value of the Prisoners' Labour.

Description and value of the prisoners labour.

The labour in which the prisoners have been employed has been generally of the same description as in previous years, and is detailed in the Governor's Report, page 127; but the objects of it have in this year included, in addition, the formation of works of fortification on the north end of the island.

The breakwater works have consisted of the usual operations of quarrying and loading stone, and the work necessarily connected therewith in blacksmiths', carpenters', and other workshops, for the making and repairing of the tools, waggons, and machinery; also, in forming and maintaining the railways in the quarries, on which locomotive engines are now employed

Description and value of the prisoner's labour.

for removing the stone, when loaded on the waggons, to the inclined planes, for transmission to the breakwater.

For the ordnance department, a number of convicts were employed on the Vern Hill, at a considerable distance from the prison, in excavating ground to form the ditches and ramparts of the works of fortification for the protection of the breakwater, and also in sinking a deep well and preparing sites for barracks for the troops, and other necessary buildings.

The labour of a considerable number of prisoners has also been made available in forwarding the works of the new buildings in the prison, in addition to the ordinary employment for prison purposes of the various trades, &c., necessary for keeping the buildings in repair, and cooking, baking, washing, and repairing clothes, &c. &c. for a large establishment.

The earnings of the prisoners have this year exceeded those of the year preceding, not only in the general total (as was to be expected from the increased numbers), but in the average rate per man.

The general result is as follows:—

An average daily number of 700 prisoners employed for the breakwater and fortifications have executed, in the year, work to the value of 21,690*l.* 5*s.* 7$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, being at the rate of nearly 31*l.* per man, and an average of 136 men employed for the prison (not including about 74 employed as tailors, shoemakers, cooks, bakers, &c.) have performed work to the value of 4,837*l.* 9*s.* 2$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*, being at the rate of over 35*l.* each; the total amount of out-of-door labour performed by 836 prisoners, being thus 26,527*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, and giving the average rate of 31*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* for each prisoner so employed. If the men above excepted are included, with the value of their labour (1,683*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*), the whole working average daily number of men in the prison, viz. 910 (that is excluding 131 attending school, sick, or otherwise non-effectives out of the total number in the prison), will be found to have executed work to the value of 28,211*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, or at the rate of 31*l.* for each prisoner of the working in parties, or if the value were averaged on the total number the prison, the result would be at the rate of 27*l.* per man.

Expenses.

Expenses.

The expenses of the prison during the year, exclusive of buildings, as detailed in the statement in the Appendix, p. 136, have been 31,706*l.* 16*s.* 6$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, and if from this be deducted a sum of 529*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, for house-rent paid by officers, and 161*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* for the produce of the garden, the net cost was 31,015*l.* 12*s.* 10$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

General Conduct, Industry, Religious and Moral Improvement of the Prisoners, and Progress in School Instruction.

Religious and school instruction, morals, industry, &c.

The general conduct of the prisoners, both within the prison and on the public works, has been satisfactory; the offences have averaged only one for every 751 prisoners daily; and there have been but three cases of infliction of corporal punishment within the year.

Four prisoners attempted to escape, but were captured immediately, owing to the vigilance and activity of the officers.

The prevalence of industry among the prisoners has been satisfactorily shown by the amount of their earnings; and it may truly be said that idleness, which is invariably punished, has been a rare offence.

The Chaplain speaks favourably of the state of religious feeling among the prisoners, and shows, in the tables appended to his Report, the general progress made by them in school instruction.

Concluding Remarks.

Concluding remarks.

In this prison, as in the others in which the convicts have been employed on public works during the second stage of their probationary course, much uneasiness has been evident in the minds of the prisoners, with respect to the change in their position and prospects, consequent on the discontinuance of transportation. The prospect of obtaining tickets-of-leave in the colonies, as the promised result of good conduct and industry in this country, not only encouraged the hope of attaining future independence, but also of being liberated at a comparatively early period of their sentence from the restrictions of prison confinement.

The change to the system of granting licences in this country involved a longer course of confinement in the prisons for public works, and the uncertainty as to their exact prospects (the converse of which had always been found most useful as a means of encouraging sustained good conduct), had an unsettling effect on the minds of the convicts generally, and excited no little discontent.

Owing, however, to the high moral influence of the superior officers and its judicious exercise, and to the general reliance on the part of the prisoners, arising from their past experience, that punishment alone was not the object of the Government in enforcing their sentences, the discontent alluded to has in but few instances led to misconduct. Under all the disappointment of prolonged detention in confinement, the prisoners

have generally conducted themselves in a satisfactory manner, and even, as has been shown above, with an increased degree of industry, during the period referred to in this Report.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient servants,

Condition.

J. Jebb, Lieut.-Col.,
Chairman.

I. S. Whitty,
Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, January* 1854. Governor's Report.

IN compliance with the rules of this Prison, I have the honour to submit my annual report for the past year 1853.

The conduct of the officers generally has been most praiseworthy, and as a body I have a high opinion of them; but I am sorry to add that there are some few exceptions, as I have reason to know from the introduction on several occasions lately of prohibited articles which have been found upon the persons of prisoners when searched, and which I believe had been introduced by officers. I had also lately to give an officer in charge to the police, for having been found in possession of a prisoner's letter to his friends requesting them to send him money by that officer's hands; this man was committed to Dorchester Gaol with hard labour for four months. I believe that the body of officers feel the disgrace brought upon the service by men of this description, and that I shall have their cordial assistance in tracing out the others, (if there be any,) who have thus violated the rules. It is satisfactory that out of so large a body of officers five only have been dismissed during the past year. Conduct of the officers.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners:— Number and disposal of prisoners

Prisoners remaining on the 1st January 1853 - -	812
Since received - - - - -	808
Total - - -	1,620
Deduct prisoners embarked with tickets of-leave, removed to others prisons, &c., &c. - -	308
Remaining in the prison, 31st December 1853 -	1,312

For the detailed statement of prisoners received and removed during the year, see Appendix (A.)

Discipline, &c.—The rules under this head have been strictly adhered to; the prisoners have been employed upon the public works in a state of probation preparatory to their being embarked with tickets of leave or discharged by licences in this country. Manner in which the sentences have been carried out.

They have been treated with consideration and humanity, while at the same time strict discipline and obedience to the prison rules have been insisted on. Treatment of the prisoners.

Governor's Report.

Description of labour in which the prisoners have been employed.

The labour of the convicts has been applied under three heads, viz:—"Breakwater works," "Ordnance works," and "Prison labour."

Breakwater works.—The works performed under this head have been as follows: quarrying and loading stone for forming the rough deposit of the Portland Breakwater, and dressing heavy blocks of and roach whitbed for the upper works; building large addition to the blacksmith's shop; constructing and keeping in repair railroads; excavating, stripping and removing earth from the quarries; making Derrick-cranes, and other machinery, quarry tools, &c.; repairing the iron railway waggons, and keeping the plant in order; making castings of machinery &c., and Blacksmiths,' Carpenters,' and Painters' general work; acting as pointsmen to the different lines of rail, &c.

Ordnance work.—Stripping the earth and excavating for the fortifications on the Vern Hill; building large sheds for shelter, and for workshops; building guard-house, preparing the stone and laying the foundations of large dining shed and soldiers' barracks, sinking deep shaft for water, &c., &c.

Prison Labour.—Excavating a large tank, quarrying out, preparing, and cutting stone for the new wing of prison and for the numerous additions to the several buildings within the prison walls; and also for the additions to the officers' houses, and the other quarters belonging to the prison; building clerk of work's, engineer's and plumber's offices; making and repairing roads, building and repairing walls, sawing flags, cleaning and levelling yards, washing the prison linen, clothing, and bedding, and the work done by the following trades: blacksmiths, whitesmiths, carpenters, coopers, painters, glaziers, tinsmiths, fitters, stonemasons, hammock-makers, gardeners, shoemakers, tailors, bookbinders, &c., besides the cooking and baking for the establishment. For the detail and value of the above works, I beg to refer you to pages 127—135, in the Appendix, as follows:—

(B) General Statement of Value and Description of Labour, and the Time employed therein.
(C.) Statement of Labour specially for Breakwater.
(D) Abstract of (B.) and (C.)
(E.) Daily Distribution of Time.
(F.) Form of Weekly Return of Nature of Employment.

It will be seen by reference to these returns, that the average number of convicts in confinement has been 1,041, and that they have been employed as follows:—

On the breakwater works daily	596
On the ordnance works „	104
On the prison works „	210
Total employed on works daily	910
Average number at school, sick, and under punishment (being non-effective for labour)	131
Average daily number throught the year	1,041

Governor's Report.

Value of convict labour.

The detailed statement of the value of the labour executed by the convicts upon the different works is given in the Appendix, page 127, from which the following is an abstract:

For the breakwater - -	£19,486	17	4	at per man	2	7¾
For the ordnance - -	2,203	8	3¾	„	2	5½
For the prison - - -	6,521	0	10¼	„	2	0
Total - -	£28,211	6	6			

Showing an increase over the value of labour performed last year - £6,183 1 5½

The introduction (since my last report) of locomotive engines into the quarries for the purpose of delivering empty and taking loaded waggons from the different parties has greatly facilitated the work. The officers every year become more accustomed to the work; and the number of prisoners being very shortly to be increased to 1,500, I confidently look to more profitable results.

I am happy to say that no accident of a fatal nature has occurred during the year. Taking into consideration the extent and nature of the works, and that the generality of the prisoners before coming to Portland have been quite unaccustomed to works of this description, the rarity of the occurrence of serious accidents proves that due attention has been generally paid to the state and management of the machinery.

State of buildings, fences, &c.

The general state of the buildings, fences, &c., &c., is good. Since my last report great additions have been made to the prison. An additional hall containing 230 cells, has been completed and occupied; and another containing 450 cells, is nearly completed, and has for some time been occupied by prisoners as each successive portion has become fit. The kitchen, bake-house, and officers' mess-room, have each been greatly enlarged to meet the necessary requirements on the increase of the establishment. A new range of offices, (governor's, deputy-governor's, and others,) have been built; and the laundry greatly extended, having shops above it for the employment of shoemakers and tailors.

Repairs.

The repairs, have been considerable, although of an ordinary nature. This has always been the case, and must be expected, from the exposed position of the prison.

Escapes.

No prisoner has effected his escape during the year. Four prisoners have tried at different times to escape, viz., three by secreting themselves in the quarries; and one by running away from his party. As this last attempt was made in the open day, in the presence of the officers and sentries, and without the slightest chance of success, and as this prisoner was shortly afterwards removed to a lunatic asylum, I believe that he was not in his sound mind when he attempted this escape.

Conduct of the prisoners.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been very satisfactory, and their regularity of conduct, and obedience to strict discipline, praiseworthy. Their defaults have been generally of a minor nature.

Governor's Report.

The number of offences for the year have been 506; the number of offenders 436; averaging one offence per day for 751 prisoners. Three prisoners have been corporally punished during the year; two of these had been guilty of insubordinate conduct on the public works, and refusing to work; the other prisoner, when under minor punishment, had feigned to commit suicide.

Moral condition of the prisoners.

The general behaviour and bearing of the prisoners leads me to suppose that their moral state and condition is satisfactory.

Industry of the prisoners.

I have no hesitation in again speaking highly of the industry of the prisoners at Portland. The usual record of each man's industry has been kept; and the same anxiety to ascertain if their character stands well for industry still prevails among them. The amount of gratuity awarded to the prisoners for extra exertion at work, proves to be a valuable auxiliary in obtaining their willing industry.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM CLAY,
Governor.

The Chairman & Directors of Convict Prisons.

(A.)—Annual Statement of the Removal of Convicts to and from Portland Prison, between 1st Jan. 1853 and 31st Dec. 1853.

On 1st of January 1853—			
The Number of Convicts in Portland Prison were			812
Received during the year from—			
Convict Prisons	Millbank	228	
	Pentonville	273	
	Portsmouth	61	
	Parkhurst		
			563
Convict Hulk	"Defence"		2
County and Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government.	Wakefield	128	
	Leicester	40	
	Reading	19	
	Northampton	18	
	Leeds	18	
	Preston	14	
	Bath	6	
			243
Total			1,620

Disposed of during the year, by—			
Transfers to Convict Prisons	Millbank	3	
	Pentonville	1	
	Portsmouth	4	
			8
Convict hulk "Stirling Castle" (as invalids)			29
Criminal Lunatic Asylum, St. George's-in-the-Fields, London.			3
Embarked for Western Australia with tickets of leave			170
Discharged with	Free pardon	43	
	License	47	
			90
Deaths			8
Number remaining 31st December, 1853			1,312
Total			1,620

Governor's Report.

RETURN of CLASSES and SENTENCES of PRISONERS in PORTLAND PRISON for each Quarter of the Year 1853.

Quarter ending	Class.			Total in Prison.	Term of Sentence.								
	1st.	2d.	3d.		5 years.	7 years.	10 years.	12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	18 years.	20 years.	21 years.	Life.
March - -	724	73	27	=824	1	489	305	2	9	4	–	2	2	10
June - -	886	124	44	=1,054	1	597	390	2	18	22	2	4	4	14
September - -	1,103	110	65	=1,278	1	725	458	2	27	34	2	4	5	20
December - -	1,138	113	61	=1,312	2	780	410	1	35	42	2	6	5	29

(B.)

STATEMENT of the VALUE of the PRISONERS LABOUR, the average Number of Working Hours in each Quarter, and the Aggregate Number of Days Work (at 10 Hours each Day) done throughout the Year 1853.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed daily.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
ADMIRALTY:					H. M.	H. M.	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Admiralty work: Labour for the Breakwater (as detailed in annexed Statement C.) - -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	66½	387	7 38	196,447 39		
	28 Mar.	25 June	73	497	8 28	307,179 8		
	27 June	24 Sept.	75	691½	8 36	446,017 30		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	77½	923	7 19	523,379 27		
						10)1,473,023 44		
						147,302 3	2 7¾	19,486 17 4
ORDNANCE:								
Ordnance Work: Labour for the Vern (as detailed in annexed Statement C.) - -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	66½	208	7 38	105,584 16		
	28 Mar.	25 June	71	107⅓	8 28	64,621 50		
	27 June	10 Sept.	58½	18	8 36	9,055 48		
						10)179,261 54		
						17,926 1	2 5¾	2,203 8 3¾
PRISON:								
Carpenters - -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	72	11½	8 46	7,258 48		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	16	9 55	12,376 0		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	16½	9 55	12,762 45		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	18	8 20	12,450 0		
						10) 44,847 33		
						4,484 7	2 9	618 10 0
Painters - -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	71	4	8 46	2,489 44		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	10	9 55	7,735 0		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	11	9 55	8,508 30		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	12	8 20	8,300 0		
						10) 27,033 14		
						2,703 3	2 6	337 8 3

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed daily.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
					H. M.	H. M.	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Blacksmiths - -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	72	9	8 46	5,680 48		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	12	9 55	9,282 0		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	13½	9 55	10,442 15		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	13	8 20	8,991 40		
						10) 34,396 43		
						3,439 6	2 9	472 18 11
Gardeners - -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	61½	6	7 38	2,816 42		
	28 Mar.	25 June	73	8½	8 28	5,253 34		
	27 June	24 Sept.	70	8	8 36	4,816 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	75½	14	7 19	7,733 43		
						10) 20,619 59		
						2,061 9	1 6	154 12 10
tone-cutters	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	56½	12⅔	8 46	6,191 27		
	28 Mar.	25 June	66½	25	9 55	16,486 27		
	29 June	6 Aug.	30½	19	9 7	5,283 6		
						10) 27,961 0		
						2,796 1	2 8	272 16 3
Road labourers, &c. Repairing road leading to Easton Village from prison, and excavating for New Prison and Tanks, &c. -	1 Jan	26 Mar.	66½	16½	7 38	8,375 40		
	28 Mar.	25 June	73	80½	8 28	49,754 22		
	27 June	24 Sept.	42	32	8 45	11,760 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	77½	56	7 19	31,754 20		
						10) 101,644 22		
						10,164 4	2 6	1,270 11 0
Quarrying, cutting, and dressing stone for New Prison and tanks, &c. - -	18 April	25 June	56	36	7 57	16,027 12		
	27 June	24 Sept.	75	85	8 36	54,825 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	77½	29	7 19	16,444 12		
						10) 87,296 24		
						8,729 6	2 7¾	1,154 17 0¾

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed daily.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day. H. M.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed. H. M.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate. s. d.	Value of Labour. Amount. £ s. d.
General prison labour (including men at light work,) sawing stone, cleaning prison, &c.	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	66½	28	7 38	14,213 16		
	28 Mar.	25 June	73	30½	8 28	18,851 2		
	27 June	24 Sept.	75	39	8 36	25,155 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	77½	54	7 19	30,620 15		
						10) 88,839 33		
						8,883 9	1 3	555 4 10½
Shoemakers	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	72	13	8 46	8,205 36		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	17	9 55	13,149 30		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	20	9 55	15,470 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	22	8 20	12,216 40		
						10)52,041 46		
						5,204 1	1 6	390 6 1¾
Tailors	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	72	17	8 46	10,730 24		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	18½	9 55	14,309 45		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	20	9 55	15,470 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	22	8 20	15,216 40		
						10) 55,726 49		
						5,572 6	1 6	417 18 10¾
Washers	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	72	16½	8 46	10,414 48		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	19	9 55	14,696 30		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	19½	9 55	15,083 15		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	22	8 20	15,216 40		
						10) 55,411 13		
						5,541 1	1 6	415 11 7½
Bakers	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	72	6	10 0	4,320 0		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	7	10 0	5,460 0		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	7	10 0	5,460 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	9	10 0	7,470 0		
						10) 22,710 0		
						2,271 0	1 6	170 6 4

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed daily.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day. H. M.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed. H. M.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate. s. d.	Value of Labour. Amount. £ s. d.
Cooks:—7 days per week - -	1 Jan.	27 Mar.	85	9	10 0	7,650 0		
	28 Mar.	26 June	91	9½	10 0	8,645 0		
	27 June	25 Sept.	91	10½	10 0	9,555 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	98	13	10 0	12,740 0		
						10) 38,590 0		
						3,859 0	1 6	289 8 6
School - - - -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	72	71	8 46	44,815 12		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	83½	9 55	64,587 15		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	93	9 55	71,935 30		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	112	8 20	77,466 40		
						10) 258,804 37		
						25,880 4	–	—
Sick - - - - -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	72	38	8 46	23,985 36		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	35	9 55	27,072 30		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	24	9 55	18,564 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	40	8 20	27,666 40		
						10) 97,288 46		
						9,728 8	–	—
Punishment - -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	72	9	8 46	5,680 48		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	7	9 55	5,414 30		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	7	9 55	5,414 30		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	6	8 20	4,150 0		
						10) 20,659 48		
						2,065 9	–	—
(Wet days) or time lost by bad weather, and medical inspection of new arrivals - -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	72	38	10 0	27,360 0		
	28 Mar.	25 June	78	51	10 0	39,780 0		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	36	10 0	28,080 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	66	10 0	54,780 0		
						10) 150,000 0		
						15,000 0	–	—
					Total amount of Prisoners' Earnings for the year ending 1853 -			28,211 6 6

(C.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of the LABOUR performed for the Works of the BREAKWATER by the Convicts in the Year 1853. Governor's Report.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Quarrying and loading stones; excavating, &c.; smith's, moulder's, and carpenter's work in making quarry tools, machinery, sharpening and repairs of all implements, iron waggons, &c.; making crossings; platelaying; forming and maintaining roads; repairs and fixing machinery; stripping quarries, &c.; estimated at usual contractor's prices (labour only).	117,046 tons of stone, from 6 tons to 10 cwt.	1/6	8,778	9	0
	189,455½ tons of rubble stone	1/7	5,525	15	8½
	6,800 tons of foundation materials	1/0	340	0	0
	15,797 tons, roach and whitbed ashlar, quarried, loaded, and unloaded	2/6	1,974	12	6
	140 tons of fine broken flint for foundations	2/6	17	15	0
	2,006 tons, ballast	6*d.*	50	3	0
	36,519 cube yards of excavations earth forming roads, &c.	6*d.*	912	19	6
	382 cube ft. roach ashlar, dressed all round mould stones	6*d.*	20	16	0
	17,215 cube feet roach ashlar, dressed, beds, joints, and face	4½*d.*	322	15	7½
	3,492 cube feet roach ashlar, well scabbled to moulds	3*d.*	43	13	0
	102 cube feet whitbed ashlar, well scabbled	2½*d.*	1	1	3
	300 cube yards of masonry in water tank and walls	6/0	90	0	0
	207 lineal feet of Lewis holes, drilled in blocks of stone	9*d.*	7	15	3
	365 cube feet of boundary stone, 73 in number, with broad arrow and anchor sunk, with dressed circular heads and chamfered	1/6	27	7	6
	160 cube yards of masonry in new smith's shop (72 ft. × 40 ft.)	12/	96	0	0
	652 cube feet of ashlar in ditto (72 ft. × 40 ft.)	1/	32	12	0
	Timber work in roof—value		32	16	0
	30 tons iron castings, made for machinery for Derrick cranes, railway chairs, waggon and truck wheels, &c. &c., with turning and boring	£10	300	0	0
	8 cwt. brass castings for machinery, &c.	16/	6	8	0
	7 new shelter sheds	£5	35	0	0
	128 new wheelbarrows	3/6	22	8	0
	7 new tipping scoops	£4	28	0	0
	13 new Derrick cranes	£8	104	0	0
	16 new sentinel boxes and boxes for pointsmen	£1	16	0	0
	7 portable offices	30/	10	10	0
	10 new tool boxes	30/	15	0	0
	Relaying and laying all railways for the loco. engine as per time		540	0	0
	New roads to Vern Hill, &c.		135	0	0
			19,486	17	4

Governor's Report.

WORK done for the ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.	Amount.		
			£	*s.*	*d.*
Connected with new Fortification on the Vern Hill, (labour only).	27,257 cube yards of rock, &c., excavated at the fortifications at the Vern - - -	1/4	1,817	0	3
	6,301¼ cube feet of ashlar stone, &c., quarried on side - -	/3	78	15	3¾
	99 cube yards rubble masonry in foundation of New Barracks, &c. - - -	6/	29	14	0
	448 lineal feet of plinth set complete for ditto - -	1/	22	8	0
	Value of smith's and carpenter's shop and store - -	- -	120	0	0
	Value of sinking a well fifty yards - - - - -	30/	75	0	0
	Value of picket house and magazine - - - - -	- -	25	0	0
	Value of labour making a road	- -	35	8	0
		£	2,203	8	3¾

(D.)

ABSTRACT of LABOUR of the CONVICTS in PORTLAND PRISON in the Year 1853, and the time occupied therein (the average daily Number of Prisoners being 1,041).

Trade or Occupation.	Time actually employed.			Valued at	Amounts.			Total.		
	Number of Hours.	Days of 10 Hours each.								
		Days.	Hrs.	s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ADMIRALTY:										
Labour for the breakwater (as detailed, page 11)	1,473,023	147,302	3	2 $7\frac{3}{4}$	19,486	17	4	19,486	17	4
ORDNANCE:										
Labour for the Vern (as detailed, page 12)	179,261	17,926	1	2 $5\frac{1}{2}$	2,203	8	$3\frac{3}{4}$	2,203	8	$3\frac{3}{4}$
PRISON:										
Carpenters	44,847	4,484	7	2 9	618	10	0			
Painters	27,033	2,703	3	2 6	337	18	3			
Blacksmiths	34,396	3,439	6	2 9	472	18	11			
Gardeners	20,619	2,061	2	1 6	154	12	10			
Stone-cutters	27,961	2,796	1	2 8	272	16	3			
Excavators and road labourers	101,644	10,164	4	2 6	1,270	11	0			
Quarrymen and stone-dressers	87,296	8,729	6	2 $7\frac{3}{4}$	1,154	17	$0\frac{3}{4}$			
General prison labour, including men at light work	88,839	8,883	2	1 3	555	4	$10\frac{1}{2}$			
								4,837	9	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Shoemakers	52,041	5,204	1	1 6	390	6	$1\frac{3}{4}$			
Tailors	55,726	5,572	6	1 6	417	18	$10\frac{3}{4}$			
Washers	55,411	5,541	1	1 6	415	11	$7\frac{1}{2}$			
Bakers	22,710	2,271	0	1 6	170	6	6			
Cooks	38,590	3,859	0	1 6	289	8	6			
Unproductive employment, sick, school, punishment, wet days, &c.	526,753	52,675	3					1,683	11	8
Total	2,836,150	283,615	0				£	28,211	6	6

Average daily number of men throughout the year:—Breakwater works - - - - 596
" " " Ordnance works - - - - - 104
" " " Prison works - - - - - 210
" " " Non-effective (school 90, sick 34, under punishment 7) - - - - - - - 131
Total - - - 1,041

Governor's Report.

(E.)—Daily Distribution of Time.

Occupation.				Remarks.
	A.M.	A.M.	H. M.	
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, and clean cells and wards.	5 0 to	5 45 =	0 45	
Breakfasts (officers and prisoners).	5 45 „	6 15 =	0 30	Breakfasts are served at an early hour to avoid loss of time in taking the prisoners off the works for this meal.
Morning prayers (including time for unlocking and moving to and from prayers).	6 15 „	6 40 =	0 25	Prayers are in the chapel both summer and winter.
Labour, including mustering and going to and from the working ground in the quarries.	6 40 „	11 20 =	4 40	Or from the earliest dawn to 11 20, when the days are shorter.
		P.M.		
Dinner (for officers and prisoners), making up hammocks, and repairing clothes.	11 20 „	12 20 =	1 0	The earliness of the breakfast renders it necessary to have an early dinner.
	P.M.			
Labour, including mustering, and going to and from the working ground in the quarries	12 20 „	6 20 =	6 0	Or from 12 20 to dusk when the days are shorter.
Supper (for officers and prisoners).	6 20 „	6 50 =	0 30	
Evening prayers and lecture (including time for unlocking and moving to and from chapel).	6 50 „	7 25 =	0 35	
Evening instruction in classes in the halls, cleaning shoes, shaving, hair cutting, &c., and reading in cells.	7 25 „	8 0 =	0 35	Besides this evening instruction each prisoner has half a day's schooling in the week, and during this half day they are also made to bathe.
Making down hammocks -	8 0 „	8 10 =	0 10	
Total from 5 A.M. to 8 10 P.M. -			15 10	

Abstract of the above.

Meals - - -	2 0	
Prayers and lecture, including moving to and from.	1 0	
Out-of-door labour, including mustering, moving to and from.	10 40	About one hour each day of this time is consumed in parading and going to and from the working grounds at a distance.
In-door occupations and evening instruction, &c.	1 30	This includes some time passed in cleaning up halls, wards, cells, and utensils. (See details above.)
Total -	15 10	

N.B.—In wet weather the tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, washers, and all under cover in workshops, continue their work. If the weather is too bad for out-of-door labour, the men usually so employed are occupied in whitewashing, scouring, and various necessary internal works, for which there is no opportunity on other days. In weather that is merely showery, or available for work by ordinary labourers, the prisoners are not withdrawn from work, sheds being provided for occasionally sheltering the working parties, and a drying-room by which wet clothing is made ready for wear in a few hours.

(F.)—RETURN of Employment of CONVICTS in PORTLAND PRISON for the week ending 17th December 1853. Governor's Report.

General Occupation.	Daily Average Number.		Particulars of Prison Labour.	Daily Average Number.
Admiralty and Ordnance working parties*		911	Gardeners	18
Prison works (as detailed opposite)	154		Cleaning Prison	15
Painters	13		Sawing stone	40
Carpenters	19		Excavating and raising tank at prison at Folly Pier	55
Blacksmiths	14		Quarrying, hammering, dressing, and cutting stone for New Prison	26
Shoemakers	21			
Tailors	22			
Cooks	13			
Bakers	10			
Masons	—			
Washers	23			
		289		
Sick and unfit for labour, and not told off to parties	51			
School	118			
Under punishment	4			
		173		
Total number in the prison	—	1,373		
Time lost by bad weather: Admiralty work	6			
Prison "	—			
Not told off to parties	6			
		12		
Reducing the daily average to		1,361	Total, including men at light work	154

* ADMIRALTY AND ORDNANCE WORK HOW EMPLOYED.

Quarrying and loading stone	476¾
Blacksmiths, founder fitters, &c. &c.	49⅕
Carpenters and sawyers	19⅜
Stripping rock and forming roads	180½
Squaring stone	56⅝
Platelayers	30⅛
Attending points	21
Building	23⅛
Riggers and unloading stone	19
On roach	36¾
	911

DETAIL.

	Tens.	
Stone, from 6 tons to 4 tons	64⅝	635¾
" 4 " to 2 "	129⅕	
" 2 " to 2 cwt.	442⅜	
Below 2 cwt.		954
Whitbed and roach for dressing		52⅕
Average quantity of stone sent to the Breakwater and quarried daily		1,642

Being a daily average of 226¼ tons per hour of actual work.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of PORTLAND PRISON for the Year ended 31st March 1854.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,652	9	8
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	6,314	3	5
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	636	1	1
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	1,228	4	10¼
Uniforms for officers and servants	116	8	2¼
Victualling prisoners	10,947	14	6½
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	5,664	19	6¼
Bedding for prisoners	1,222	19	8
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	130	5	6
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	48	12	6¾
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	389	11	6
Furniture and fittings	191	6	8½
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	152	13	10¼
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,060	13	0½
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	13	19	0
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	255	0	10
Brushes, brooms, and mops	113	12	10¼
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	14	6	6
Various small disbursements	414	17	5
Rent, rates, and taxes	138	15	10
Total	31,706	16	6½
Deduct—			
Productive labour — 161 16 5			
House rent paid by officers 529 7 3			
	691	3	8
Net expenditure	£ 31,015	12	10½

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, January* 1854. Chaplain's Report.

THE year 1853 having passed away, it is my pleasing duty to submit the annual Report on subjects connected with the Chaplaincy of Portland Prison.

I. *The Religious and Moral Condition of the Prisoners.*

Too much caution can scarcely be exercised in estimating the religious condition of prisoners; for they are men, and men have human hearts, and these are declared, by the infallible word of God, to be "deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked." It is comparatively an easy task to observe the outward conduct, but those only who endeavour honestly to find out their own spiritual state, will comprehend the difficulty of estimating that of another—much more to discover the real religious condition of a great body of convicts, too many of whom have been from their boyhood deceiving themselves and others. Yet with care we may approximate to the truth. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the prospect is encouraging and full of hope. Some of our charge are earnest and genuine soldiers of Christ; evincing deep and true repentance by their altered lives and conversations, examples of patience and resignation, both to the bond and free; and when their incarceration has led to this great change (as it has in not a few instances) their arrest may be counted as one of the happiest incidents in their lives. These form the church within the congregation, the light of the prison, the salt of the establishment; the proof of the power of the Gospel, which, together with the Scriptural promises, make our labour and position tolerable. This little band is not composed from those who have enjoyed the greatest privileges of birth or education, but it is drawn from all grades and conditions in externals, yet agreeing in their experience "whereas we were blind, now we see."

On the 16th of April, 105 prisoners were confirmed by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

The number of communicants is now 186. They were admitted after examination, and have hitherto, with rare exceptions, walked worthy of their high vocation, enduring patiently the taunts of those who refuse or neglect to comply with the solemn injunction of our blessed Lord, when he said "This do in remembrance of me." Communicants.

It might be rash to assert that these 186 are all truly Christian men, without a single exception, yet no doubt can be entertained of the sincerity of the great majority. It is indescribably touching to see this body of prisoners on their knees, and to hear them with one

Chaplain's Report.

voice saying "*We do earnestly repent and are heartily sorry for these "our misdoings; the remembrance of them is grievous unto us, the burden "of them is intolerable, &c.*" knowing what some of them *have been*, and looking at them as they are *now*, assembled round the table of our risen Saviour to record his exceeding great love; clothed and in their right minds, we can only exclaim "What hath God wrought, are not these brands plucked from the burning?"

The congregation.

The great assembly in the chapel is also very interesting. The demeanour and attention of the men is beyond that of most congregations of free people, and so are their singing and responses. There are periods when their attention is fixed with a profound silence which is almost oppressive, and the many questions which are afterwards asked, prove that they retain what they hear. If any man is perplexed with a passage of Scripture, or Biblical narrative or fact, and makes known his desire for further information, he shortly hears a sermon or lecture explanatory of the subject, providing it be a useful one. By this method, and by making choice of the most important and engaging topics, the attention of the men is secured, and they understand our meaning when we assert that the Bible is not only *the best* of books, but, apart from its inspired and sublime character, it is the most *interesting* record of facts ever offered to the attention of mankind.

When the chapel is completed, it will contain upwards of 1,700 worshippers.

Moral condition.

With respect to the moral condition of the prisoners, the aspect is pleasing. In no instance have I yet encountered a disrespectful word, look, or gesture. While strict discipline is maintained, yet the daily average number of men under punishment in the separate cells, for trifling breaches of prison rules is not one per cent., being only $7\frac{1}{2}$; grave offences are still more rare, and sometimes there is not an individual under punishment. This is the more surprising and pleasing, when we consider how unrestrained, reckless and daring has been the conduct of many of these men when at large; some have never known a parent's care or love, but lived as Arabs in the midst of our population, scorning all authority and control, and for a season setting at defiance religion and law.

No doubt the enforced abstinence from all intoxicating drink powerfully contributes to this altered state of things; together with religious and moral culture, full employment, regular hours and discipline, early rising, methodical habits, &c.

II. *The progressive Improvement of Prisoners and the Method adopted for rewarding and encouraging their Conduct and Exertions.*

Progressive improvement.

During the year 1853, the degradations were 35, and the promotions 224. (See Appendix A.)

The number of prisoners having greatly increased towards the close of the year, there has been yet but little opportunity for observing their improvement, or studying their several dispositions, characters and peculiarities. As far as can be judged from six months personal observation, I should say there has been an advancement.

The methods adopted for recording and encouraging good conduct and industry are the same as in previous years; they are the Chaplain's journal, and the character book. In the Governor's office there is also a monthly record of the conduct of each prisoner. By this book, the badge worn on the left arm is regulated, showing at a glance the prisoner's sentence, conduct, and period already passed in associated labour. Chaplain's Report.

III. *The Means used for the Religious Instruction of the Prisoners, the Course of Instruction in the Schools, and the Books in use.*

On Sabbath-days, Christmas-day, and Good Friday, there are two full services in the chapel and in one of the halls; also morning and evening daily prayers and reading the Scriptures, with a lecture three times a week. There are Bible classes in the school daily, led by the schoolmasters occupying three quarters of an hour prior to the commencement of secular education. The Scripture-reader finds useful employment for two hours daily in the infirmary amongst the sick, who also have a short service early in the morning, conducted by me or the Assistant Chaplain. At every available opportunity the Scripture-reader is engaged in visiting the prisoners from cell to cell, endeavouring to direct their attention individually to the important truths continually set before them collectively in the great congregation; the particulars of those visits are recorded in a journal for my inspection, and are often of a very interesting character. Four times in the year the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered to those whose sincerity is undoubted after they have received instruction concerning the solemn ordinance. Thus is the attention of these unfortunate ones constantly drawn to the mighty interests of their souls; they have "line upon line," and "precept upon precept," and happy would it have been if they had only received one-half of this religious training *before* they had brought themselves under the stroke of the broken law; for then, in all human probability, the great majority of them would have been saved from their present painful and degraded condition. Means of instruction.

During the school-hours, 8,488 letters were written by the prisoners to their relatives and friends; from whom 5,172 arrived in reply, making a total of 13,660 letters, in every variety of penmanship and orthography, to be read and signed before delivery to the prisoners, or transmission to their destination. (See Appendix C.) Letters.

The number of library books for circulation is 1,608, and many of these are duplicates. This is far below an efficient quantity. A useful library ought to contain, at the lowest estimate, three volumes per man; that is 4,000 volumes for our present number of prisoners. The utility of the books is also impaired by the *similarity* of prison libraries, so that a prisoner coming from a twelvemonth's residence at Millbank or Pentonville, has often read the greater portion of our books before his arrival at Portland. Library.

An adequate supply of good books would be a cheap and powerful engine for the benefit of the prisoners which can scarcely be over estimated. Many men would probably profit more by reading than by oral teaching. If the prisoners were indifferent about their im-

Chaplain's Report.

provement, it would be discouraging enough, but it is not so; the thirst for knowledge far exceeds the supply, nor is there any lack of opportunity for reading, especially in the winter months; in fine, one the most pressing wants of this establishment is a *sufficiency of books.*

The Religious Tract Society kindly granted 2,000 tracts for the use of the prisoners.

IV. *The apparent Effects of the Discipline of the Prison.*

That the discipline and instruction are beneficial to the prisoners while here, and after their departure, there can be no question. Putting instruction out of sight for a moment, the mere routine of their prison life must teach an indelible lesson and show them what could be done as free persons, if only reason were allowed to rule instead of passsion. Here men discover that heavy labour can be accomplished without any stronger drink than water, that rising at five may become as habitual as at nine or ten; at Portland many learn the comfort and economy of cleanliness, the value of regularity and order, the utility of discipline, and the true end of probationary existence. The prisoners, as a body, perceive and appreciate the value of the system, for they know what would be the consequences were the discipline withdrawn, even for a single day. They are well aware how the strong would oppress the weak, depriving him of his food and peace; the idle would throw all the burden of labour upon the industrious, the cruel and overbearing would persecute the timid; all the horrors which Howard deplored in the last century would speedily return, and the prison become indeed a fearful place of disorder and punishment, rather than of correction blended with improvement. The transformations of discipline are very apparent on the parade ground, when in the grey of the morning the 1,300 men are just perceptible, drawn up in military order and silence, prior to marching out to labour as soon as the light will suffice; its value is equally manifest in the works where the once idle and dissolute may be seen diligently quarrying, or with alacrity following pursuits requiring skilled labour.

V. *The Disposal of Prisoners on their Discharge, their Prospects and any Accounts which may subsequently have been received; the Date of the Death of such as may have died in the Prison, and the State of Mind in which they shall appear to have died.*

Several very satisfactory letters have been received from men discharged in this country with licences, under the provisions of the Act of last Session. Forty-seven prisoners were thus sent from Portland with good prospects of taking a respectable position in society, nor has anything been heard of them contrary to the brightest anticipations.

Almost every man discharged with a licence had received a written offer of employment, duly attested by a clergyman or magistrate who certified that the proposed employer was both able and willing to do what he had undertaken.

It is one of our most pleasing duties to visit these men on the eve of their departure, to give them a Bible and Prayer book,

and a few last words of pastoral counsel, earnestly exhorting them not to forget the sacred truths which they have heard in their captivity. Chaplain's Report.

They are also supplied with suitable clothing, a transit to their destination, together with the sum of their weekly premiums for diligent labour and good conduct, and that man must indeed be depraved, who, with such warnings, prospects, and assistance, does not henceforth walk in the narrow path of rectitude.

On the 23d of December, eighty-two first-class prisoners were embarked for Western Australia, in the "Sea Park;" thirty-six of these were communicants. The detachment was of a very hopeful character, and I trust satisfactory intelligence concerning them will arrive in due time.

In 1853, eight prisoners departed this life. (See Appendix D.) G. M. bore his long illness with exemplary patience; he had been a Welsh shepherd, and was very ignorant prior to his conviction. At length the truth dawned upon his dark mind, and he became "a new creature." As his bodily strength decreased he grew spiritually stronger, until at length he died, rejoicing in hope of the resurrection to eternal life. J. M. was another pleasing instance of the power of divine grace. His last sickness was short and severe, but he had happily learned the way of salvation through Christ, before anguish and distress came upon him; shortly before he departed this life, he exclaimed "Lord Jesus receive my spirit," and in a little while he entered into his rest, exchanging a prison for paradise. Deaths.

In concluding, I would remark that my Report from personal observation commences on the 1st of July, that being the time when I succeeded my indefatigable predecessor, the Rev. J. H. Moran, who so faithfully and earnestly laboured here from the opening of the establishment in 1848. Conclusion.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
WM. HOLDERNESS,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Chaplain's Report.

APPENDIX A.

Classes.

Total number of men in the Prison 31st December 1853		1,312
These on reception were placed in classes:—		
First class		973
Second class		211
Third class		128
On 31st December 1853 the number stood thus:—		
First class		1,142
Second class		114
Third class		56
Total increase—First class		169
Decrease—Second class		97
Decrease—Third class		72
Promoted from 2d class to 1st		144
Promoted from 3d class to 1st		57
Promoted from 3d class to 2d		23
Total promoted		224
Degraded from 1st class to 2d	27	
Degraded from 1st class to 3d	5	
Degraded from 2d class to 3d	3	
Total degraded	35	35
Majority of promoted over degraded		189
Maintained their position in 1st class since admission	929	
Lost but regained their position	12	
Promoted from 2d class	144	
Promoted from 3d class	57	
Total in 1st class 31st Dec. 1853	1,142	— 1,142
Maintained their position in 2d class since admission	64	
Degraded from 1st class	27	
Promoted from 3d class	23	
Total in 2d class 31st December 1853	114	— 114
Remaining in the 3d class since admission	48	
Degraded from the 1st class	5	
Degraded from the 2d class	3	
Total in 3d class 31st December 1853	56	— 56

APPENDIX B.

Chaplain's Report.

STATE of EDUCATION, 31st December 1853.

Prisoners who could not read on admission		130
Since improved, of these, so as to read imperfectly	88	
Prisoners who could read imperfectly only on admission		134
Since improved, of these, so as to write also	92	
Prisoners who could read and write imperfectly on admission		418
Since improved of these	236	
Prisoners who could read and write well on admission		353
Prisoners well educated		277
Total number of prisoners		1,312
Total improved	416	
Total cannot read	52	
Average number of men attending school daily in the first week in January 1853		81
Average number of men attending school daily in the last week of December 1853		127

LIBRARY and SCHOOL BOOKS.

Number of volumes in library 1st January 1853	1,626
Worn out during the year	1
New volumes added during the year	15
Number of volumes 31st December 1853	1,640
Of which are reference books	32
Leaving for circulation	1,608

	Vols.
In circulation on the 1st of January 1853	1,052
„ 31st of December 1853	1,275
Average number of books in circulation during the year per week	1,061

LIST of BOOKS used in SCHOOL, and in Circulation amongst the Prisoners.

Copies.

84 Adult Lesson Books, 1st and 2d parts.
80 Second Class Book (Irish Society).
72 Sequel to Second Class Book (Irish Society).
72 Third Class Book (Irish Society).
72 Fourth Class Book (Irish Society).
72 Supplement to ditto (Irish Society).

Chaplain's Report.

50 Stewart's Modern Geography.
33 Chambers' Geographical Primer.
108 Irish Society's Geography.
10 Irish Society's Epitome of Geography.
50 Student's Atlas (Gall and Ingram).
1 Large Atlas.
18 Irish Society's Mensuration.
1 Irish Society's Appendix to Do.
14 Nesbitt's Mensuration.
3 Key to ditto
198 Large Arithmetic (Irish Society's)
580 Small Arithmetic (Irish Society's).
4 Key to ditto
6 Small Algebra.
2 Tate's Algebra.
8 Nicholson's Algebra.
2 Key to ditto
50 Pinnock's School History of England.
50 M'Culloch's Course of Reading.
638 Johnson's Dictionary.
21 First Spelling Book.
100 Mavor's Spelling Book.
61 Grammar (Irish Society's).
2 Key to ditto
10 Elements of Book Keeping.
3 Key to ditto
10 Elements of Geometry.
30 Union Tune Book (2 parts).
10 Union Tune Book (4 parts).
2 Christian Psalmody (by Cotterill).
50 Pinnock's Catechism of Music.
298 Reference Bibles.

APPENDIX C.

An Account of the Number of Letters written by Prisoners to their Friends during the Year 1853.

	Letters.
For the quarter ending 31st March	1,718
For the quarter ending 30th June	1,807
For the quarter ending 30th September	2,218
For the quarter ending 31st December	2,745
Total	8,488

Total number of letters received by prisoners from their friends	5,172

An Account of the Number of Prisoners who gave in their Names to see the Chaplain in School.

From 1st January to 31st March	1,213
From 1st April to 30th June	1,171
From 1st July to 30th September	2,218
From 1st October to 31st December	3,840
Total	8,442

APPENDIX D.

AN ACCOUNT of the PRISONERS who have died in Portland Prison during the year 1853.

Reg. No.	Name.	Date of Decease.
2,207	T. S.	24th February.
2,965	J. L.	31st March.
3,064	J. C.	23d July.
2,201	G. M.	3d August.
2,250	J. A.	23d August.
2,788	J. M.	10th September.
3,700	J. D.	12th November.
3,791	W. D.	13th December.

AN ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of PRISONERS who received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper during the Year 1853.

Date.	Number received.
24th April	149
10th July	138
13th July	5
2d October	180
	472

III.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, January* 10, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the fifth Medical Report of this Prison, for the year ending the 31st December 1853.

In presenting this report on the sanitary state of the prisoners of this establishment, now containing 1,331, I am happy in being able to state that it has on the whole been satisfactory, although amongst such a large body of men of different ages and constitutions much sickness must be expected. Eight deaths have occurred during the year; viz. 3 from diseases of the organs of respiration, 2 from organic and functional disease of the heart, and 3 from typhus fever of a severe form: I may remark that the fever cases occurred in prisoners recently arrived from Millbank prison, generally from 14 to 20 days after admission.

The accidents have this year increased in number, consequent on the great extension of the works, and the large number of prisoners employed quarrying on such an extensive scale; yet no case has terminated fatally, although many of the injuries were of a very severe form, including 6 fractured limbs, and many severe lacerated wounds of the head, hands, and feet, from machinery and the falling of large blocks of stone when loading the waggons. A number of fingers and toes required amputation, and a variety of minor operations in surgery were performed, yet I am happy to state that they have all done well and have progressed towards a favourable convalescence.

The following tables will point out the general health of the prisoners during the past year.

In table No. 1 are enumerated the various cases of sickness and accidents admitted into the infirmary.

Table No. 2 comprises the cases of casual daily sickness treated in the halls, not requiring exemption from labour.

Table No. 3 are the deaths which have occurred during the year, viz. 8 in number.

In table No. 4 are the diseases, &c., of 29 invalids, who from age and infirmity, or other diseases, were unfit for labour on the public works at Portland; they were removed to the "Stirling Castle" Invalid Hulk, at Portsmouth.

In table No. 5 are the cases of 3 prisoners, who on a medical examination were considered to be labouring under insanity of various forms; they were removed to Bethlehem Hospital.

In table No. 6 are the cases of 3 prisoners who from long impri-

sonment, and impaired health affecting their life, received a free pardon on medical grounds.

Table No. 8 is a statistical statement of the average number, per centage, &c., of sick, which presents a favourable view of the general health of prisoners in this establishment.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

W. HOUGHTON,
Medical Officer.

Medical Officer's Report.

Table No. 1.

Cases of Sickness, &c., admitted to Infirmary.

Zymotic disease : —	
Febris, intermit.	2
„	11
Rheumatis. Acut.	7
Diarrhœa crapulosæ	71
Scorbutus	3
Colica	8
Erysipelas	4
Syphilis	1
Sporadic disease :—	
Hæmorrhoids	9
Hæmoptysis	3
Ulcer	12
Scrofula	5
Phthisis	7
Debility	23
Cephalagia	5
Otitis	1
Fistula	1
Dropsy	2
Sporadic disease of special systems and organ:—	
Paralysis	2
Epilepsy	4
Insanity	4
Ophthalmia	32
Organs of circulation :—	
Hypertrophy of heart	2
Respiratory organs :—	
Catarrh	90
Bronchitis	8
Pleuritis	25
Pneumonia	1
Digestive organs :—	
Cynanche tonsillaris	20
Dyspepsia	10
Constipation	48
Urinary organs : —	
Stricture urethræ	2
Hydrocele	1
Locomotive organs :—	
Chronic rheumatism	27
Integumentary system :—	
Paronychia	6
Furunculus	162
Anthrax	2
Herpes	4
Lepra	2
Accidents :—	
Incised wounds	3
Contused wounds	37
Severe contusions	112
Fractured limbs	6
Sprains	17
Hernia	2
	804

Table No. 2.

Cases of Casual Sickness.

Slight injuries	215
Boils	227
Slight catarrhs	454
Diarrhœa crapulosæ	455
Dyspepsia	176
Constipation	446
Cutaneous diseases	115
Rheumatism	64
Other slight complaints	527
	2,679

TABLE No. 2.—*continued.*

Daily Average Number of Casual Sick, new Cases.	Daily Average Number of Casual Sick under treatment.	Total daily Average Number of Casual Sick.	Daily Average Number of Casual Sick unfit for Labour.
7·34	19·86	27·20	2·75

TABLE No. 3.—DEATHS during the Year.

Register No.	Age.	Received into this Prison.	State of Health when received.	Admitted to Infirmary.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
2,207	24	22 February 1851	Good	25 Jan. 1853	24 Feb. 1853	Pneumonia.
2,965	18	11 November 1852	Slender; delicate	8 Feb. 1853	31 Mar. 1853	Pulmonary consumption.
3,064	35	24 December 1852	„	12 June 1853	23 July 1853	Diseased heart.
2,201	23	22 February 1851	Good	20 April 1853	3 Aug. 1853	Pulmonary consumption.
2,250	35	25 February 1851	„	9 Aug. 1853	23 Aug. 1853	General debility; dropsy.
2,788	19	30 July 1852	Slender and delicate	7 Sept. 1853	10 Sept. 1853	Fever.
3,700	19	26 September 1853	Stout and healthy	11 Oct. 1853	12 Nov. 1853	Fever.
3,791	26	29 November 1853	„	9 Dec. 1853	13 Dec. 1853	Fever.

TABLE No. 4.—REMOVALS on MEDICAL GROUNDS, being unfit for Labour at Portland.

Register	Age.	Received into this Prison.	From whence received.	State of Health when received.	Date of Removal.	Where removed.	Cause of Unfitness for Labour.
2,665	34	14 April 1852	Millbank Prison	Deformed side: general health impaired.	5 May 1853	"Stirling Castle" hulk	Syphilitic rheumatism.
2,696	30	„ „	Ditto	Slender; emaciated	„ „	„	Hæmoptysis; incipient consumption.
2,273	34	14 March 1851	Wakefield Prison	Good	„ „	„	Incipient consumption.
2,756	36	27 April 1852	Pentonville Prison	Ditto	„ „	„	Ditto.
3,019	20	23 Dec. „	Ditto	Slender	„ „	„	Ditto.; hæmoptysis.
2,777	56	30 July „	Millbank Prison	Good	„ „	„	Chronic arthritic rheumatism.
2,779	56	„ „	Ditto	Ditto	„ „	„	Infirm, chronic rheumatism.
3,160	36	27 Jan. „	Ditto	Very deaf; chronic: ophthalmia.	„ „	„	Deafness; inveterate scrofula, combined with syphilis.
2,214	28	22 Feb. 1851	Northampton gaol	Very slender and delicate	„ „	„	Imbecility of mind.
2,534	58	7 Nov. „	Pentonville	Good	„ „	„	Chronic bronchitis; infirm.
2,897	54	19 Oct. 1852	Ditto	Slender	„ „	„	Infirm; chronic rheumatism.
2,532	53	7 Nov. „	Ditto	Good	„ „	„	Infirm.
2,213	53	22 Feb. 1851	Northampton	Chronic ophthalmia; tumid abdomen.	„ „	„	Ditto.
3,012	58	23 Dec. 1852	Pentonville	Infirm	„ „	„	Ditto.
2,668	48	14 April „	Millbank Prison	Good	„ „	„	Lame, from injury to knee joint.
2,105	57	27 Jan. 1851	Pentonville Prison	Slender; varicose veins of legs.	„ „	„	Varicose veins; slender and infirm.
2,334	28	15 March „	Wakefield Prison	Feet and legs deformed	„ „	„	Infirm; deformity of limbs.

TABLE No. 4.—*continued.*

Register.	Age.	Received into this Prison.	From whence received.	State of Health when received.	Date of Removal.	Where removed.	Cause of Unfitness for Labour.
2,338	24	15 March 1851	Wakefield Prison	Good	5 May 1853	"Stirling Castle" hulk	Hysteria.
2,778	23	30 July „	Millbank Prison	Ditto	„ „	„	Imbecility of mind.
2,720	29	16 April 1852	Northampton	Good	„ „	„	Incipient consumption.
3,155	17	27 Jan. 1853	Millbank Prison	Chest deformed	„ „	„	Incontinence of urine.
3,040	21	24 Dec. 1852	Ditto	Slender and delicate	„ „	„	Incipient consumption; Fistula in ano.
2,360	27	21 May 1851	Wakefield Prison	Good	„ „	„	Paralysis.
2,666	38	14 March „	Ditto	Hernia; varicose veins of legs	„ „	„	Chronic disease of skin of leg.
3.039	20	24 Dec. 1852	Millbank Prison	Slender and delicate	13 Dec. 1853	„	Incipient consumption.
3,032	36	„ „	Ditto	Ditto	„ „	„	Ditto.
2,179	25	22 Feb. 1851	Pentonville Prison	Ditto	„ „	„	Ditto.
2,542	38	23 Dec. „	Milbank Prison	Slender	„ „	„	Ditto.
2,572	22	„ „	Ditto	Good	„ „	„	Ditto.

TABLE No. 5.—CASES OF INSANITY FOR THE YEAR 1852.

Register.	Age.	Received into this Prison.	When Symptoms of Insanity appeared.	When and where removed.	Whether insane when received.	Character of Insanity.
3,050	28	24 Dec. 1852, Milbank Prison	On reception	5 May 1853, Bethlem Hospital	Yes	Congenital idiotcy.
3,348	20	27 April 1853, Reading Gaol	6 June 1853	11 Nov. 1853, Bethlem Hospital	No	Intractable; at times violent, but without delusions.
3,296	28	26 April 1853, Milbank Prison	14 September 1853	Ditto. Ditto.	No	Mental delusions.

Table No. 6.—Pardons on Medical Grounds.

Register.	Age.	Received into this Prison.	State of Health when received.	Date of discharge by Pardon.	Disease or Grounds of Pardon.	Total Period of Imprisonment.
2,505	52	6 Nov. 1851, Wakefield -	Good - -	27 Jan. 1853 -	Paralysis; diseased lungs - -	Three years and three months.
1,919	36	31 Dec. 1850, Millbank - -	Good - -	20 Jan. 1853 -	General debility; scorbutus - -	Three years and two months.
2,936	36	22 Oct. 1852, Bedford - -	Good - -	21 Sept. 1853 -	Hæmoptysis; general debility -	Two years and ten months.

Table No. 7.—Daily Average Number of Prisoners, per-centage of Sick, &c.

Average Daily Number of Prisoners.	Average Daily Number of Infirmary Sick.	Per-centage of Infirmary Sick.	Average Daily Number of Casual Sick unfit for Labour.	Per-centage of Casual Sick.	Total Daily Average Number of Prisoners unfit for Labour.
1041·16	30·42	2·92	2·75	0·25	33·17

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

DARTMOOR PRISON.

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DARTMOOR PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1853, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Dartmoor Prison, in pursuance of the Acts 5 Geo. IV. cap. 84. and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable LORD PALMERSTON,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

45, *Parliament Street,*
June 1854.

My Lord,

In compliance with the provisions of the above cited Act, we have the honour to submit for your Lordship's information a Report on the state and discipline of the Convict Prison at Dartmoor.

State of the Buildings.

State of the buildings.

The buildings, generally, are in substantial repair, but the humidity of the climate, the altitude and exposure of the locality, and the violent storms, which are of frequent occurrence, expose them, and especially the roofs, to an unusual

amount of damage. The repairs, however, are for the most part effected by convict labour.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of Prisoners.

The number of convicts in the prison during the year has been as follows:—

Remaining on 1st January - - -	1,133
Since received - - - - -	478
Total - -	1,611
Deduct men sent abroad, removed to other prisons, died, discharged on licence, pardoned, &c. -	483
Remaining in the prison on the 31st of December	1,128
Total - -	1,611

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the Officers.

The superior officers have evinced, in their respective departments, the same degree of zeal and attention to their duties which they have shown during former years; and the schoolmasters are reported by the Chaplains to have exerted themselves in a praiseworthy manner.

The duties of the Warders, on whom chiefly falls the superintendence of the out-door operations, are, in consequence of the exposed situation of the prison, unusually arduous. None but men of great energy and endurance can go through them with satisfaction to themselves or others. Hence, of those who seek appointments there, not more than one-half are usually found to be qualified for such situations.

There is, however, now assembled at Dartmoor a very valuable body of officers, and they perform their duties in a most satisfactory manner.

Treatment and Conduct of the Prisoners.

Treatment and conduct of Prisoners.

No alteration in the discipline and treatment of the prisoners has occurred during the last year, and their conduct has been, with very few exceptions, satisfactory. There are, however, at Dartmoor, peculiar difficulties in the enforcement of discipline and good order.

Speaking of the invalids, who form a large proportion of the prison population, the Governor observes that—

"They are difficult to deal with, as it is found to be impossible, in many cases, to inflict sufficient punishment when they transgress, by either confinement in a separate cell, or privation of any part of the

usual daily food. These men are obliged to be located in association, and the enforcement of strict discipline becomes extremely difficult.

The hours of labour vary with the season of the year. The total working hours, including parades, are as follows:—

	Hours.	Min.
Spring - - - -	9	15
Summer—a great part of Autumn -	10	15
Winter - - - -	7	15

The prisoners are assembled for prayers in the morning before commencing work, and again in the evening when the daily labour is completed. Twice in the week a lecture is delivered in addition either by the Chaplain or Assistant-Chaplain. About 100 men attend school in the morning, and a like number in the afternoon, by which arrangement the whole body receive half a day's schooling per week, including a Scripture lesson.

Employment of Convicts.

Employment of Convicts.

The able-bodied prisoners, and those of the invalids capable of light labour, have been employed out of doors in trenching, draining, fencing, and otherwise reclaiming land, cutting turf for fuel and gas, in farming operations, such as digging, sowing, and getting in crops, making roads, quarrying, executing works, and repairs to buildings, &c.

The invalids have been employed chiefly in-doors, in making up clothing, manufacturing boots and shoes, and repairing clothing, bedding, &c.

For the details of employment we would refer to the Report of the Governor, which is inserted, Appendix, page 163.

Health of the Prisoners.

Health of Prisoners.

The Report of Dr. Campbell, the principal Medical Officer of the establishment, will be found in the Appendix, page 173.

Speaking of the locality and the effects of the bracing air of Dartmoor on prisoners received as invalids, he observes:—

"The change to this place has been beneficial in numerous instances, and in general a marked improvement is soon observable in those received from close prisons. Many of them on reception are pale, spare, and delicate looking, with impaired or capricious appetites; but the out-door labour has a powerful effect in invigorating the system and increasing the desire for food, and it is really surprising how

little inconvenience is experienced by those delicate looking men from any unavoidable exposure in bad or foggy weather. I refer in particular to the youthful and middle-aged invalids."

Expenses of the Prison.

Expenses of the prison.

The total expenses of the prison, exclusive of the buildings, for the year ending 31st March, 1854, have amounted to 33,028*l.* 9*s.* After deducting house rent paid by officers, a sum of 355*l.* 19*s.*, and 919*l.* 5*s.* $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ for produce of the farm, &c., the net cost was 31,753*l.* 4*s.* $10\frac{3}{4}d.$

A detailed statement of the expenditure will be found in the Appendix, page 170.

The out-door operations appear to have been greatly retarded by the very inclement and severe season, and the in-door work being executed only as a means of obtaining employment for invalids, it would be difficult to estimate the money value of the labour. The men, however, have worked cheerfully and industriously, and have acquired habits which it may be hoped will become permanent, and prevent their relapsing into crime.

Conclusion.

Conclusion.

On the whole we have the satisfaction of being able to report that, notwithstanding the disadvantages alluded to in the last paragraph, the labour of the convicts has been very usefully directed. The farm buildings have been completed, and during the past year about twenty-five acres of land have been reclaimed from the waste, cleared of stone, fenced, drained three feet deep, and trenched with a spade two feet deep. There are now under cultivation 120 acres, and we have every reason to hope that in the course of a few years this land will be brought into such condition as to yield abundant crops.

I would here observe that the good effects resulting from the labour of the convicts must not be estimated merely by the money value of the work performed, for it must be remembered that while the invalid convicts have been employed in reclaiming land heretofore waste, their character has undergone material improvement, and they have, in the majority of cases, at least, acquired such habits of industry as will be calculated to prevent their relapsing into crime after they have obtained their discharge.

Full particulars of the management of the farm will be found in the reports of the Governor and Deputy-Governor.

The Chaplain reports favourably of the progress of the prisoners in school, and of their general conduct and character, and Dr. Campbell, the medical officer in charge, gives a very satisfactory account of the health of the prisoners.

For further information on all the points to which we have briefly adverted, we refer to the annexed reports from the Governor and other officers.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your obedient Servants,
J. Jebb, Lieut-Col.,
Chairman.
I. S. Whitty, *Director of Convict Prisons.*

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor, January* 1, 1854.

THE usual period having arrived I beg to submit the annual Report of this Prison for 1853.

Conduct of subordinate officers.

Conduct of the Subordinate Officers.—As a body their conduct has been satisfactory.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

The number of convicts in the prison during the year has been as follows:—

Remaining on 1st January - - - -	1,133
Since received - - - - -	478
Total - -	1,611
Deduct men sent abroad, removed to other prisons, died, discharged on licence, pardoned, &c. - -	483
Remaining in the prison on the 31st of December -	1,128
Total - -	1,611

The Appendix (A) shows detail of the above numbers.

The greatest number of prisoners in confinement on any one day, was 1,261 on the 1st of October.

The average daily number was 1,174.

Manner of carrying out sentences.

Sentences, how carried out.—The same plan has been pursued as noticed in my Report of last year, and now that the alterations and conversions of the buildings are on the point of completion, most of the tradesmen and artizans would in ordinary course have been turned over to the agricultural gangs; a large number of the above, however, have proceeded in their regular turn in the ship "Sea Park," to Western Australia, where I trust their skill at their different crafts, combined with exemplary conduct and willing industry, will secure them employment. Those men who are selected on account of exemplary conduct for "special service," and who are known by their distinctive dress, continue to give satisfaction. The number so employed now amounts to 58.

Treatment of prisoners.

Treatment of Prisoners.—Care is taken to check undue harshness on the part of any officer; no such instance is overlooked and the prisoners can have no cause of complaint on this point. The regulations relating to cleanliness, discipline and regularity are strictly attended to.

General Conduct of Prisoners.—The conduct of the men has been generally very good. The invalids are the most troublesome and are difficult to deal with, as it is found to be impossible, in many cases, to inflict sufficient punishment when they transgress, by either confinement in a separate cell, or privation of any part of the usual daily food. These men are obliged to be located in association, and the enforcement of strict discipline becomes extremely difficult. Governor's Report. Conduct of Prisoners.

Species of Labour.—The daily labour of the convicts has been applied as follows:— Description of labour.

PRISON DUTIES, NEW WORKS, AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS, &c.

The two former continue precisely the same as given in my Report of last year, and the latter have progressed satisfactorily notwithstanding the stormy spring, ungenial summer, and wet harvest, which would peculiarly affect a place so exposed as Dartmoor. Their effects are the most obvious in the quantity of land trenched this year as compared with last year; this is owing, amongst other causes, to the ground being covered with deep snow for many weeks, when nothing could be done. Yet, under all these disadvantages we have added a considerable breadth to that previously reported on. The mode of reclaiming the land is the same as given in my reports of 1851 and 1852. The land reclaimed during the past year, amounts to 24 acres, 3 roods, and 7 poles, this added to 95 acres brought under cultivation in the two previous years, makes a total of 119 acres, 3 roods and 7 poles. These lands were cropped as follows: Fourteen acres under early oats and grass seeds, sown on the 6th of April, and cut on the 12th of September, and gave an excellent crop of straw; the oats were tolerably good, but they suffered much from wet before they could be secured. Fifteen acres sown with barley or bere, and grass seeds on the 9th of April, and secured in good order on the 9th of September. Also 23 acres under clover and meadow grass, yielded a good crop of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton to the acre. On the 23rd of May, $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Swede turnips were sown, and yielded an average crop of 22 tons to the acre, and likewise another field of 10 acres was sown with the common yellow turnip, and yielded at the rate of 30 tons per acre. In addition to the $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of garden ground inside the walls, a field of 5 acres outside has been cultivated as a garden, and produced excellent crops of carrots, cabbages, parsnips, and early turnips, for the use of the prison. We have supplied 59 tons, 12 cwt. and 1 quarter of vegetables to the prison during the season, effecting a saving of 205*l.* and upwards in the "victualling of prisoners."

We have $28\frac{3}{4}$ acres that have been broken up, ready fallowed and limed, and in good condition for green crops. Also 9 acres are just finished trenching and draining.

The live stock consists of five horses, twenty milch cows, seven yearlings, and seven calves, also 220 well bred pigs.

The prison is entirely supplied with milk from the farm, butter being previously made, which finds a ready sale amongst the officers. The pigs chiefly are fed from the refuse of the kitchens,

Governor's Report. Description of Labour.

with roots, etc., and when fat, are slaughtered, and sold to the officers of the establishment at the market price of Tavistock.

The piggeries are finished, and the cow-houses nearly so; they are very commodious, and the arrangements excellent: they afford every facility for the rearing and feeding of an extensive and valuable stock.

There were also cut and secured 2,279 tons of turf during the proper season, the market price of which is 9*s.* per ton, making a sum in value of upwards of 1,000*l.* I annex, in the Appendix, a table showing the consumption of peat during the year; and likewise a table showing the quantity of gas manufactured and consumed in the twelve months; the cost of its manufacture, the product, and the net cost, showing that the price per 1,000 cubic feet is 5*s.* 3½*d.*

I proceed to offer some explanations to prove how the different calculations are arrived at; I have endeavoured to be as correct as circumstances permit, considering we have "no gas meter," and I accordingly take as an example a day in the month of December.

There are 364 burners in the prison, but of these only 250 are required for the different prisons, yards, covered passage, gas works, &c. Each burner consumes at least four cubic feet of gas per hour, therefore if the 250 were kept at their full, we should use 1,000 cubic feet per hour; this would cause a consumption of 16,000 cubic feet on a December day and night, because we have to light up at 4 P.M. and burn to 8 A.M. next morning; but as we extinguish lights at certain hours, and after 8 P.M. every other light also, besides lowering others, the consumption of cubic feet is reduced to 10,600 instead of 16,000.

It is found that one ton of good peat produces 7,600 cubic feet of gas; but then it requires two tons of peat to heat the retorts to produce this quantity of gas from one ton, therefore in reality one ton of peat only produces 2,533 cubic feet, or in other words, one-third of 7,600.

The retorts being once heated by the first two tons, half a ton additional is sufficient to keep the apparatus at the proper heat, and by adding 8 cwt. of turf, or, in most instances, half a ton to the first ton of peat, which produced 7,600 cubic feet of gas, the quantity required for the day's consumption, namely, 10,600, will be obtained. Four tons of turf are consequently consumed on the gas works of a day in December, of which 2½ tons are required for heating the apparatus, and 1½ tons, or nearly so, for producing the gas.

There are many other valuable products from the manufacture of gas from peat, such as charcoal, tar, gas-washings, &c., which we convert into artificial manure, being mixed up with night-soil, crushed bones, &c., and to this we are indebted for the superiority of our green crops.

The roads about the prisons have undergone thorough repair, and the fields adjoining the roads and elsewhere have been well secured by stone walls substantially built. The extent of roads repaired

amounts to 3,372 yards, and that of new roads formed, to 1,584 yards. The extent of walls built in 1851 and 1852 amounted to 2,822 yards, and in 1853, to 1,144 yards, making a total of 3,966 yards Governor's Report.

Hours for Prayers, Meals, Labour, School, Bed Time, &c.

Prayers are performed twice in the chapel daily. The hours vary according to the seasons of the year. The convicts repair to chapel in the morning, before commencing their daily toil, and close the labours of the day by a similar religious duty. Twice in the week also, on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, a lecture in addition is given them by either the chaplain or assistant-chaplain. The hours for meals are the same as those noted in my report of last year. The hours for labour also vary as the seasons come round, but they are essentially the same as those of 1852. Prayers, meals, &c.

About 100 men attend the school daily in the morning from 9 to 12, and the like number in the afternoon from half past one to four o'clock. There is no difference in the hours of rising and going to bed, from last year.

Convict Labour and Earnings.—In the Appendix (E) will be found a statement of the value of the labour performed by the convicts during the year. I would remark that we now make up all our own garments, boots, and shoes. The cloth for the former is sent to us from Pentonville, the materials for the two latter are furnished by the Ordnance. Convict labour and earnings.

Buildings.—These have not as yet required any material repairs though the slating on the roofs of the different buildings will always be a source of expense, owing in a great measure to the boisterous storms of wind, and heavy falls of snow. Buildings.

Escapes.—One escape took place early in February, the man was taken next morning, and there have been five unsuccessful attempts. Escapes.

Punishments.—I regret to record three cases of corporal punishment at the end of December. The other punishments have been bread and water, not exceeding 7 days, and seldom to this extent, except when ordered by a Director for serious offences. The usual punishment has been, one, two, or three days bread and water, the loss of a single meal or part of one, and reduction of a class. I am of opinion, after much observation, that the prisoner dreads degradation in classification very much, seeing the penalty it entails upon him as his time draws near for a licence. Punishments.

It will be seen by a statement in appendix (C.) that the punishments have been confined to 492 convicts out of 1,611, and the reports to 674 men. The rest having no report against them.

Good Conduct Badges.—The men highly prize them; they constantly petition me to erase any report standing against them, as they greatly dislike any one seeing the forfeiture of a month, or the badge worn on their left arm. Badges for good conduct.

Governor's Report.

Industry of prisoners.

Industry.—The able bodied men usually work very well. The invalids cause much trouble in this respect. The vicissitudes and inclemency of the climate cause much interruption to the regular and daily work.

Observance of rules.

Observance of the Rules.—The rules have been strictly adhered to

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
M. GAMBIER, *Governor.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Appendix (A.)

Statement showing the Reception and Disposal of Convicts in the Year ended 31st December 1853.

RECEPTION.

Remaining on the 31st Dec. 1852		1,133
Received from Millbank Prison	197	
Pentonville do.	23	
Portsmouth do.	50	
Parkhurst do.	2	
"Stirling Castle" Hulk	115	
Bath Gaol	7	
Bedford do.	1	
Leeds do.	6	
Preston do.	5	
Reading do.	2	
Wakefield do.	50	
Leicester do.	12	
Northampton do.	8	
		*478
Total		1,611

* Received in:

January	34
February	70
May	146
June	11
July	6
August	31
September	94
October	17
November	67
December	2
	478

DISPOSAL.

Embarked with tickets of leave:		
Western Australia	172	
		172
Embarked to public works:		
Western Australia	1	
Gibraltar	40	
		41
Removed on account of misconduct:		
Millbank Prison	5	
Pentonville do.	4	
		9
Transferred to "Stirling Castle" Hulk		51
Deaths		39
Pardons		97
Discharged on licence		71
Escaped, but recaptured next morning		1
Removed to Exeter Gaol—committed for trial		2
		*483
Remaining on the 31st Dec. 1853		1,128
Total		1,611

* Removed, died, &c.:

January	66
February	96
March	6
April	2
May	6
June	21
July	17
August	13
September	54
October	73
November	2
December	127
	483

Governor's Report.

(B.)

STATEMENT showing the Number of Prisoners under the different Sentences.

Under sentence for 7 years		-	893
„	10 „	-	551
„	12 „	-	1
„	14 „	-	39
„	15 „	-	58
„	18 „	-	1
„	20 „	-	15
„	21 „	2 indictments -	1
„	28 „	Ditto -	1
„	30 „	Ditto -	1
„	Life „	-	50
			1,611

(C.)

STATEMENT of the Number of Prisoners punished, &c.

Number of reports -	1,915	
Number of punishments -	1,205	
Number of prisoners reported -	674	
Number of prisoners punished -	492	
Number of prisoners *not* punished -		1,129
Number of prisoners *not* reported -		937

(D.)

RETURN showing the different PUNISHMENTS of PRISONERS in the year 1853.

Nature of Punishment.	Number of Punishments under the different Periods.										Totals.
	1 day.	2.	3.	4.	5.	7.	10.	14.	21.	28.	
Whipped (with a cat)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Birched	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Placed in dark cells	15	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
„ „ separate cells, on bread and water	189	155	133	38	25	42	1	1	–	0	584
Placed on invalid diet	35	–	3	1	–	13	–	4	4	5	65
„ half prison diet	11	–	–	–	–	7	–	4	–	–	22
Deprived of a meal, or part of a meal	431	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	508
Sentenced to work in irons (for periods depending upon conduct)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
									Total		1,205

The severer punishments were by order of a Director (for serious offences). In addition to the above, 710 were either forgiven, admonished, or reprimanded, &c.

(E.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Labour performed by the Convicts in DARTMOOR PRISON in the year 1853.

Employment.	No. of Days employed, at 10 Hours per Day.
Bricklayers	309
Carpenters	2,378
Coopers	695
Fitters and engineers	4,835
Glaziers	440
Labourers	42,620
Masons	2,903
Painters	3,282
Plasterers	1,498
Plumbers	599
Sawyers	3,087
Slaters	1,815
Smiths	1,945
Stone-cutters	2,557
Tinmen	1,074
Wheelwrights	884
Light-labour men, cleaners, &c. (including invalids)	37,048
Agricultural labourers	113,680

Governor's Report.

Employment.	No. of Days employed, at 10 Hours per Day.
Bakers	2,988
Cooks	5,954
Shoemakers	11,766
Tailors	6,268
Washers	3,954
Carpenters (learners)	8,268

The above numbers exclude Sundays, school, &c.

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of DARTMOOR PRISON for the Year ended 31st March 1854.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,714	16	7
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	6,653	11	6
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	703	19	4
Rations for officers and allowance in lieu thereof	1,631	15	8
Uniforms for officers and servants	217	2	4¾
Victualling prisoners	12,977	1	0
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	3,763	2	11¼
Bedding for prisoners	257	3	11½
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	223	14	4½
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	154	19	3½
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	345	11	11
Furniture and fittings	205	3	8
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	89	3	2½
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,672	3	1¾
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	328	4	7½
Brushes, brooms, and mops	164	8	11
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	43	4	6
Various small disbursements	530	3	10¼
Rent, rates, and taxes	352	18	1½
Total	33,028	9	0
Deduct—			
Productive labour	919	5	1¼
House rent paid by officers	355	19	0
Net expenditure	£31,753	4	10¾

(G.)—Consumption of Peat for the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1853.

Date.—1853.	Gas Works.				No. 1 Prison Cook-house, Taylor's Stove and Dispensary.				No. 2 Prison.				No. 3 Prison.				No. 4 Prison.				Chapel.				Mess Room and Night Officers.				Guard Room.				Wash-house.				Kitchen.				Porter's Lodge.				Bailiff's Office, Piggery, and Farm.				Offices, &c.			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
January	87	11	–	–	23	11	3	–	8	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	2	–	3	16	2	–	3	18	2	14	1	5	2	–	2	2	2	–	9	15	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	19	2	–	–	9	2	7
February	61	12	2	–	26	–	–	14	23	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	19	–	–	6	3	1	–	10	2	3	14	2	3	1	25	2	4	2	14	18	9	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	3	21	–	4	1	–
March	57	16	–	–	29	1	1	–	9	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	7	13	–	–	11	1	–	–	8	1	2	–	3	1	2	14	–	8	2	–	15	13	2	14	–	12	3	–	1	6	1	7	–	–	–	–
April	51	17	–	–	15	14	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	8	10	–	–	2	2	2	–	1	5	2	–	15	16	–	–	–	12	3	–	–	12	3	–	1	5	2	–
May	52	14	–	–	11	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	13	2	–	1	14	–	–	2	2	2	–	13	12	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	8	2	–
June	48	9	–	–	10	16	3	–	1	5	2	–	–	8	2	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	3	–	–	4	1	–	2	6	3	–	17	12	3	–	–	12	3	–	1	18	1	–	–	–	–	–
July	37	12	1	–	11	5	1	–	–	17	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	3	–	1	9	3	–	2	19	2	–	10	12	2	–	–	17	–	–	1	18	1	–	–	8	2	–
August	50	7	1	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	12	3	–	1	1	1	–	2	15	1	–	22	14	2	–	–	12	3	–	1	18	1	–	–	–	–	–
September	59	9	1	–	13	9	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	14	–	–	–	18	–	7	3	12	1	–	–	17	–	–	–	14	3	14	1	5	2	–	1	5	2	–
October	103	3	–	–	23	16	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	15	1	–	2	6	3	–	1	14	–	–	2	6	3	–	2	11	–	–	–	14	2	14	1	3	1	14	1	14	–	–
November	114	7	3	–	31	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	14	–	–	8	4	3	–	3	16	2	–	4	–	3	–	3	12	1	–	25	1	2	–	–	17	–	–	1	9	3	–	3	16	2	–
December	199	2	2	–	42	1	2	–	6	3	1	–	–	8	2	–	9	7	–	–	11	13	3	–	7	–	1	–	3	16	2	–	3	8	–	–	24	–	1	–	2	6	3	–	4	–	3	–	4	5	–	–
	924	1	2	–	245	16	1	7	49	3	1	–	1	1	1	–	32	14	2	–	44	16	3	–	54	13	1	–	23	11	2	18	29	4	1	14	176	16	1	14	8	18	1	–	19	12	3	14	13	17	1	7

Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	
1,624	7	2	18	} Delivered to officers.
198	15	–	–	
1,823	2	2	18	

Governor's Report.

Peat Gas Works.

Table showing the quantity of Gas manufactured and consumed in these Prisons, for the twelve months ending December 31st 1853.

Date 1853.	Total Quantity of Peat.				Value of Peat.			Quantity of Gas in Cubic feet.
	Ton.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£	*s.*	*d.*	
January - -	87	11	0	0	39	7	$11\frac{6}{20}$	223,060
February - -	61	12	2	0	27	14	$7\frac{10}{20}$	156,940
March - -	57	16	0	0	25	10	$2\frac{8}{20}$	152,380
April - -	51	17	0	0	23	6	$7\frac{16}{20}$	108,300
May - -	52	14	0	0	23	14	$3\frac{12}{20}$	110,580
June - - -	48	9	0	0	21	16	$\frac{12}{20}$	89,680
July - -	37	12	1	0	16	18	$6\frac{3}{20}$	81,320
August - -	50	7	1	0	22	13	$3\frac{3}{20}$	117,800
September -	59	9	1	0	26	15	$1\frac{19}{20}$	155,040
October - -	103	3	0	0	46	8	$4\frac{4}{20}$	252,320
November -	114	7	3	0	51	9	$5\frac{1}{20}$	263,720
December -	199	2	2	0	89	12	$1\frac{10}{20}$	321,480
	924	1	2	0	415	16	$8\frac{1}{10}$	2,032,620

Cost of Manufacture.

Ton. cwt. qrs.		£	*s.*	*d.*
924 1 2	of peat at 9*s.* per ton - -	415	16	$8\frac{1}{10}$
55	cubic yards of lime at 14*s.* per yard -	38	10	0
Labour - - - - -		245	16	0
		£700	2	$8\frac{1}{10}$

Product.

2,032,620 cubic feet of gas:	£	*s.*	*d.*
55 cubic yards of lime at half cost -	19	5	0
47 tons of ashes at 30*s.* per ton -	70	10	0
48 tons of peat at 30*s.* per ton -	72	0	0
	£161	15	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total cost - -	700	2	$8\frac{1}{10}$
„ product - -	161	15	0
Net cost - -	£538	7	$8\frac{1}{10}$

£538 7*s.* $8\frac{1}{10}$*d.* divided by 2,032,620 gives :—

Net cost per 1,000 cubic feet of gas -	5*s.*	$3\frac{4}{7}$

II.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

Infirmary, Dartmoor Prison, January 2, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I had the honour of presenting my last annual Report on the sanitary condition of this establishment, I had only been a few months in charge, and, consequently, had too little experience to enable me to form a satisfactory opinion, either as to the locality or the mode of discipline pursued, in so far as that has reference to the health of the inmates. With the advantage of another year's experience, I am happy to be able to report that the opinion I then ventured to express has been confirmed, both as regards the healthiness of the situation, and the benefits derived in point of health, as well as in other respects, from the employment of the convicts in out-door labour. As the number of invalid prisoners has of late been materially increased, while the able-bodied have been removed elsewhere, my means of observation have been greatly extended.

In treating of the capabilities of this place, and its adaptation for invalids, it is important to have as correct a knowledge as possible of the general state of the prisoners at this time, as compared with last year, and with that view the following table has been prepared:—

ANNUAL RETURN of the GENERAL HEALTH of CONVICTS confined at Dartmoor, year 1853.

State of Health.	Number of Prisoners remaining on the 1st Jan., 1853.	Received during the year.	Total.	Died and Discharged.	Number of Prisoners remaining on the 1st Jan. 1854.
Healthy	602	60	662	216	446
Ditto, lame	34	33	67	17	50
Ditto, ruptured	15	15	30	15	15
Ditto, spare	15	1	16	3	13
Ditto, deaf	3	-	3	-	3
Ditto, impaired sight	9	2	11	1	10
Ditto, lame and ruptured	52	24	76	3	73
Delicate and spare	166	108	274	104	170
Scrofulous	39	53	92	18	74
Phthisical	2	10	12	3	9
Asthmatical	17	9	26	11	15
Infirm	42	27	69	36	33
Infirm and ruptured	20	2	22	5	17
Ruptured and weak chest	6	2	8	3	5
Cough and chest complaints	49	8	57	19	38
Diseased testicle	2	3	5	-	5
Diseased scrotum	1	-	1	1	0
Rheumatism	14	14	28	4	24
Subject to fits	9	22	31	6	25
Hæmorrhoids	1	1	2	1	1
Carried forward	1,098	394	1,492	466	1,026

Medical Officer's Report.

State of Health.	Number of Prisoners remaining on the 1st Jan., 1853.	Received during the year.	Total.	Died and Discharged.	Number of Prisoners remaining on the 1st Jan., 1854.
Brought forward -	1,098	394	1,492	466	1,026
Stricture - - -	4	5	9	1	8
Diseased heart and palpitation	13	26	39	5	34
Weak intellect - -	10	9	19	- -	19
Chronic diarrhœa -	2	2	4	1	3
„ fistula - -	1	- -	1	- -	1
„ ophthalmia -	1	2	3	1	2
„ jaundice - -	1	- -	1	- -	1
Injury of spine - -	3	1	4	1	3
Varicose veins - -	- -	13	13	2	11
Liver complaint - -	- -	3	3	1	2
Hœmoptysis - - -	- -	3	3	3	0
Epistasis - - - -	- -	1	1	1	0
Eruption on scalp - -	- -	1	1	1	0
Tumour - - - - -	-	1	1	- -	1
Chronic pleurisy - - -	-	1	1	- -	1
Paralysis - - - -	-	5	5	- -	5
Debility - - - - -	- -	11	11	- -	11
Total -	1,133	478	1,611	483	1,128

I am glad to be able to state that there has lately been an improvement in the description of invalids received; and the information furnished in accordance with your recent circular has been of much value.

In a late communication respecting the cases most likely to be benefited by a removal to this locality, I mentioned that in the cases of those suffering from the debilitating effects of acute diseases, as well as general debility from various causes, and affections of the respiratory organs, when not too far advanced, or where the system was not enfeebled by age, the improvement had been in general satisfactory; and that several cases of incipient phthisis appeared to have been arrested in their course. Pulmonary complaints continue to be the most numerous amongst the invalids received, and although the severity of the weather, and prevalence of fog in this locality might be supposed to be prejudicial in such diseases, I have in point of fact found the patients suffer less than those living in what are considered more favourable situations. The rarity of such diseases amongst the natives in the vicinity is somewhat remarkable, and there is in this respect a resemblance to the Hebrides, where, notwithstanding a moist, foggy atmosphere, diseases of this kind are said to be little known.

Although the deaths from diseases of the lungs have been rather numerous during the last year, they all occurred amongst the aged and delicate invalids, who had for a lengthened period been more or less liable to affection of the chest, as will be seen by a reference to the table in the Appendix. On taking into consideration the increased number of invalids, and the gradual accumulation of the aged, infirm, and irrecoverable, the amount of sickness and mortality is comparatively less than might be expected, and the able-bodied

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prisoners are singularly exempt from ailments of any kind. The total number treated in the infirmary during the year amounts to 1,631, and the complaining sick to 13,221, but as it varied a good deal, the following table giving the per centage each month, with the number of able-bodied and invalid prisoners, may be interesting:

RETURN, showing the average per centage of CONVICTS daily in Hospital and complaining for each month; also the number of DEATHS per cent. for the year 1853.

Month.	Average Daily Number of Convicts in the Prison.			Per Centage.	
	Able Bodied.	Invalids.	Total.	Daily in the Hospital.	Daily Complaining.
January	443	711	1,154	4·85	3·03
February	438	657	1,095	5·66	3·19
March	441	631	1,072	6·34	2·79
April	444	624	1,068	6·27	2·71
May	546	624	1,170	6·15	5·38
June	532	666	1,198	6·09	3·34
July	539	655	1,194	6·03	2·76
August	549	655	1,204	5·31	4·23
September	592	649	1,241	4·67	2·65
October	528	711	1,239	4·60	2·26
November	488	741	1,229	4·31	2·44
December	489	734	1,223	5·06	2·37
General average for the year	508	666	1,174	5·45	3·06

Number of Deaths per cent. for the Year - - - ·32

Before proceeding to notice some of the most prevalent diseases, I beg to subjoin the Hospital Report for the year:

HOSPITAL REPORT for the Year 1853.

Disease.	Cases remaining in Hospital 1st January 1853.	Admitted since.	Total.	Discharged.			Total.	Cases remaining in Hospital 1st Jan. 1854.
				To Labour.	By Death.	Removed.		
Febris	1	20	21	20	1	-	21	-
Ophthalmia	2	28	30	29	-	-	29	1
Phrenitis	-	2	2	-	2	-	2	-
Cynanche	-	2	2	2	-	-	2	-
Entœritis	-	3	3	1	2	-	3	-
Rheumatismus	5	46	51	48	-	-	48	3
Podagra	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	1
Purpura	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
Carried forward	8	105	113	103	5	–	108	5

Medical Officer's Report.

Diseases.	Cases remaining in Hospital 1st Jan. 1853.	Admitted since.	Total.	Discharged.			Total.	Cases remaining in Hospital 1st Jan. 1854.
				To Labour.	By Death.	Removed.		
Brought forward	8	105	113	103	5	-	108	5
Eruptis - -	1	10	11	11	-	-	11	-
Hœmoptysis - - -	-	5	5	4	-	-	4	1
Hœmatemesis - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
Hœmorrhois - - -	-	4	4	4	-	-	4	-
Catarrhus - -	17	442	459	439	-	3	442	17
Chronic Catarrh - -	-	38	38	25	-	6	31	7
Dysentry - - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
Debility - - -	4	45	49	40	-	4	44	5
Palpitation - -	1	1	2	2	-	-	2	-
Bronchitis - - -	1	37	38	33	-	2	35	
Chronic Bronchitis and General Decay - -	6	35	41	28	13	-	41	-
Diarrhœa - - -	3	203	206	205	-	1	206	-
Diabetes - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Attempted Suicide - -	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	1
Weak Intellect - -	1	8	9	9	-	-	9	-
Headache - - -	-	3	3	3	-	-	3	-
Pthisis - - - -	2	22	24	2	18	2	22	2
Anasaria & General Debility	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	2	-
Hydrothorax - -	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Ascites - - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
Hydrocele - -	1	8	9	8	-	-	8	1
Scrofula - - -	2	18	20	19	-	-	19	1
Constipation - - -	1	108	109	109	-	-	109	-
Phlegmon - -	-	11	11	8	-	-	8	3
Abscess - - - -	3	110	113	105	-	-	105	8
Fornunculus - -	-	12	12	12	-	-	12	-
Pernio - - - -	-	16	16	14	-	-	14	2
Structure - - -	1	10	11	10	-	-	10	1
Chanire - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
Hernia (for trusses) -	-	43	43	42	-	-	42	1
Prolapsus - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	-	2	-
Fistula - - -	-	3	3	3	-	-	3	-
Vulnus - - - -	-	4	4	4	-	-	4	-
Ulcer - - -	3	42	45	39	-	-	39	6
Sprains and Injuries - -	5	70	72	72	-	-	72	3
Contusions - - -	-	25	25	25	-	-	25	-
Vermis - - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
Flagellation -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2
Totals - - -	63	1,568	1,631	1,503	39	18	1,560	71

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RETURN of DECEASED CONVICTS for the Year ending the 31st December 1853.

Cause of Death.	Ages.					Total Number of Deaths.
	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	
Chronic Bronchitis and General Decay	-	-	1	6	6	13
Pulmonary Consumption	9	4	4	-	-	18
Anasaria and General Debility	-	-	-	-	1	1
Anasaria and Chest Disease	-	-	-	1	-	1
Inflammation of the Bowels	1	1	-	-	-	2
Inflammation of the Brain	2	-	-	-	-	2
Typhus	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hydrothorax	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	14	5	5	7	7	39

It is somewhat remarkable that the state of health in the early part of the year was good, although the weather was unusually severe, whilst sickness and mortality were so greatly augmented in the summer months. This was owing to the prevalence of catarrhal affections, which in many instances assumed the character of influenza, being accompanied by fever and debility. On one occasion the number on the complaining list from these complaints amounted to 189, and it was only by mustering them several times a day to administer the necessary remedies that it was kept under.

About the same period the greatest number of patients under treatment in the infirmary were for pulmonary diseases, and as several terminated fatally, it would appear there was some peculiar atmospheric influence in operation, which predisposed to, and aggravated affections of the respiratory system. The mortality was confined to the aged and delicate invalids who had been long under treatment in the hospital, and some of whom had been bed-ridden for a considerable time. The extent of disease in these cases revealed by the post mortem examination was very great; in some amounting to such complete destruction of the lungs as to be a matter of surprise how the functions of respiration could have been performed. Whilst on this subject I may remark that in all my post mortem examinations of prisoners, the lungs were in general more or less diseased, although death may have arisen from other causes, and the patients may not have shown symptoms of pulmonary disease.

Of the deaths that occurred in these months, six happened in May; one was 24 years of age, and the others between 47 and 66. The first was scrofulous and phthisical on reception, and the other five had chest complaint, were ruptured, or infirm. Five died of

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pulmonary consumption, and one of general decay and chronic bronchitis.

Ten deaths occurred in June; one 21 years of age, and the others from 31 to 68 years. All of them stated to have been delicate, and some very weakly on reception. Four died of chronic bronchitis and general decay, five of pulmonary consumption, and one of inflammation of the bowels from internal obstruction.

In July seven terminated fatally. One 65 years, two middle aged, and the others from 19 to 29. One died of dropsy and general decay, one of inflammation of the bowels, another of inflammation of the brain, and four of pulmonary consumption.

Phthisis and chronic bronchitis being the cause of death in 31 out of a total of 39 for the year, and being altogether confined to the invalid prisoners, it is but fair to infer that they were labouring under those diseases before their reception into this establishment. Military and other statistics prove that when large bodies of men are congregated together on shore for lengthened periods, they become subject to diseases of the respiratory organs. It is therefore not surprising to find that prisoners should be still more liable. Many are no doubt the offspring of diseased parents, and the previous irregular and intemperate lives of the greater portion of them appears sufficient to lay the foundation for tubercular depositions. These again are likely to be developed by the depressing effects of subsequent imprisonment, especially if they are kept for a lengthened period in a state of listless solitude, unaccompanied by such an amount of physical exertion as is necessary to keep the functions of the body in a healthy condition.

With reference to the suitableness of this climate for those suffering from chest affections, and the benefit that has been derived by the change, I confine myself to the earlier stages of disease, and to those who are in the youthful or middle period of life; as my experience leads me to the conclusion that it is not adapted for aged men afflicted with chronic bronchitis. Many of these cases have been received at different times, and there are at present a considerable number in the establishment. Although the effects of the change have not led to such an aggravation of the symptoms as to induce me to recommend their removal, I am not prepared to state that any benefit has been derived. Indeed the post mortem appearances go to prove that the lungs have been long extensively involved, and that no permanent benefit was likely to be derived from any change.

Febrile diseases have not been very prevalent during the year, and in most instances they assumed an inflammatory type, and soon yielded to an antiphlogistic mode of treatment. In the month of September, which is about the time of the year when fevers are most common in this neighbourhood, some cases of a bad form of typhus presented themselves. The nervous depression was very great from the commencement, and the sensorium soon became affected, characterised by an anxious confused manner, pains about the forehead, dilated pupils, and great irritability of stomach. The patient who died was spare and delicate, and in addition to great

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effusion on the brain, the lungs and abdominal viscera were extensively diseased. These cases excited some apprehension, but they did not extend.

Rheumatism has been rather common, and in some instances the attacks were severe, but the whole terminated favourably. The majority were of a chronic form, and this damp atmosphere does not appear suitable for such affections. Scrofulous diseases are still common amongst the prisoners received here, and sometimes of a bad character; but as they in general derive much benefit from working in the open air, they are commonly attached to one of the agricultural gangs when in a fit state, at the same time receiving such medical treatment as may be required. Some of the more serious cases have been admitted into the hospital, but these were frequently complicated with chest disease. One man had the disease in the form of a tumour, which occupied the whole of the lower part of the back, in size ten inches by eight. It suppurated and discharged a great quantity of matter, and reduced the patient considerably, but he is now convalescent. In another case the disease was in the neck, and erysipelas of the head and face came on a few days after reception, followed by delirium, but he ultimately did well. Although these diseases have in general proved tedious, I feel satisfied with the result of the numerous cases that have come under my care during the last year.

Bowel complaints have been rather prevalent during the year, but in general of a mild character, and seemed to be caused by sudden atmospheric changes, and in warm weather from the prisoners drinking too freely of cold water when employed on the turf ground. These cases were in general so mild, it was seldom necessary to admit them into hospital; but prophylactic measures were strictly observed. Notwithstanding the precautions resorted to, diarrhœa to an alarming extent broke out in No. 3 prison, on the night of the 17th August, and a few cases also occurred in Nos. 2 and 4 prisons. The cases continued to increase till they amounted to 254 at noon. The symptoms recorded are shivering, followed by severe pains in the abdomen, vomiting and excessive purging of a watery fluid, in some cases mixed with portions of undigested pudding, and a feeling of extreme weakness.

Every attention was immediately paid to the cases, and particular instructions given to the officers to bring every case before me. By frequently mustering those affected in order to administer the remedies, we soon had the gratification of seeing the complaint begin to abate, so that on the second day the number was reduced to 102, and on the fourth day it had nearly disappeared. A few of the worst cases were admitted into the infirmary, and two ended in dysentery, but all of them terminated favourably. Every means were taken to discover the cause of this sudden outbreak, but we were unable to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. From finding portions of undigested pudding in the stools, and that No. 1 prison, which comprises the infirmary and other wards, and contains about 300 sick and invalids, who are victualled from a separate cook-house, escaped altogether, it occurred to us that there might have

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been something in the food to occasion it. A careful examination was therefore made of the food remaining, but nothing of a deleterious nature could be detected, nor could we account for Nos. 2 and 4 prisons being so slightly affected, as the prisoners partook of the same diet. I found that the prisoners employed inside suffered as much as those working in the fields.

Phlegmorous inflammation of the extremities has been rather common, and one species deserves notice, as it appears to be peculiar to this part of the country during the summer months. The disease attacked the fingers, and most frequently the index finger of the right hand. The patients in most cases imagined that they had pricked or poisoned the part, but all of them stated that they had "shivers" for some days previously. The part attacked presented a livid appearance, and the inflammatory action extended to the hand and arm, with great constitutional disturbance. Although the most active treatment was pursued, it sometimes failed to arrest the progress of the disease, and it resulted in the loss of the last phalanx in some instances.

Epilepsy is rather common amongst the invalid prisoners, and it would appear, from a careful examination of the cases at present in the establishment, that with two exceptions they had been liable to such seizures before their imprisonment. The majority stated they had been subject to fits from childhood, and the others imputed them to injuries of the head. In the exceptional cases, one states that he was seized first in this prison, and that he has had two in seven months, the other at Gibraltar. Most of them are seized at irregular intervals, and the greater number inform me that the fits are less frequent and severe, and that their general health has improved since they came here. One man, aged forty, used to be seized every third night, but for some months they have recurred every fourth night.

As it is considered necessary for their safety to keep them in association, there might appear some danger of propagating the malady amongst their healthy companions, but such has not been the case. There is, however, a susceptibility amongst those already afflicted, and one man employed about the wards of the hospital was so often seized when a case was brought in, as to necessitate his removal. Whether this improvement ought to be assigned to the nature of the employment alone, or perhaps in some measure to the action of the atmosphere in this elevated situation, it is difficult to say; but the almost entire cessation of the fits in a few instances, and the great decrease in the force and frequency of the attacks in nearly all the others is remarkable. Mental affections have been rather more common amongst the prisoners received lately, and there are at present thirty-seven in the establishment. In the cases that have come under my care, there has in general been observed only partial impairment of the intellectual faculties, characterised by a degree of imbecility, confusion of ideas, or eccentricity of behaviour, but very seldom amounting to delusion. I am happy to state that there has been a gradual improvement in the cases alluded to in my report for last year. One in particular, aged

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sixty-one, who was bed-ridden for some months, and obstinately refused food on several occasions till on the verge of sinking, is now able to move about the ward on crutches, and his bodily and mental health are much improved. One of the late arrivals gave much trouble at first, by obstinately refusing to work or speak. He abstained from food for one or two days at a time, but at length expressed a wish to go to work, and although he has given satisfaction to his officer, the expression of his countenance is still peculiar, and his conduct eccentric. As might be supposed, these invalids are occasionally very troublesome to the officers, and as they have sometimes been guilty of acts of violence, they are always a source of anxiety.

The soothing and encouraging plan of treatment is adopted here, conjoined with employment suited to their different capacities, and with the best effect, as is frequently evinced by their desire to show in various ways that they are anxious to do well. From the uncertainty of such cases they are invariably kept under the surveillance of careful officers.

These prisoners were all affected when first received, but I may remark that I have observed an unusual degree of excitement evinced by some of the prisoners shortly after their reception here.

As this might be caused by the sudden transition from a solitary cell to the free exposure of this invigorating atmosphere, I beg to suggest a short period in association as a preliminary stage.

One case of attempted suicide occurred in the month of February. The prisoner had not shown any signs of insanity, but was of a reserved morose disposition, with a very peculiar expression of countenance. When the barber was engaged shaving a fellow-prisoner he seized a razor, and inflicted two wounds in his neck. He was immediately conveyed to the infirmary, and although the hæmorrhage was profuse, the large vessels escaped, and he made a quick recovery. He stated that he did not know what induced him to commit the rash act, but did not express any regret, and maintained the same sullen manner, holding no communication with the other patients. Since his discharge to labour, he has been conducting himself very well. Another prisoner attempted suicide by hanging, a few days after his reception here, but he did not do himself much injury. His mind was evidently affected, and he is still in the hospital.

We have been fortunate in having few injuries of a serious nature, considering the blasting operations continually going on, as well as many employed about the buildings. One man was severely injured by the sudden ignition of a charge, but he had presence of mind to throw himself on his face, and although his back and extremities were considerably riddled by the particles of rock, he made a good recovery. The others were less serious and presented nothing worthy of notice.

The gunshot wound was merely an abrasion of the outer part of the knee, and occurred to a prisoner who was fired at by a soldier when attempting to escape.

In taking a review of the several diseases that have come under

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my care during the past year I cannot but feel satisfied with the result.

From the constant accession to the number of diseased invalids from different prisons, there is consequently an accumulation of aged men, or of those labouring under incurable and fatal diseases, from their unfitness for transportation, or inability to earn a livelihood in this country. These classes have therefore added considerably to our rate of sickness and mortality, and must continue to do so in an establishment of this description.

The change to this place has been beneficial in numerous instances, and in general a marked improvement is soon observable in those received from close prisons. Many of them on reception are pale, spare, and delicate looking, with impaired or capricious appetites; but the out-door labour has a powerful effect in invigorating the system and increasing the desire for food, and it is really surprising how little inconvenience is experienced by those delicate looking men from any unavoidable exposure in bad or foggy weather. I refer in particular to the youthful and middle-aged invalids; but from the gradual accumulation of the aged and infirm there seems to be a necessity for increasing the means of employment in-doors, as they are unfit to withstand the exposure on the moor, or even to walk to and from it.

The additions and alterations in the infirmary being now completed, I may state that the accommodation appears adequate for the number of prisoners. There are eighty beds in the different wards, and the number might be increased on an emergency. The large airy cells lately constructed in C ward have been found very valuable in treating particular diseases, or patients disposed to feign or transgress the rules of the hospital. Cases of malingering are, however, extremely rare, and the patients in general show anxiety to return to labour; and I am glad to be able to add that, out of 1,631 patients treated in the hospital during the year, I am unable to recal an instance of insolence, or marked incivility to myself or the officers under me. On the contrary, they have with very few exceptions maintained the most respectful demeanour, and frequently express their gratitude on being discharged.

The result of my experience of convicts on board of ship as well as on shore, convinces me that few are so thoroughly abandoned as to feel indifferent to acts of kindness; and that there are commonly to be discovered some good points in their characters or dispositions which only require to be developed. To fulfil such a desirable object, a good mode of discipline is essential, and I may be allowed to state that no system appears to me so well calculated to promote that end, or better adapted for an establishment composed principally of invalids, than the mild, encouraging, and at the same time firm, plan pursued here.

The health of the officers has in general been very good, notwithstanding the exposed nature of their duties, particularly in guarding prisoners at work on the moor; and when sick they invariably wish to return to duty.

Catarrhal, febrile and rheumatic affections have been most common amongst the officers, and although occasionally severe, they all,

Medical Officer's Report.

with one exception, terminated favourably. The officer who died had suffered for a considerable time from rheumatism, and as his health became much impaired, he was recommended leave of absence to Plymouth, where he was seized with typhus fever, which proved fatal in a few days.

The other diseases were nearly all of a slight nature, and of short duration.

The small ward which has lately been fitted up for the accommodation of unmarried sick officers seems to answer remarkably well, and appears to be appreciated by those who have experienced its benefits.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of OFFICERS on the SICK LIST for the year 1853 ; also the average number of days to each, and the diseases.

Number of officers in the establishment, exclusive of principal officers whose duties employ them outside - - - - 130
Total number of cases of sickness during the year - - - - 162
Total number of days sick - - - - - - - 805
Average number of days on the sick list to each officer - - - $6\frac{1}{5}$

Disease.	Number of Cases.
Catarrh	100
Febris	17
Rheumatism	13
Constipation	4
Diarrhœa	9
Phlegmon	8
Podagra	3
Cynanche tonsillaris	3
Otitis	1
Ophthalmia	1
Abscess	1
Ulcers	1
Laryngitis	1
Bronchitis	1
Hæmorrhoids	1
Cephalalgia	1
Accidents	3
TOTAL	168

The meteorological table has been prepared from the register kept in the Infirmary, and as I have not been able to compare it with tables of previous years, it may be proper to mention that the old inhabitants state that the weather during the last twelve months has been more severe than for many years past. The drainage of the land already under cultivation is sufficient to produce a considerable change in the state of the atmosphere in the vicinity, as the temperature of the drained lands is found to be about six degrees higher than the soil in its natural state, and somewhat more when the peat is of a solid texture.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN CAMPBELL, M.D.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Annual Return of the Deaths of Convicts for the Year ending December 31, 1853.

Reg. No.	Name.	Age at Death.	Date of Conviction.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement.	Total Period passed in Association.	Received at Dartmoor. From whence.	Received at Dartmoor. When.	State of Health when received.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Time in Hospital.	Date of Death.	Remarks and Post-Mortem Appearances.
				Yrs. Mons. Days.	Yrs. Mons. Days.						Mons. Days.	1853.	
1546	J. D.	55	1851. July 1	1 4 7	0 4 24	Milbank Prison.	1852. Sept. 30	Delicate and spare	Very indifferent.	Debility and general decay	1 4	Feb. 24	P. M. Right lung filled with tubercles and cavities throughout; left lung studded with tubercles; strong adhesions; intestines, patches of ulceration throughout.
865	S. G.	61	1851. Mar. 3	0 6 8	1 4 19	Ditto - -	1851. Oct. 22	Delicate -	Very indifferent.	Chronic bronchitis and general decay.	3 21	Mar. 13	No P. M.
757	J. B.	57	1849. Oct. 16	1 8 23	1 7 0	Shorncliffe Prison.	1851. Sept. 18	Delicate.	Good - -	Chest affection and general decay.	0 23	Aprl. 18	No P. M.
1718	J. S.	65	1850. April 2	0 8 21	2 0 0	"Stirling Castle," Portsmouth.	1852. Oct. 30	Asthmatical	Indifferent	Bronchitis attack and general decay.	1 20	April 20	No P. M.
948	W. C.	24	1850. Jan. 1	1 4 12	1 11 19	Pentonville Prison.	1851. Oct. 22	Scrofulous and delicate.	Indifferent	Pulmonary consumption.	1 13	May 8	No P. M.
1494	C. P.	53	1850. Nov. 27	1 7 0	0 8 22	Millbank Prison.	1852. Sept. 1	Infirm -	Indifferent	Chest disease and anasarca.	2 0	May 24	No P. M.
1697	T. G.	49	1850. May 20	1 9 7	0 11 11	"Stirling Castle," Portsmouth.	1852. Oct. 30	Weak chest and ruptured.	Delicate -	Consumption and general decay.	1 10	May 24	P. M. Lungs adherent throughout with a large cavity in the right. Intestines ulcerated and of a dark gangrenous appearance.
796	R. T.	66	1849. Aug. 11	0 2 27	3 3 0	Shorncliffe Prison.	1851. Sept. 18	Infirm -	Delicate -	Debility and general decay.	1 1	May 26	No P. M.

1812	J. B. - - -	54	1850. April 12	2 7 5	0 6 12	Millbank Prison.	1852. Nov. 17	Delicate -	Indifferent	Disease of chest	5 6	:	P. M. Both lungs studded with tubercles, and a cavity in each, but larger in the right. Traces of violent inflammatory action in stomach.
635	J. C. - - -	52	1849. Dec. 3	0 9 11	2 5 19	"York" hulk, Portsmouth.	1851. July 11	Rather infirm.	Tolerably good.	Disease of the chest.	0 15	May 30	P. M. Both lungs tuberculated with small cavities throughout. Kidneys, one mass of fœtid pus filled with matter. Bladder, full of small ulcers.
776	H. D. - - -	58	1850. July 9	0 2 26	2 7 29	Shorncliffe Prison.	1851. Sept. 18	Lame and delicate.	Indifferent	Debility and general decay.	1 16	June 2	No P. M.
1069	F. S. - - -	21	1850. Aug. 26	1 2 0	1 7 12	Bedford Prison.	1851. Oct. 31	Healthy -	Delicate -	Pulmonary consumption.	1 26	June 6	P. M. Lungs, strongly adherent, filled with tubercles and cavities.
1504	J. S. - - -	68	1851. April 29	1 3 20	0 9 21	Millbank Prison.	1852. Sept. 1	Infirm -	Delicate -	Debility and general decay.	3 0	June 8	No P. M.
1768	R. F. - - -	36	1851. April 29	1 3 20	0 9 21	"Stirling Castle," Portsmouth.	1852. Oct. 30	Subject to fits.	Indifferent	Pulmonary consumption.	0 20	June 9	P. M. The lungs indicated long-standing disease, filled with tubercles and abscesses. Intestines healthy. Skull, frontal and parietal bones unusually thick. Dura mater adherent to the arachnoid membrane. Brain, a large quantity of fluid effused on its surface and considerably softened.
1668	W. D. - - -	31	1851. Feb. 3	1 2 7	1 2 0	"Stirling Castle," Portsmouth.	1852. Oct. 30	Pale, spare, and delicate.	Very indifferent.	Consumption -	3 19	June 9	No P. M.
733	W. D. - - -	67	1850. May 6	0 0 18	3 0 20	"Defence" hulk, Portsmouth.	1851. July 11	Infirm -	Very indifferent.	Chronic bronchitis.	15 18	June 14	No P. M.
1873	C. P - - -	59	1852. July 5	0 3 22	0 7 17	Millbank Prison.	1853. Jan. 5	Infirm -	Very indifferent.	Chronic bronchitis.	3 0	June 14	No P. M.
1743	H. H. - - -	24	1851. Apr. 8	1 0 0	1 2 16	"Stirling Castle," Portsmouth.	1852. Oct. 30	Healthy -	Delicate -	Pulmonary consumption-	1 6	June 23	P. M. Both lungs contained large cavities, and were studded with tubercles. Intestines presented a dark grumous appearance.
888	J. M'K. - - -	42	1849. Oct. 11	0 10 14	2 9 29	"Defence" hulk, Portsmouth.	1851. Oct. 22	Spare and delicate.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	3 6	June 23	P. M. Both lungs tuberculated throughout, and there was a large abscess in the right.

Annual Return of the Deaths of Convicts—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Age at Death.	Date of Conviction.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Yrs.	Mons.	Days.	Total Period passed in Association. Yrs.	Mons.	Days.	Received at Dartmoor. From whence.	When.	State of Health when received.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Time in Hospital. Mons.	Days.	Date of Death.	Remarks and Post-Mortem Appearances.
1984	H. B. - - -	32	1851. Mar. 6	1	2	0	1	1	22	"Stirling Castle" hulk, Portsmouth.	1853. May 6	Spare and chronic. opthalmia.	Delicate -	Inflammation of the bowels.	0	3	1853. June 29	P. M. Intestines highly injected, and of a purple redness. There was a twist in the gut in the large intestine, and the stomach was filled with thick feculent matter.
2104	J. D. - - -	20	1852. Mar. 4	0	11	2	0	4	28	Northampton Prison.	1853. May 17	Healthy -	Good -	Inflammation of the brain.	0	8	July 4	P. M. Scalp—vessels highly injected. Blood and serum were found effused about the base of the brain. Dura-mater firmly adherent at upper part of cerebral organisation.
1139	J. B. - - -	29	1851. Jan. 2	0	10	0	1	8	5	Wakefield Prison.	1851. Dec. 27	Healthy -	Delicate -	Pulmonary consumption.	4	12	July 7	P. M. Both lungs tuberculated throughout, strongly adherent, and a large abscess was discovered in the right. Intestines also tuberculated.
1610	J. Y. - - -	42	1851. Oct. 13	1	0	18	0	8	8	Pentonville Prison.	1852. Oct. 21	Weak chest.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	1	24	July 10	P. M. Both lungs completely tuberculated, the matter penetrating through the sternum under the skin.
1524	G. S. - - -	24	1851. Mar. 26	1	0	5	1	2	16	Pentonville Prison.	1852. Sept. 1	Healthy -	Good -	Inflammation of the bowels.	0	14	July 18	P. M. The whole of the abdominal viscera bound down by the omentum. Intestines firmly glued together by adhesive matter. Abscesses were found in right iliac region. Nearly the whole of the small and large intestines and abdominal parieties were of a livid gangrenous appearance.
0112	T. J. - - -	65	1851. Feb. 3	0	2	2	2	3	16	Shorncliffe Prison.	1851. Oct. 23	Infirm -	Delicate -	Dropsy and general debility.	2	25	July 21	No. P. M.

2018	J. M. - - -	19	1852. Mar. 6	0 6 0	0 10 8	"Stirling Castle," Portsmouth.	1853. May 6	Delicate -	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	1 11	July 24	P. M. The pleura was found to be firmly adherent to the sternum, and to the lungs throughout. The middle and upper thirds of both lungs were highly tuberculated throughout, and contained a large quantity of fœtid pus, but the lower thirds appeared to have become to a certain extent cartilaginous, and in the apices of both were found abscesses of considerable size containing pure pus.
1007	J. H. - - -	43	1850. Sept. 10	0 3 0	2 7 18	Shorncliffe Prison.	1851. Oct. 30	Healthy, but lame,	Indifferent	Pulmonary consumption.	3 21	July 28	P. M. The pericardium and pleura were found to be firmly adherent to the sternum, so much so, that it was necessary to make an incision in the former membrane to disengage connexions existing. The whole of the right lung was completely gangrenised, and an extremely fœtid fluid escaped, amounting to two quarts. The left lung was tuberculated throughout.
1923	J. E. - - -	23	1851. Oct. 14	0 10 14	0 11 10	Millbank Prison.	1853. Feb. 2	Has had hæmoptysis.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	4 27	Aug. 7	P. M. Both lungs were one mass of ulceration, and the portions not studded with vomicæ, especially the upper thirds, were occupied by large abscesses filled with muco-purulent matter, and firmly adherent by ligamentous bands to the interior of the thoracic cavity, and required considerable exertion to separate them.
726	J. C. - - -	31	1849. Mar. 3	1 2 0	3 3 7	"Defence" hulk, Woolwich.	1851. July 10	Lame and delicate.	Delicate -	Pulmonary consumption.	2 8	Aug. 10	P. M. The right lung presented a mass of decomposed matter. The left was highly tuberculated throughout, and there was a large vomicæ at the upper extremity. The costal pleura was adherent to the right lung. The intestines were spotted throughout.

Annual Return of the Deaths of Convicts—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Age at Death.	Date of Conviction.	Total Period passed in						Received at Dartmoor.		State of Health when received.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Time in Hospital.		Date of Death.	Remarks and Post-Mortem Appearances.
				Separate Confinement.			Association.			From whence.	When.							
				Yrs.	Mons.	Days.	Yrs.	Mons.	Days.						Mons.	Days.		
1585	T. W. - -	32	1851. Aug. 4	1	3	3	0	3	3	Millbank Prison.	1852. Oct. 21	Enlarged testis; lame.	Indifferent	Pulmonary consumption.	3	2	1853. Aug. 10	P. M. The thoracic cavity was found filled with serum. Both lungs completely disorganized; the right much smaller than the left. The pericardium was remarkably thickened and adherent to the lungs, which were tuberculated throughout, and the lower thirds completely solidified.
2021	W. W. - - -	44	1852. July 26	0	9	17	0	3	0	New Prison, Portsmouth.	1853. May 6	Rheumatic.	Indifferent	Pulmonary consumption.	0	9	Aug. 12	P. M. Strong adhesions on the left side of chest; the left lung decomposed in part; the whole of its substance infiltrated with pus, and highly tubercular at its lower part, which also contained the cyst of a large abscess. The right lung was found greatly congested, and there was some serum in the cavity of the chest. Skull—About three ounces of fluid effused on the surface of the brain, and in the lateral ventricles. The cerebrum was softened throughout, and almost pulpy about the posterior part. The cerebellum was also of a pulpy softness.
1509	J. M'T - -	19	1851. Apr. 22	1	2	20	1	1	2	Millbank Prison.	1852. Sept. 1	Healthy -	Indifferent	Pulmonary consumption.	8	23	Aug. 13	P. M. The lungs were found firmly adherent to the costal pleura and pericardium, which had to be brought away with them. The right lung tuberculated throughout, and in an advanced state of decomposition, and presented, as well as the right, a dark gangrenous appearance, full of fœtid matter.

1015	R. H. - - -	65	1850. July 25	0 8 9	2 3 13	Shorncliffe Prison.	1851. Oct. 30	Aged and ruptured.	Indifferent	Pulmonary consumption.	4 20	Aug. 16	P. M. On attempting to remove the sternum a large quantity of dark fœtid fluid escaped as though injected from a syringe, and the whole right side of the cavity of the chest was filled with it in place of the lung, which appeared completely absorbed. The left lung was tuberculated throughout, and in a decomposed condition. The whole of the abdominal parietes were of a dark appearance, and emitted a most fœtid smell.
1540	J. R - - -	29	1851. June 20	1 4 7	0 10 3	Millbank Prison.	1852. Sept. 30	Stricture and diseased testicle.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	3 8	Aug. 30	P. M. Both lungs were congested throughout and slightly tuberculated, the right being bound down by strong adhesions to the thoracic cavity. The heart was somewhat enlarged, and gorged with black blood. The pericardium was adhering to both lungs, and to the diaphragm at its lower part. There was an abscess in the body of the testicle, with a fistulous opening at its lower part.
1935	J. T. - - -	26	1852. Mar. 20	0 5 15	1 0 11	Millbank Prison.	1853. Feb. 2.	Healthy -	Good -	Typhus - -	0 20	Sept. 15	P. M. The lungs were slightly tuberculated in patches, and the cyst of a small abscess was discovered in the upper third of the right partly cicatrised, and apparently of long standing. The abdominal viscera, especially the small intestines, were highly injected, and the stomach was in the same condition. Brain—The vessels on the cerebral surface were much injected, and about four ounces of serum was discovered in the cranial cavity, more particularly about the base of the brain.
1024	W. K. - - -	63	1850. July 13	0 4 19	2 9 21	Shorncliffe Prison.	1851. Oct. 30	Infirm -	Very indifferent.	Chronic bronchitis and general decay.	6 7	Sept. 22	No P. M.

Annual Return of the Deaths of Convicts—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Age at Death.	Date of Conviction.	Total Period passed in: Separate Confinement.	Total Period passed in: Association.	Received at Dartmoor: From whence.	Received at Dartmoor: When.	State of Health when received.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Time in Hospital.	Date of Death.	Remarks and Post-Mortem Appearances.
				Yrs. Mons. Days.	Yrs. Mons. Days.						Mons. Days.	1853.	
1569	W. W. - - -	28	1851. Aug. 5	0 10 8	1 4 7	Millbank Prison.	1852. Oct. 21	Weak chest; delicate and infirm.	Very indifferent.	Inflammation of the brain and membranes.	1 8	Oct. 20	P. M. A quantity of blood effused into the right lateral ventricle and over the right hemisphere of the brain, and there was also a small quantity effused over the left hemisphere. The lungs and heart appeared pretty healthy.
1767	C. L. - - -	29	1851. Mar. 5	1 0 0	1 9 0	"Stirling Castle," Portsmouth.	1852. Oct. 30	Healthy -	Indifferent	Hydro-thorax and hœmoptysis.	1 0	Dec. 2	P. M. Strong adhesions throughout the thoracic cavity. Lungs highly congested, presenting appearances of incipient tubercular deposits. About two quarts and a half of bloody serum in the pericardium and cavities of the thorax. The aorta bound to the trachea by a quantity of cellular substance, which was enfiltrated with blood. The stomach was slightly ulcerated on its mucous surface. The small and large intestines showed signs of chronic inflammation of long standing.
1231	G. E. - - -	22	1851. Feb. 3	1 0 14	1 9 23	Preston Prison.	1852. Mar. 12	Healthy -	Indifferent	Pulmonary consumption.	1 13	Dec. 12	P. M. The thoracic viscera were found firmly adhering to the walls of the thorax. The right lung presented a mass of tubercular matter studded with abscess. The left nearly in the same condition. The stomach and bowels bore traces of chronic inflammation of long standing.

A Return showing the Number of Prisoners received from other Prisons, with their Diseases on reception, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.

From what Establishment.	Date of Reception. 1853.	Number received.	Healthy.	Healthy; lame.	Healthy; ruptured.	Healthy; Impaired sight.	Deficate and spare.	Lame and ruptured.	Ruptured; weak chest.	Asthmatical.	Phthisical.	Hæmoptysis.	Epistaxis.	Palpitation.	Scrofulous.	Rheumatic.	Stricture.	Varicose veins.	Injury of spine.	Hæmorrhoids.	Debility.	Ulcers.	Paralysis.	Epilepsy.	Dull intellect.	Chronic pleurisy.	Diseased testicle.	Liver complaint.	Chronic ophthalmia.	Eruption on scalp.	Tumour.	Chronic diarrhœa.	Aged and infirm.	Weak chest.
Millbank Prison	Jan. 5	30	3				4	3		1				2	4		1							3									9	
Pentonville ,,	,,	4						1										1																
Millbank ,,	Feb. 2	57	6				1	18		1				10	6	1		4	1					1	1								7	
Pentonville ,,	Feb. 8	5				2		1						1											2								1	
Wakefield ,,	Feb. 15	2				1	1	1																										
Preston ,,	Feb. 16	5					5																											
Bath ,,	Feb. 19	1					1																											
"Stirling Castle," Portsmouth	May 6	61	22				4	2		1		2		2	6	2	1							10	2		1		1			1		6
New Prison, Portsmouth	,,	20	11				5																											1
Wakefield Prison	May 7	17	3				9						1	1	4	2																		2
Bedford ,,	May 13	1	1									1																						
Millbank ,,	May 17	35	7				5	2		1				3	10					1												4		
Pentonville ,,	,,	8	2				4			1				1	1										1									
Northampton ,,	,,	4	4							4																								
Leeds ,,	June 25	1																																
Wakefield ,,	June 23	10					7	1																1								1		
Bath ,,	July 11	1					1				1																							
Leeds ,,	July 15	4	3																															
Leicester ,,	July 20	1	1																															
Millbank ,,	Aug. 9	29	6				10							1	6	1		1		1	2											1		
Pentonville ,,	,,	2					2																											
Parkhurst ,,	Sept. 1	2					2																											
Portsmouth ,,	Sept. 2	30	7	4	5	1	2			2		3		1	1	1		1			1		1	7			1							
"Stirling Castle," Portsmouth	Sept. 3	54	19	5	3	1	8	1		1	3				1	1	1	2				1		1										
Northampton Prison	Sept. 14	4	4				1																											
Bath ,,	Sept. 23	3	1				1								1	1																		
Leeds ,,	Sept. 29	17							6						1																			
Wakefield ,,	Oct. 1	2	1				5		1					1				1															1		
Millbank ,,	Nov. 8	4					1																	1										
Bath ,,	Nov. 10	47					5		3	2	2				11	5	1	2			4			3	2				1				6	
Leicester ,,	Nov. 16	2	1											2	1																		1	
Pentonville ,,	,,	11	2	1			1		1		1			1				1			2													2
Reading ,,	Nov. 30	3					1																											
	Dec. 13	2																																
		478	100	13	8	2	87	29	11	9	10	3	1	26	53	15	5	13	1	1	9	1	5	21	10	1	2	2	1	1	2	24	10	

Medical Officer's Report.

Meteorological Table for the Year ending December 31, 1853.

Month.	Average Daily Readings Thermometer.			Readings.		Average Daily Readings of Barometer.	Weather Remarks.		Prevailing Winds.								Remarks.
	8 A.M.	12 Noon.	4 P.M.	Highest.	Lowest.		Clear and fine.	Rain, showery, and foggy.	North.	North East.	North West.	South.	South East.	South West.	East.	West.	
	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
January	37	38	37	46	25	29·71	20	11	1	8	2	1	1	8	1	9	
February	30	33	31	38	21	29·66	17	11	3	15	4	2	1	–	2	1	
March	33	38	35	48	20	29·87	17	14	6	9	3	2	2	3	4	2	
April	40	45	41	52	32	29·89	19	11	5	4	7	1	–	3	–	10	
May	47	53	48	67	32	29·90	22	9	7	12	–	1	1	1	6	3	
June	52	58	52	68	46	29·91	14	16	1	5	5	–	1	4	2	12	
July	56	59	57	72	50	29·91	15	16	1	1	6	2	2	6	1	12	
August	56	61	59	68	48	29·95	24	7	4	11	2	1	1	3	1	8	
September	51	56	54	61	44	29·97	21	9	4	10	2	2	–	5	1	6	3·7 inches.
October	47	51	49	57	36	29·65	19	12	5	–	3	1	1	8	11	2	8·76 inches.
November	41	45	43	53	31	30·01	17	13	7	6	3	1	2	7	4	–	4·74 inches.
December	32	35	33	46	19	29·80	19	12	17	5	3	3	3	–	–	–	2·20 inches.

Depth of Rain.

Medical Officer's Report.

RETURN of the Ages of Convicts confined at Dartmoor, year ending 31st December 1853.

The respective Ages.	Remaining in the Prison 1st January 1854.	Received since.	Total.	How disposed of.						Total.	Total Number of Prisoners remaining on the 1st Jan. 1854.
				Embarked.	Removed.	Died.	Escaped.	Licensed.	Pardoned.		
Above 10 & under 20	102	61	163	19	4	3	-	6	8	40	123
20 – 30	538	207	745	125	15	11	-	25	29	205	540
30 – 40	206	97	303	42	8	5	1	16	28	100	203
40 – 50	130	45	175	16	8	5	-	11	12	52	123
50 – 60	100	52	152	8	10	7	-	10	12	47	105
60 – 70	53	16	69	3	13	8	-	3	8	35	34
70 – 80	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	- -
Totals - -	1133	478	1611	213	62	39	1	71	97	483	1,128

III.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor Prison, December* 21, 1853.

IN submitting my annual Report, I feel happy in expressing my opinion that much is done in Dartmoor to reclaim the prisoner; education religious and secular is brought to bear upon him, and discipline firmly yet humanely administered combine to promote that object.

You are of course aware that about one half of the prisoners in this prison are confined in cells, in which separation from companionship takes place during night and at meal time, association being only allowed during the hours of labour. In the other half of the prison, which consists of large and small wards, asssociation exists, but a classification has been attempted which promises well; exemplary prisoners are associated by their own choice and the evenings passed either in mutual improvement, in private reading, or in silent exercises of devotion. Very little management and oversight on the part of the Chaplain is sufficient to keep them in good working order; facilities for occasional Bible classes exist better in these classes than in the cells; so that the practice appears to be a good set off against the evils of general association. Punishment and reformation appear to keep pace with each other in Dartmoor. The utter isolation of the moor has little in common with previous evil associations in our great towns; the increased bodily health gained from the bracing mountain air; the regular habits of living, hard labour from morning till night; habits of industry; abstinence from intoxicating drinks and excitement of mind; obligatory education and attendance on divine worship, are all advantages on the part of the prisoner. Many of them have admitted these various benefits, and promised to continue the greater part in their families in time to come. Some have written to say that they are doing so at home; indeed the healthy and improved look and expression of face has struck many a visitor to the prison.

Such considerations as the above have more than usual weight, when it is considered probable that most of the men will be released on licence.

On this subject there appears to me reason to hope that a small per centage only, and not sufficient to affect the measure now become law, will return or disgrace themselves by fresh crimes. The indifferently conducted man who contemplates his discharge by licence, is annoyed at the reflection that he is still restrained, and that he may be under the surveillance of the police. This consideration will have its weight far beyond what an actual pardon would have, which the man looks upon as a clearance for the past, and speaks of it as such, while to the reformed criminal the licence is as actually a pardon as if the sign

Chaplain's Report.

manual had been affixed. From several communications made by letter to prisoners released on licence, some satisfactory answers have been received, in which there is every reason to believe they are in constant work and behaving extremely well.

Our schools are in good working order, showing an average of 100 men in daily attendance, morning and afternoon, in which the usual instruction is given by three masters. The better educated men are allowed to form themselves into classes for mutual improvement in mathematics and geography, by which the time of the masters is given more exclusively to the ignorant who are in great need of instruction. Many pleasing instances occur of grateful acknowledgement for benefits received at school; but in the greater number it must be confessed that the men's account of their own anxiety about their future lot, which keeps their minds from fastening on the instruction offered them, must be taken to be true.

The school concludes in the morning and afternoon with a Bible-lesson, of which there is great need, for sad ignorance of the very elements of religion on the part of a great many is shockingly apparent, and requires all the tact and earnestness which can be shown to keep the men's attention through the half-hour, and make the lesson practicable and profitable. We are exceedingly well supported by the four masters, who possess every quality suited to their employment. Some of them give private evening instruction and advice to the prisoners, by which a new bias has often been given to a prisoner's mind under their exertions, and a recovery from a bad name and adverse reports followed by a subsequent useful course of life at home or abroad. Other masters have given their evenings to Bible-classes in association wards, to the benefit and satisfaction of the prisoners there. We have a few men, some thirty or forty, from the various learned professions, who have frequently acknowledged with regret that moral feelings and religious sanctions were but little connected with their youth and education, by which they say they have only been half educated, justly considering any education a failure which is not built on Scriptural views of the character of God, and the obligations and condition of man. This section of our prisoners is generally an ally for good among the badly brought up and uneducated; they have a certain amount of influence which they use aright in almost every case with much moral courage.

In the infirmary, the most interesting object of the Chaplain's care, it is pleasing to continue to bear record to the quietness, cleanliness, and good order which prevail; most of all is it a subject of deep thankfulness to be able to refer to instances in which there exists a well-grounded hope of repentance to eternal life in the sick prisoners. But I would rather refer to what was stated in my last account on this head, than weary you by enlarging on what I still continue to see, afflictions sanctified to the man in his being led in sorrow of heart to the cross of Christ, and taught by the Holy Spirit to lead a new life. Prayers and a short lecture are

Chaplain's Report.

given every day in the infirmaries, and the discourses taken either from one of the lessons of the day, or from some suitable passage of Scripture bearing on the sick man's state, and sometimes chosen by the sick man himself as applicable to it.

Public Worship is solemnized every morning before work, by the Assistant Chaplain in the chapel, and at the close of the day, daily service is repeated to the whole prison. Though objected to by some of the prisoners at first, as some fancied encroachment on their leisure, it is now cheerfully joined in, and by many is esteemed a great privilege. And to this public worship of God on the part of the whole prison, we humbly believe we may attribute that freedom from alarm and uneasiness, that general sense of sincerity and quietness, which now happily prevail. And in referring more especially to the *punishment* or *refractory* cells, though these small prisons are less comfortless, and better ventilated and warmed than they were two years back, the per centage per annum on the whole 1,240 prisoners is exceedingly small, and must be a matter of much satisfaction to the local authorities to record. The reluctance to punish prisoners, except in flagrant cases of misconduct, makes the punishment of the cells a marked disgrace; the love of recklessness has less opportunity of indulgence through severity of punishment; and it would appear that the less the punishments have become, the less occasion is there to punish.

The Holy Communion is solemnized four times in the year; our candidates vary from 110 to 130 at each celebration. The Governor's book of reports has generally guided us, added to daily personal observation of the men themselves; the communicants are always to be found attendants at the Bible-class, and keep creditable names in the books, and they generally bring credit upon the profession they thus openly make.

On the whole, I cannot avoid the belief that, as regards the Chaplain's department, your concern in the prisoners' turning out well in those matters with which he is specially connected, will have been met to a certain extent, as far perhaps as is practicable under the circumstances. Still, he feels that his various duties are not met by him to the extent to which he would wish them. He must, however, commit the work, full of special interest as it is, together with the deficiencies he laments, to the gracious long-suffering of God, adding his humble wish that the just and enlightened and humane directions he is charged to carry out, may, under the Divine blessing, have the effect intended, the restoration of the poor ignorant misguided men to God and to society; that they may be future blessings to themselves, their families, and fellow creatures, as those who were once dead in trespasses and sins, now may be made alive again; those once lost may be found.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very faithful servant,
J. Dobie,
Chaplain.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons, &c. &c. &c.

IV.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor Prison, January* 9, 1854.

Agricultural Report.

IN obedience to your instructions, I have the honour to submit for your information a Report of the Farming and Gardening operations for the year 1853.

The general work of a farm being much under the influence of weather and climate, it is desirable I should not pass to the detail of the year's proceedings without first bringing to your notice how much the various works have been hindered, during a season almost unparalleled for wetness and severity; and with such unavoidable casualties, it will at once explain the cause of the twelve months labour not being so favourable in some respects, as the previous year. Another cause has also very materially added to the diminution in the amount of labour, viz: the change in the capabilities of the convicts, owing to a large number of invalids having taken the place of able bodied men, and as the reclaiming the land is particularly laborious, its progress under the hands of delicate and non-able bodied men must necessarily be slow; I trust, however, many of the details of this report, and the progress made during a period of unusual severity, will be generally satisfactory.

With a view of your being better informed how much the operations have been interfered with from the prevalence of bad weather, I beg to refer you to the following table which shows the state of the weather in each month of the year, and a total of 187 working days of ten hours during the twelve months.

STATE of the WEATHER in the year 1853.

Months.	Wet.	Partially wet and fog.	Fair.	Working days of 10 hours.	Remarks.
	Days.	Days.	Days.		
January	7	15	9	12½	
February	9	5	14	6¾	No farm work performed from the 9th to the 24th, the ground being covered with deep snow.
March	5	13	13	17½	
April	5	12	13	20¼	
May	4	8	19	19	
June	10	10	10	14	
July	11	13	7	13¾	
August	4	9	18	21	
September	4	13	13	17¾	
October	4	19	8	17½	
November	2	12	16	16¾	
December	2	12	17	10¼	
Total	67	141	157	187	

Agricultural Report.

In estimating the value of the labour, I have only taken into account those works in which a fair and settled price can be arrived at, excluding many others, and not less important ones which are daily performed on the farm, but not easily estimated for with any correctness.

The former comprise

24¾	acres,	trenched two feet deep.
24¾	do.	drained three and a half feet deep.
43	do.	double dug.
85½	do.	single dug.
35	do.	limed and dug in.
15	do.	acres sown with barley, or bere and grass seeds.
14	do.	sown with oats and grass seeds.
12½	do.	ditto with Swede turnips.
10	do.	ditto with yellow purple top turnip.
10	do.	ditto of garden ground.
2,279	tons of	turf, cut, dried, and brought into the prison.
716	yards of	new stone walls, five feet high and coped.
418	yards	new walls six feet high, with turf sod.
3,372	yards	old roads repaired.
884	yards of	new tram-road made and rails laid down for facilitating the removal of turf into store.

The value of these works will be found, on reference to Appendix A., to represent a sum of 2,294*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* for the year 1852, and exclusive of those before alluded to, and which may be termed "casual work," not estimated for.

The crops produced for the year have been—

31	acres	of hay saved.
15	do.	of barley or bere.
14	do.	of oats.
12½	do.	of Swede turnip
10	do.	of yellow purple top turnip.
7¾	do.	of garden crops

With the exception of the hay and corn crops, (which were much damaged by continued rain,) the produce of each has been satisfactory, and there is good hope after the land is brought into a proper state of cultivation, very excellent green and root crops can be advantageously grown; affording valuable supplies to the farm, and for prison purposes. The amount of farm and garden produce sold and supplied to the steward, for the last nine months of the year, will be found on reference to Appendix B. to represent a sum of 1,558*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*

I will refer to each of the crops separately, so that you may be enabled to judge how far the selection has been judiciously made.

The Hay Crop.—The weather during the hay harvest was extremely wet, and the crop much damaged, the principal part being only fit for bullock hay. Forty-one tons were saved and

stacked, with 13½ tons of coarse grass chiefly used for littering the cattle.

Barley or Bere.—Fifteen acres were sown in the month of April in field No. 2, followed with grass and clover seeds (the previous crop having been turnips.) The seed came up remarkably well and promised an abundant crop in its early growth, but the constant rain which prevailed in the months of June, July, and August, with little or no sun, very considerably damaged both the straw and grain; and in harvesting it in the month of September (although a fair crop) it was found only fit for use as pig barley: in this respect it will be useful, and lessen the quantity of purchased food for the pigs.

The Oats.—Fourteen acres were sown in field No. 1, followed by grass and clover seeds, (the previous crop having been turnips) the weather here as with the barley proved very detrimental, indeed more so from their having been sown later; a part was cut green and made into oat hay, with a view of cutting it into chaff as cattle food in lieu of hay; but it was so much damaged by constant rain as to render it only fit for litter. The remaining part of the field was not cut until further advanced in ripeness, in the hope that more favourable weather would have enabled us to secure a crop which promised an abundance of straw and a fair average quality and quantity of grain. The oats as well as the barley were grown on high ground and at an altitude of not less than 1,450 feet above the sea.

The Swedes.—No. 3 field containing 12½ acres was sown in the month of May (the crop of the previous year having been flax.) No crop on recently reclaimed land could do better than this, and the plant throughout the field very uniform; the quantity per acre may safely be estimated at 22 tons. The success of a root crop can scarcely be over estimated especially in this naturally barren district, as it affords most excellent food for all descriptions of stock; the cows, yearlings, calves, horses and pigs receiving a daily supply both in a cooked and uncooked state.

The Turnips.—Fields Nos. 13 and 11. Part of each of these fields were sown in the month of June, (in all 10 acres) with the yellow purple top, and the crop has been abundant in quantity and quality, the yield has been 30 tons per acre by actual weight; the roots have been consumed by the stock, and partly supplied for prison purposes in lieu of potatoes.

Mangold Wurzel.—The growth of this valuable root has been tried in various ways with indifferent success, and as the cultivation of the Swede and turnip may now be considered as especially adapted for moor growth, it is proposed to discontinue its cultivation. The breadth sown was small, but great pains were taken in selecting a favourable spot, and the application of a more than liberal supply of manure without sufficiently satisfactory results.

The Turf.—The cutting, drying, and harvesting the turf forms one of the most important of our operations; the lighting and warming of the prison being dependent on its success. Many impediments

Agricultural Report.

such as rain, fogs, mists, and close weather, prevented for a long time any hope of securing anything like the sufficient quantity; and although a greater number of tons have been got in than in previous years, much of it was very damp and unfit either for gas or fuel, but by the aid of crates placed over the gas retorts it has become dry and fit for use; the weather prevented the cutting commencing earlier than the 10th of May, and the whole was harvested on the 23d of September, occupying a period of 68 ordinary working days, during which time 2,279 tons were placed in store, which at 9*s.* per ton (the price this year charged by the moor people) gives a sum of 1,025*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*, as productive labour and a saving to the Government under the head of "fuel and light" to this amount.

The Garden.—The cultivation of the garden has been extended since my last report; a field lying on the east side of the prison, containing 5¼ acres, having been converted into garden ground in obedience to your directions, making a total of 7 A. 3 R. within and without the walls for growing such vegetables as can be advantageously consumed for prison purposes. It has been cropped with cabbages, carrots, parsnips, early turnips, and a few potatoes, producing supplies to the prison as per Appendix "C" to the amount of 204*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* thus lessening the demands on the contractor to this amount and diminishing the cost under the head of "Victualling prisoners."

A few potatoes were planted by way of experiment, but with no better success than in former years. Its cultivation will be continued on a small scale from time to time in the hope that by a careful selection of the seed this valuable root may be successfully grown, and a very considerable item of expenditure saved; the other garden crops were good in quantity and quality.

The Live Stock.

The Cows.—The number of cows at present is 20, of the North Devon breed; 15 of them are in milk. 4,516 gallons have been supplied to the steward for prison purposes, yielding a sum of 112*l.* 18*s.* at the contract price; 72½ gallons and 1,616 lbs. of butter have been sold to the officers of the prison, producing 84*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* to the credit of the farm. As the reclaiming the land advances, the number of cows will be increased, and become a profitable branch of the farm; the produce being easily and advantageously disposed of to the officers of the establishment.

Yearlings and Calves.—The present number is 14, and four sold during the year; all have been bred on the farm, and are intended to come in as stock for milking, and for feeding off, which will be disposed of at market or to the contractor.

The Pigs.—The number of pigs is 120; during the year 141 have been bred, and 101 have been killed and sold, and a sum of 123*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* has been realized and carried to the credit of the farm. The value of the stock on hand is estimated at 273*l.*

The Horses.—The number of horses is five; one having been sold during the year. They are chiefly employed on such labour that

cannot be advantageously performed by the convicts, such as removing large and heavy stones, carting out manure, &c.

Manure.— The collection and formation of manure heaps has been attended to as in former years, and about 868 tons have been collected during the year, and their value may be thus enumerated:—

	£	s.	d.
Artificial, 13 tons, at 60*s.* - - -	405	0	0
Turf screenings and lime, 95 tons, at 4*s.* -	19	0	0
Other manures, 638 tons, at 4*s.* - - -	127	12	0
Total value - - -	£551	12	0

The artificial manures have been successfully tested for two years, and are equal if not surpassing in excellence any that can be purchased ("Peruvian guano" alone excepted), and is composed of the ordinary sewage of the prison, and the refuse from the gas-works, with crushed bones. The efficacy of this manure may be best judged from the fact that in ordinary seasons the seed appears above ground in about five days, and its growth is so rapid that no instance of the fly having destroyed the crop has occurred.

Buildings.—The accommodation for the live stock is very well suited for the purpose; combining warmth and good ventilation. The cow-houses are not yet completed, but will be in the course of the next summer, and will be capable of tying-up 60 cows. Commodious open sheds are in course of erection in the farm-yard, which will afford a desirable shelter for the young stock raised on the farm.

Conclusion.—Having laid before you the year's operations, it becomes a pleasing duty, before closing this Report, to refer to the industry and general behaviour of the performers of the work; and it is with the greatest confidence I can speak favourably on this point. The convicts generally, under a most laborious description of labour, coupled with a long and severe exposure to inclement weather, conduct themselves with much industry, cheerfulness, and good behaviour, and always ready to do their best under the most adverse circumstances; it is the more remarkable that such should be the case, when it is borne in mind that large numbers of the convicts thus employed are men to all outward appearances incapable of enduring either the severity of the weather or the laboriousness of the work, and I believe, if reference be made to the tables of the medical officer, it will be found that but a small number are on the able-bodied list. With such disadvantages there appears much encouragement to hope that both industry and general good conduct prevail amongst them, and this, I trust, is an earnest that their progress towards reformation will be permanent. Without habits of industry I hold it to be next to an impossibility to hope for any durable good intentions from them. The proper application of labour, therefore, (and the more suitable the better,) appears to me to be an indispensable element in the present and future well-doing and good intentions of the convict.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

W. Morrish, *Deputy Governor.*

The Chairman and Directors of
Convict Prisons.

Agricultural Report.

Appendix (A.)

Estimated Value and Quantity of Farm Work performed by the Prisoners in the year 1853. "Casual Work" not included.

	£	s.	d.
24¾ acres trenched two feet deep, at 140*s.* per acre	173	5	0
24¾ do. drained three and a half feet deep, at 120*s.* per acre	148	10	0
43 do. double dug, at 50*s.* per acre	107	10	0
85½ do. single dug, at 22*s.* per acre	94	1	0
35 do. lined and dug in, at 22*s.* per acre	78	10	0
716 yards stone wall, five feet high and coped, at 2*s.* per yard	71	12	0
418 do. stone wall, six feet high with turf sod, at 2*s.* per yard	41	16	0
3,372 do. old roads repaired, at 1*s.* 3*d.* per yard	210	15	0
8,000 do. old fences and walls repaired, at 1*d.* per yard	33	6	8
2,279 tons of turf, stored, at 9*s.* per ton	1,025	11	0
884 yards tram-road and rails laid down at 7*s.* per yard	309	8	0
Total amount	2,294	4	8

(B.)

A Statement of Farm and Garden Produce sold and supplied to the Steward in the year 1853.

	£	s.	d.
4,516 gallons of milk supplied to steward, at 6*d.* per gallon	112	18	0
72½ do. do. sold to the officers, at 1*s.* per gallon	3	12	6
1,616 pounds of butter, sold to the officers, at 1*s.* per pound	80	16	0
53 pigs sold alive	43	10	0
Pork sold to the officers	79	14	6
503 cwt. 20 lbs. cabbages, supplied to steward for prison use, at 3*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.	96	8	10
278 cwt. 24 lbs. turnips, supplied to steward for prison use, at 3*s.* per cwt.	41	14	7
357 cwt. 2 qrs. carrots, supplied to steward for prison use, at 3*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.	58	1	10
53 cwt. 2 qrs. parsnips, supplied to steward for prison use, at 3*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.	8	13	10
2,279 tons of turf, at 9*s.* per ton	1,025	11	0
4 calves, sold	7	0	0
Total	1,558	1	1

(C.)

A Statement of the Produce of 7¾ Acres of Garden Ground supplied for Prison Purposes in the nine months of the year 1853.

	£	s.	d.
503 cwt. 20 lbs. cabbages, at 3*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.	96	8	10
278 cwt. 24 lbs. turnips, at 3*s.* per cwt.	41	14	7
357 cwt. 2 qrs. carrots, at 3*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.	58	1	10
53 cwt. 2 qrs. parsnips, at 3*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.	8	13	3
Total amount	204	19	1

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

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PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1853, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Portsmouth Prison, in pursuance of the Act 5 Geo. IV. cap. 84., and Act 13 and 14 Vict. cap. 39. ;— specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, the amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

45, *Parliament Street,*
March 31, 1854.

My Lord,

Agreeably to the Act 13 & 14 Vict. cap 39, which empowers the Directors of Convict Prisons to carry out the provisions of the Act 5 Geo. IV. cap. 84, we have the honour to submit the following Report on the convict prison at Portsmouth, for the year 1853.

Condition of the Buildings, &c.

Since our last Report the prison has been completed and the buildings, yards, &c., are all in good repair and condition. Condition of the buildings.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the officers.

We have again to report very favourably on this point. Under the able and most assiduous exertions of Captain Knight,* the state of discipline and the general internal arrangements of the prison have been brought to a highly satisfactory state, and the labour of the convicts on the public works has been most efficiently directed. In bringing about these desirable results he has been well and willingly assisted by the Deputy Governor, the Chief Warder, and the officers generally of the large establishment under his charge. In his Report he faithfully describes the difficulties which his subordinates have had to contend with in the performance of their duties, and the zeal and great exertion on their part by which these difficulties have been overcome.

The subordinate officers of the prison have therefore well merited the addition to their incomes which they will derive from the gratuity authorized to be paid to the officers in charge of working parties of convicts employed by the Admiralty and Ordnance Departments, under the arrangement which has been made with these departments since our last Report.

The Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Livesay, has been zealously assisted by the Scripture-reader and schoolmasters in his arrangements and efforts for the mental and religious instruction of the prisoners, in the various duties connected with the chapel and school, and in visiting them in their cells during the intervals between the hours of labour.

The health of the prisoners has been carefully attended to by Dr. Jewell, the Medical Officer, whose duties in connection with the prison will be facilitated by the completion and occupation of the Infirmary, and the treatment therein of the sick prisoners instead of their being sent to the "Briton" Hospital ship, moored at a distance in the harbour.

Treatment and Condition of the Prisoners.

Treatment and condition of the prisoners.

In all respects the rules relating to these objects have been carefully followed. Complaints against the officers as to harsh or otherwise unfair treatment have been rare, and on investigation have been found to be groundless. Due attention has been paid to the food, clothing, bedding and cleanliness of the prisoners, and they have had such opportunities for religious and school

* Subsequently to the date of this Report Captain Knight has been selected as one of the Commissioners to inquire into the state of the Convict Prisons in Ireland, a duty which his experience in organizing prison establishments, his great assiduity, zeal, and intelligence well qualify him to perform.

instruction as could be afforded consistently with their constant employment on the public works. The degree of labour required to be performed has in all exceptional cases of insufficient bodily strength been suitably regulated under the direction of the Medical Officer.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

Remaining in confinement, 1st January 1853 -	941	
Received during the year - - - -	304	
		1,245
Removed to Western Australia with tickets of leave - - - - -	111	
„ Gibraltar - - - - -	22	
„ Millbank Prison - - -	2	
„ Pentonville „ - - - -	5	
„ Portland „ - - - -	1	
„ Dartmoor „ - - -	50	
„ "Stirling Castle" hulk - - -	33	
„ "Defence" - - - - -	4	
„ Lunatic Asylum - - - -	2	
Pardons, free - - - - -	24	
„ on medical grounds - - - -	2	
Licences - - - - -	51	
Escapes - - - - -	1	
Deaths - - - - -	13	
	321	
Remaining in confinement, 31st December - -	924	
		1,245

Labour and Employment of the Prisoners.—Earnings and Expenses.

Labour and employment of the prisoners.—Earnings and expenses.

The convicts have been employed generally in the same description of labour in the dockyard, at different places under the Royal Engineer department, and in the prison, as stated in our last Report, and now detailed at page 220 of the Appendix. In some instances their employment has been made available in a very effective manner in works not before considered at this station as coming within the scope of convict labour, and, as Captain Knight states in his Report, it has thus been shown that a large number of them "might be usefully employed under almost any circumstances by day or night, in case of emergency; or that numbers might be detached from the prison and placed in even temporary quarters for the execution of any pressing work."

The hours of employment of the prisoners on the works and the general distribution of their time at religious and school instruction, meals, labour, cleaning, &c., are given in the Appendix, page 231; the total number of hours thus occupied

Value of the Labour.

include as large a portion of each day, as leaves merely sufficient time to the officers for necessary rest and relaxation.

The value of the labour of convicts employed in such different and frequently interrupted kinds of work as are peculiar to the nature of dockyard labour, can only be arrived at by applying to the time occupied in that portion which is not measurable, the result ascertained in other works capable of measurement and which have been executed by the same class of men. Calculating on this ground, the total value of the work performed by the convicts in Portsmouth prison during the year (that is, the sum that would probably have been expended if the same extent of work had been executed by free labour) has been estimated at 31,058*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, giving an average rate of two shillings as the value of the labour per working day throughout the year of every convict in the prison—(see Appendix C. D. and E., page 226, 228.)

The total average number of convicts in the prison has been 993, and of this number a very large proportion has averaged a much higher rate of earnings per man than the above, as shown in the Appendix, (E.) page 230.

The total amount of earnings here given includes the value of the labour of 98 prisoners employed as cooks, bakers, washers, tailors, shoemakers and other prison employments, estimated at 2,607*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*, leaving the amount strictly belonging to public works as 28,450*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* About 150 men may also be taken in addition to the above as the daily average number to be deducted as non-effective (that is sick, attending school or under punishment), and thus the last named amount is the estimated result of the labour of about 745 prisoners; the yearly value of the earnings of each of whom would be upwards of 38*l.*

This we believe to be the highest result that has yet been attained from convict labour in this country. It is true that the value of the chief part of the work included has been arrived at only by *estimate*, and that the correctness of this estimate depends on the faithfulness with which the prison officers have kept the convicts duly employed in those works that have not been measurable; but even leaving a large margin for this necessary condition, we consider that we are justified in reporting that the average yearly value of the labour may fairly be taken as upwards of 30*l.* for each man of the total number confined in the prison.

The expenses for the same period amounted to 26,258*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and if from this be deducted a sum of 90*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* for house rent paid by officers, the net cost of the prison was 26,167*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* A detailed statement of the expenditure will be found in Appendix, page 231.

General Conduct and Industry of the Prisoners, Progress in School Instruction, &c.

General conduct of the prisoners.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, considering the many temptations to transgress the necessary rules and regulations, which must more or less prevail at this station from local circumstances, and especially from the facility with which strangers can communicate with the convicts when employed on the public works.

There has been considerable uneasiness approaching to discontent among them at the state of uncertainty in which they have been placed as to the time of their liberation from a strictly penal condition on public works, by obtaining either a ticket of leave abroad or a licence at home; but the well exerted influence of the superior officers, and the established feeling that punishment has not been the only object of the Government in dealing with convicts, have prevented this discontent from assuming any shape calling for strong measures to suppress it, though it has been the cause of much anxiety to the authorities.

The industry of the convicts confined in this prison is proved to be satisfactory by the results of their labour as shown in the preceding part of this Report under the head of earnings, and reflects great credit on Captain Knight and the officers generally of the prison, whose evident main object has been, in this as in other branches of their duty, to promote the public service at whatever cost to their own time and convenience.

Ten attempts at escape have been made throughout the year, of which one only has been successful.

The Chaplain considers the general conduct and attention of the prisoners to the instruction afforded them by himself, the Scripture-reader and the schoolmasters, as satisfactory, but wishes that more time could be devoted to school instruction. This, however, could only be accomplished by considerably diminishing the number of prisoners daily employed on the public works, which would materially inconvenience the public service, and at the same time require a much larger staff of schoolmasters to make any such alteration of material effect in the instruction of the prisoners.

General Remarks.

General remarks.

We cannot conclude without expressing satisfaction at the result of the transfer of the convicts employed on public works at this station, from the hulks recently in use, to a cellular prison on shore. The protection which is thus afforded to the well disposed prisoners from the bad example, and often, under other circumstances, too prevalent influence of the evil disposed,

General remarks.

the means which the change has provided for the encouragement of the former, and comparatively effectual restraint and punishment of the latter, and the steady uniformity of system attainable under one governing officer, have all produced obviously beneficial results in the industry and conduct of the convicts, and it is to be hoped cannot fail in general to influence for good their behaviour on liberation from prison.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your very obedient servants,
J. Jebb, Lieut.-Col.,
Chairman.
I. S. Whitty, *Director of Convict Prisons.*

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Portsmouth Convict Prison,
January 10, 1854.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN,

IN accordance with the rules for convict prisons, I have the honour to forward my report on the state, discipline, management, &c., of this establishment during the year ended 31st December 1853.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of officers.

I am happy to state that the conduct of the officers, as a body, has, during the past year, been highly satisfactory, and their duties generally have been performed with as much zeal and attention as I could desire. There have been several, however, removed or dismissed for inefficiency or for misconduct in some cases, I am sorry to say, of a very gross nature; but these cases have been confined exclusively to individuals comparatively newly-appointed; no officer of any standing in the service has been discharged or dismissed during the period alluded to. The steadiness, zeal, and unremitting attention of very many of the officers are deserving of every praise.

I cannot but express my regret that the similar small gratuity or extra pay dispensed in some other prisons, for zealous exertion and attention on the public works, has not been granted to the officers of this prison during the past year (as was recommended by the Directors). I feel sure it would be found very beneficial if those officers who have striven to render their services valuable, were to receive some gratuity or reward beyond that received by those who have barely performed the duties exacted from them. Such acknowledgment, however small, would be a reward to the zealous and active officers, and a stimulus to the others.

From the nature of the general employment of the prisoners, the distances to which they are sent, and the isolated positions in which they are often placed, the responsibility and actual physical work of the officers of this prison, are very considerable. It is by no means an uncommon circumstance for an officer to be obliged to walk in charge of his party 16 or 17 miles during the day; occasionally some of the principal warders in charge of working districts walk in the daily visiting of their various parties even 20 miles; the rounds of the chief warder have been, on one occasion, 25 miles. There are besides two hours' work in the prison before starting in the morning, and from two to three hours after returning in the evening.

In most prisons second-rate officers can be usefully employed; they may be really efficient *assistants* to others in charge of parties, and after the experience and training of a year or two some such persons may even become, in all respects, good and useful officers. Here, however, as

Governor's Report.

all the working parties are comparatively small, and scattered over a great extent of country, every officer is required to take independent charge of convicts, and if he cannot do so efficiently, he becomes useless, or perhaps even worse than useless.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

Prisoners remaining on 31st December 1852 - -		941
Since received - - - - - -		304
		1,245
Sent abroad with tickets of leave, removed to other prisons pardoned, licensed, &c. - - - -		321
Prisoners remaining on 31st December - - -		924

For a detailed statement of the above *vide* Appendix A.

Manner in which the Sentences have been carried out.

Manner in which the sentences have been carried out.

The prisoners have been employed on various descriptions of public work for the Admiralty and Ordnance Departments, and also on various works and trades for the service of the prison.

For the details of their disposal *vide* Appendix E.

Treatment of the Prisoners.

Treatment of the prisoners.

The prisoners have been treated with every consideration consistent with their situation, and a due regard for the maintenance of good order and strict discipline.

Every effort has been made to encourage the well-disposed, and to support them in good resolutions; at the same time, the evil-disposed and ill-conducted have been restrained and checked, but without harshness or severity, and every inducement has been offered to them to amend their conduct, not unfrequently with good effect.

Harsh or inconsiderate conduct on the part of the officers is guarded against as much as possible, and I have little reason to find fault on this ground. Any complaints made by convicts are attended to, and carefully investigated; the prisoners have daily opportunities of seeing the governor, or, in his absence, the officer acting for him, when any complaint or application which they may make, together with the decision thereon, is recorded in a book kept for the purpose.

The convicts have constant opportunities, also, of seeing the chaplain, or any other superior officer of the prison. I believe a large majority of the prisoners are themselves satisfied that a sincere interest is felt in their future welfare.

Description of Labour.

Description of labour.

The labour of the convicts is applied under three heads, viz., "Admiralty," "Ordnance," and "Prison." The number of convicts employed under each of these departments, and the nature and value of the labour performed by them are detailed in the Appendix B.

Other returns relating to the labour, the distribution of time, &c., will be found in Appendices C, D, E, and H. Governor's Report.

Value of the Convict Labour.

Value of labour.

The work performed by the convicts is when possible measured and valued at the established prices for the various work. It is much to be regretted that the convicts cannot always be employed on work the nature of which will admit of measurement. The work actually measured is about one-sixth of the value of the whole. It will be seen on examination of the return, Appendix B, that the value of the work performed by the convicts for the Admiralty, which has admitted of measurement and valuation, according to the dock-yard schedule of prices, gives an average value for each convict's labour of 2*s.* 5¾*d.* per diem. The result is not such as under favourable circumstances would obtain, but this sum *at least* may be fairly assumed as the average value of each convict's daily labour on the public works, for that on which many of the best parties are employed, does not admit of measurement, and much of that which is actually measured falls to the lot of the convicts on their first reception here, before they have become inured to a hard day's work.

The only cases in which the value of the work not measurable performed by the able bodied convicts, will not actually give a fair return, are those in which they are put in carts to draw like horses. The convicts whose labour has been thus misapplied have all been previously on measured work, and have proved themselves able and willing to produce a good return. I can show instances of the men thus unprofitably employed, having previously performed work to the value of 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per diem.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Conduct of the prisoners.

The conduct of the convicts generally has been good. The defaults committed have however been numerous, viz: 1,636, as will be seen on reference to the appendix G. The daily average number of offences committed, has been 1 for every 220 prisoners, and the number under punishment daily, has been 1⅕ per cent., the average amount of punishment for each offence, has been two days separate confinement, one of which has been on reduced diet.

The offences are divided into "misconduct," and "slight offences," the latter are mere omissions rather than offences. As observed in my report last year, the offences of the prisoners in this prison will always be much more numerous than in any other public works prison not similarly situated. The circumstances under which the prisoners here are placed, appear more suitable for a further trial of those who have already undergone a probation on public works, than for prisoners on their first removal from separate confinement, and would, in my opinion, be a good test for convicts, on a species of ticket-of-leave system, previous to their release on licence.

About one-third of the offences committed by the prisoners here, are directly or indirectly traceable to the manner in which they are thrown among free labourers and the lower orders of the community,

Governor's Report.

and thus exposed to temptations and trials which to many are very great, indeed I may say almost irresistible. It often occurs that I am earnestly implored by prisoners who have fallen under these temptations to employ them within the prison, where they would not be so exposed. If it were possible to work even *one hundred* prisoners here, in the same manner as the *whole* of the prisoners are at Portland, viz: on works the execution of which would be exclusively appropriated to them, and from which the public would be excluded, a very large reduction in the number of defaults would result therefrom. The offences, though numerous, are confined to comparatively a small number of convicts, 679 of whom have not committed the slightest breach of prison rules, and 78 more have each only been guilty of one slight offence.

It may also be observed, that 335 offences have been committed by 20 prisoners, one of whom, during the period in question, has committed himself not less than 31 times.

Under the exposure and temptations incidental to this prison, many prisoners may however fall over and over again from *weakness* and not from absolute *vice*, and I am glad to say there are many instances of such prisoners *eventually* conducting themselves in an exemplary manner.

If the circumstances under which the prisoners are here placed give rise to some evils, it is cheering to know that some advantages also result therefrom. The very exemplary (I might almost say very trustworthy) conduct, of a large majority of the prisoners passing through so severe a probation and trial, must be a satisfactory proof that a much greater degree of confidence may be placed in them than persons not very intimately acquainted with their present state and condition, could suppose, and it shews that in cases of emergency, their services may be made more generally useful, than has heretofore been the case. I may perhaps be permitted to give an instance or two in support of this assertion.

Some time since a party of convicts were employed coaling on board a floating hulk in the harbour, under the charge of two prison officers. During the absence of one of these officers on duty, the other fell down the hold of the vessel, and was nearly killed. The convicts removed the officer thus injured into a boat, and four of them conveyed him to the prison, a distance of about a mile; the remaining men resumed their work, and continued steadily at it, until the return of the other officer. This conduct did not result from the expectation of reward in consequence thereof, for not one of these men has made any claim or request on this ground; each of them appeared to feel that he had merely done his duty as a man.

The party, consisting of 30 convicts, employed in breaking up the "York," hulk, laying a considerable distance up the harbour, has frequently left the prison before daylight in the morning, and returned thereto an hour or an hour and a half after dark at night, occasionally working by torch light. This party has been also overtaken in a dense fog, after dark, and had, on this occasion, considerable difficulty in finding its way down the harbour; the conduct of the

convicts, on all these occasions, has been most exemplary, not a single instance of the slightest irregularity having ever occurred. These men have been under the charge of three warders, unarmed, (as are all the officers at this prison,) and without even a constable's staff. Governor's Report.

I might, if necessary, bring forward numerous other proofs, equally strong, that convicts may be considered actually trustworthy, and I have no hesitation in saying that upwards of 500 of those now here might be usefully employed, under almost any circumstances, by day or night, in case of emergency; or that numbers might be detached from the prison and placed in even temporary quarters, for the execution of any pressing work.

It is very gratifying to be able to add that the officers at the head of the several public departments under which the convicts work have expressed themselves generally in the highest terms with respect to the good conduct and industry of the prisoners, and also of the zeal and attention of the prison officers when employed in their service.

Moral Condition.

The moral condition of the convicts here I consider to be satisfactory, but as the chaplain will doubtless report fully on this subject, it will be unnecessary for me to enlarge thereon. Moral Condition.

Industry.

There is no lack of industry among the convicts generally in this prison, and I have no hesitation in asserting that they may be made to perform, readily and cheerfully, any possible amount or description of work for the execution of which they may be qualified. Industry.

The party employed in breaking up the "York," before alluded to, is a case in point. The men have latterly been obliged to work "tide-work," and consequently have, during the winter, often left the prison, as already stated, one hour before daylight in the morning, and returned thereto an hour, and sometimes an hour and a half, after dark at night. They have worked frequently, at the first dawn of day, during the coldest weather, up to their knees in water. Not one of them has been ordered to work in this manner, but they have done so as volunteers and because they could thus work to better advantage.

It would be impossible for the exertions of any free labourers to exceed those of this party, and it would be difficult to find labourers whose work would equal that of these prisoners. I am quite certain labourers would not be found in this neighbourhood to do the same work, under *similar* circumstances, for less wages than 5*s.* or 6*s.* per diem.

The only description of work there is ever any difficulty to get the convicts to perform *cheerfully* is that of dragging carts about the town, and over the country, like horses. It cannot be expected that men will be found to work *heartily* under such circumstances and when feeling that after toiling the whole day they have only done that which one horse would have done as well, if not better, than the whole party. This description of labour is not calculated for *indus-*

Governor's Report.

trial or *reformatory* training, and it certainly cannot be *remunerative*; unprofitable however as it is, it tells severely enough on the men. A party of from 10, 12, to 14 on the average, drag a loaded cart, the weight of which is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons, a distance of from 10 to 16 miles, backwards and forwards, during the day.

In speaking highly of the industry of the convicts I do not, of course, mean to assert that it is possible to make all of them perform a really hard day's work cheerfully, but among the *able* bodied there are, comparatively, but very few exceptions.

Escapes.

Escapes.

There have been ten attempts to escape during the past year; in fact, ten did effect their escape temporarily from custody. They were all, however, with one exception, recaptured. This is the only actual escape which has occurred since the opening of the prison in April 1852. This prison is particularly open to the risk of prisoners escaping, not so much from the manner in which the parties are sent in all directions over the country, as from the assistance readily given by those among whom they are unavoidably thrown, in conveying money, information, &c., to them. Several instances have been of individuals, unconnected with the prison, conveying money or letters for prisoners, and the duty of the officers, in very many cases, when in charge of working parties, is quite as much to watch against the attempts of persons among whom their parties may be thrown, as to watch the convicts.

Every precaution I can devise is taken to prevent escapes, and to ensure the recapture of runaway convicts.

State and Condition of the Buildings.—Repairs, &c.

State of buildings.

The prison buildings, being quite new, and, indeed, some not yet quite finished, they are, of course, in generally good repair.

Abuses.

Abuses.

I am not aware of the existence of any abuses connected with the establishment.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

To the Chairman & Directors of Convict Prisons.

C. R. Knight,
Governor.

(A.)—Annual Statement of the Removal of Convicts to and from Portsmouth Prison, between the 1st January 1853 and 31st December 1853.

On the 1st January 1853—				941	Disposed of during the year, by—			
Received during the Year from—								
Convict Prisons	Millbank	118			Transfers to Convict Prisons	Millbank	2	
	Parkhurst	10				Pentonville	5	
	Pentonville	84				Portland	1	
	Portland	4				Dartmoor	50	
	Perth	16						58
			232		Transfers to Convict Hulks	"Stirling Castle"	33	
Convict Hulks	"Warrior"	4				"Defence"	4	
	"Stirling Castle"	12						37
	"Defence"	9			Embarkations	Western Australia	111	
			25			Gibraltar	22	
								133
					Removals	Bethlem	2	
								2
County and Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government	Wakefield	25			Pardons	Free	24	
	Leeds	14				Medical Grounds	2	
	Reading	5				Licence	51	
	Bedford	2						77
			46		Escapes			1
Lunatic Asylums	Bethlem	1			Deaths			13
			1		Numbers remaining 31st December 1853			924
	Total		1,245		Total			1,245

(B.)—Return showing the Nature, Quantities, and Value of Work performed by the Convicts from Portsmouth Prison, in the year ending 31st December 1853.

No. of Men.	Work Performed.	Price of Work.	Value.	Average value per man per day.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d*	
	ADMIRALTY.					
	1. Dockyard.					
23,236	Timber:—	Per load.				
	465,790 Cubic feet removed - - 500 yards.	0 9	349 7 0			
	49,314 „ - - - 600 „	0 10	41 1 8			
	141,060 „ - - - 700 „	0 11	129 5 11			
	71,867 „ - - - 800 „	1 0	71 17 0			
	31,198 „ - - - 900 „	1 1	33 16 0			
	36,544 „ - - - 1,000 „	1 2	42 12 10			
	211 „ - - - 1,100 „	1 3	0 5 0			
	6,426 „ - - - 1,200 „	1 4	8 12 0			
	52,818 „ - from pits 500 „	1 2	61 12 0			
	29,894 „ - „ 600 „	1 3	37 7 6			
	1,500 „ - „ 700 „	1 4	2 0 0			
	4,161 „ - „ 800 „	1 5	5 17 7			
	7,592 „ - „ 1,200 „	1 9	13 6 0			
	23,544 „ - carried 500 „	1 6	35 6 6			
	400 „ - „ 700 „	1 8	0 13 4			
	5,703 „ spread for survey	1 4	7 12 0			
	258,617 Cubic feet stowed - - 4 tiers.	0 11	237 1 0			
	139,103 „ - - - 8 „	1 1	150 13 10			
	38,170 „ - - - 12 „	1 2	44 10 2			
	4,232 „ - - - 17 „	1 5	6 0 5			
	4,515 „ - - - 20 „	1 7	7 2 6			
	1,153 „ - with crane	1 3	1 8 9			
	2,442 „ - rough oak	1 0	2 9 0			

302,821	Cubic feet	-	-	unstowed	-	-	0	8	201	17	4
58,646	„	-	unstowed and restowed	-		-	1	4	78	4	0
386,376	„	canted	- -	-		-	0	6	193	4	0
27,133	„	„	for clearing road	-		-	0	4	9	1	0
33,371	„	„	for survey	-		-	0	8	22	4	8
							Per 100 ft.				
Plank:—		Removed or stowed.									
9,157	Cubic feet,	Oak	- -	-	4½	inch.	1	0	4	12	0
199,765	„	„	- -	-	4	„	0	11	91	11	6
26,173	„	„	- -	-	3½	„	0	10	10	18	4
154,212	„	„	- -	-	3	„	0	9	57	16	6
27,148	„	„	- -	-	2½	„	0	8	9	0	8
46,379	„	„	- -	-	2	„	0	7	13	10	8
95,711	„	„	- -	-	1½	„	0	6	23	18	6
4,081	„	Fir	- -	-	4½	„		11	1	17	7
30,713	„	„	- -	-	4	„	0	10	12	15	10
3,868	„	„	- -	-	3½	„	0	9	1	9	3
64,603	„	„	- -	-	3	„	0	8	21	10	8
33,745	„	„	- -	-	2½	„	0	7	9	16	7
20,647	„	„	- -	-	2	„	0	6	5	3	0
170,538	„	„	- -	-	1½	„	0	4	28	8	4
7,492	„	„	unstowed or restowed		4½	„	0	9	2	16	3
23,434	„	„	„	-	4	„	0	8	7	16	0
10,627	„	„	„	-	3½	„	0	7	3	1	10
34,096	„	„	„	-	3	„	0	6	8	10	6
17,582	„	„	„	-	2½	„	0	5	3	13	4
4,525	„	„	„	-	2	„	0	4	0	15	0
1,632	„	„	„	-	1½	„	0	3	0	4	0
Slabs:—							Each.				
6,241	fathoms	-	stacked	- -	-	-	0	10	260	0	10
676	„	-	removed and stacked		-	-	1	3	42	5	0
545	„	-	waggons unloaded		-	-	0	2	4	10	10
Barking Spars:—											
33	"Cants"	-	- -	-	-	-	0	6	0	16	6
1,118	"Middlings"	-	- -	-	-	-	0	3	13	19	6
			Carried forward	-	-	-			2,435	8	0

(B.)—Return showing the Nature, Quantities, and Value, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Men.		Work Performed.	Price of Work.	Value.			Average value per man per day.
	23,236	Brought forward	s. d.	£ s. d. 2,435 8 0	£ s. d.		s. d.
		1,540 "Smalls"	0 2	12 16 8			
		Treenails :— Removed.	Per 1,000				
		27,300	1 0	1 7 3			
23,236		Total Timber			2,449 11 11		2 1¼
	14,210½	Coaling:—	Per ton.				
		In "Malabar" Coal Ship.					
		6,419 tons coal, received and stowed	1 0	320 19 0			
		415 „ patent fuel „	1 2	24 4 2			
		5,431½ „ coaled steamers from coal bags	0 9	203 13 7			
		666 „ „ patent fuel	0 10½	29 2 9			
		4,268½ „ filled coal bags	1 0	213 8 6			
		In "Maidstone" Coal Ship.					
		2,823½ tons coal, received and stowed	1 4	188 4 8			
		244 „ patent fuel „	1 6⅔	18 19 6			
		2,987½ „ coaled steamers, from coal bags	1 2	174 5 5			
		390 „ „ patent fuel	1 4⅓	26 10 10			
		2,787½ „ filled coal bags	1 4	185 16 8			
		Coals on shore:					
		12,197½ tons, received and stowed	0 10	508 4 7			
		462 „ patent fuel „	0 11⅚	22 15 7			
		224½ „ carried and stowed	1 0	11 4 6			
		670 „ loaded and carried	0 8	22 6 8			
		3,706 „ coaled steamers	1 2	216 3 8			
		222 „ „ patent fuel	1 4⅓	15 2 2			
	10½	Total Coaling			2,181 2 3		3 0¾

		2,259	Ballasting:—										
			4,012 tons, removed and stowed				0	10	167	3	4		
			1,542½ „ hoisted from holds Ships of the Line				1	2	89	19	7		
			373½ „ lowered into holds „				1	0	18	13	6		
			878 „ „ „ Sloops, &c.				0	10	36	11	8		
	2,259		Total Ballasting									312 8 1	2 9
	39,705½		Total measured work Dock-yard									4,943 2 3	2 5¾ nearly
			Sundry unmeasured work charged at average price of measured work:—				per day						
		3,015½	Breaking up "York" hulk		3,015½	days	2	5¾	373	15	11		
		8,251	Removing and stowing boats, and masts,		8,251	„	2	5¾	1,022	15	7		
		11,026½	Removing timber for survey,		11,026½	„	2	5¾	1,366	16	6		
		11,080½	Removing, testing, &c., chain cable		11,08½	„	2	5¾	1,373	10	4		
		5,468½	Assisting shipwrights		5,468½	„	2	5¾	677	17	3		
		19,824	Removing and carting sundries		19,824	„	2	5¾	2,457	7	7		
		61,347½	Sundry work not classified, as stowing old timber, screening coal, cleaning out docks, scraping ships, making Haslar burial-ground, sweeping &c.		61,347½	„	2	5¾	7,604	10	8		
	120,013½		Total unmeasured, (assumed at rate of measured work)									14,876 13 3	2 5¾
	159,719		Total Dock-yard									19,819 15	2 5¾
			2. Clarence Yard.										
		4,263	Cleaning, painting, whitewashing, and stowing tanks,		4,263	days	2	5¾	528	8	8		
		1,694	Sundry work		1,694	„	2	5¾	209	19	8		
	5,957											738 8 4	2 5¾
			3. Haslar Hospital.										
	411		Sundry work, as making roads, removing shingle, &c.		411	days							
			Total Admiralty				2	5¾				50 18 11	
166,087			Total Admiralty		Carried forward								20,609 2 9

(B.)—Return showing the Nature, Quantities, and Value, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Men.			Work Performed.		Price of Work.	Value.			Average value per man per day.
166,087			Brought forward - - -		s. d. - -	£ s. d. - - -	£ s. d. - - -	£ s. d. 20,609 2 9	s. d. 2 5¾
			ORDNANCE.						
			1. Gun Wharf.						
	9,183		Sundry work, as shipping and unshipping stores, removing, scraping, and painting carriages, guns, shot and shell, &c., - - -	9,183 days	per day 2 5¾		1,138 6 2		2 5¾
			2. Royal Engineers.						
			1. Portsmouth side.						
		5,071	Clearing out moats - - -	5,071 days	2 5¾	628 11 10			
		20,310	Various work, as repairing ramparts, excavating, and turfing magazines, mowing, &c.	20,310 „	2 5¾	2,517 11 10			
	25,381						3,146 3 8		2 5¾
		4,191½	2. Gosport side. Rebuilding blockhouse battery, and repairing fences	4,191½ days	2 5¾	519 11 5			
		14,084½	Various work, as excavating for magazines, repairing roads and ramparts, carting sundries, &c. &c.	14,084½ „	2 5¾	1,745 17 9			
	18,276						2,265 9 2		2 5¾
			3. Southsea Esplanade.						
	1,318		Work executed for the Southsea Esplanade Committee of the Town Council, on the part of the Ordnance	1,318 days	2 5¾		163 7 6		2 5¾
54,158			Total Ordnance - - -					6,713 6 6	2 5¾
220,245			Total Public Departments - -					27,322 9 3	2 5¾

PRISON.

			1. Measured Work.			Nearly						
		2,649½	Carpenters	2,649½	days	2	1½	281	13	6		2 1½
		2,301½	Blacksmiths	2,301½	„	2	6¼	291	7	7		2 6¼
		4,655½	Shoemakers	4,655½	„	1	10¾	441	6	0		1 10¾
		4,558⅓	Tailors	4,558½	„	2	3½	522	6	6		2 3½
		896½	Bookbinders	896½	„	1	6	67	4	9		1 6
	15,061½										1,603 18 4	2 1¼
			2. Unmeasured.									
		1,289	Bricklayers	1,289	days	2	0	128	18	0		2 0
		2,858	Labourers	2,858	„	2	0	285	16	0		2 0
		1,402½	Painters	1,402½	„	2	0	140	5	0		2 0
		2,182	Boatmen	2,182	„	2	0	218	4	0		2 0
		327	Mat-makers	327	„	1	6	24	10	6		1 6
		5,035	Washers	5,035	„	1	6	377	12	6		1 6
		2,997	Cooks	2,997	„	1	6	224	15	6		1 6
		372½	Bakers	372½	„	1	6	27	18	9		1 6
		5,487	Cleaners	5,487	„	1	6	411	10	6		1 6
		3,88	Pumpers	3,898	„	1	6	292	7	0		1 6
	25,848										2,131 17 9	1 7
40,999½			Total Prison									3,735 16 1 1 9¾
261,154½			Total Effectives									31,058 5 4 2 4½
			Non Effectives.									
		14,217	Sick	1,4217	days	—		—				
		25,771	School	25,771	„	—		—				
		3,466	Under Punishment	3,466	„	—		—				
		620	Separate, for other reasons	620	„	—		—				
		2,658	Time lost	2,658	„	—		—				
46,732											—	— —
307,886½			General Total									31,058 5 4 2 0

(C.)—Abstract of Labour Return for the Year ending 1853.

No. of days of 10 hours each.	No. of Men, or actual days' work.		Nature of Work.		Value.		Average value per man per day.	Value per man per day of 10 hours.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		23,236	Admiralty — Measured Work: Dock Yard — Timber		2,449 11 11		nearly 2 1¼	nearly 2 3¼
		14,210½	Dock Yard — Coal		2,181 2 3		3 0¾	3 3¾
36,727	39,705½	2,259	Dock Yard — Ballast		312 8 1		2 9	2 11½
						4,943 2 3	2 5¾	2 8
		120,013½	Unmeasured Work: Dock Yard		14,876 13 3			
		5,957	Clarence Yard		738 8 4			
116,903	126,381½	411	Haslar Hospital		50 18 11			
						15,666 0 6	2 5¾	2 8
153,630	166,087					20,609 2 9	2 5¾	2 8
		183	Ordnance — Civil Branch: Gun Wharf		1,138 6 2			
			Royal Engineers:					
		25,381		Portsmouth	3,146 3 8			
		18,276		Gosport	2,265 9 2			
		1,318		Southsea	163 7 6			
50,096						6,713 6 6	2 5¾	2 8
203,726	220,245					27,322 9 3	2 5¾	2 8

		15,061½	Prison	-	-	-	Measured Work: Prison Trades	-	-	-	1,603 18 4			2 1¼	2 3¼
37,841	40,909½	25,848					Unmeasured Work: Prison Duty	-	-	-	2,131 17 9			1 7	1 8½
												3,735 16 1		1 9¾	1 11½
241,567	261,154½											31,058 5 4		2 4½	2 6¾
43,227	46,732		Non-Effective	-	-	-	Sick, School, under Punishment, Time Lost, &c.	-	-	-	—				
												—			
284,794	307,886½						Total	-	-	-		£31,058 5 4		2 0	2 2

Number of Working Days in the Year - - - - - - -	310
Average Number of Working Hours per Day - - - - - -	9¼
Average Number of Men in Prison (Working Days) - - - - - -	993
Average Number Effective for Labour - - - - - -	842
Average Value per Man per Annum (Effectives) - - - - - -	£36
Average Value per Man per Annum (including Non-Effectives) - - -	£31
Average Cost per Man per Annum - - - - - - -	£26
Average Daily Value of Work - - - - - - -	£100
Average Value per Man per Day (Effectives) - - - - - -	2*s.* 4½*d.*
AverageValue per Man per Day (including Non-Effectives) - - - - -	2*s.* 0*d.*

Governor's Report.

(D.)—RETURN of the disposal of CONVICT LABOUR showing the Average Daily Number employed for each Public Department and at different kinds of Prison Work, the Number non-effective, and the proportion per cent. of each upon the whole Average Number in the Prison throughout the Year 1853.

	Department.	Daily average Number employed.	Proportion per cent. on whole Number in Prison.				Remarks.
Public Departments.	ADMIRALTY:						
	Dockyard	515	51·863	53·877	Public Department.		
	Royal Clarence Yard	19	1·913				
	Haslar Hospital	1	·101				
	ORDNANCE:				71·500		
	Gun Wharf	30	3·021	17·623			
	Royal Engineers, Portsmouth	82	8·258				
	Royal Engineers, Gosport	59	5·941				
	„ Southsea	4	·403			Total Effective.	
Prison Work.	PRISON, *effective:*					84·794	
	Carpenters	8	·806				
	Blacksmiths	7	·705				
	Shoemakers	15	1·511				
	Tailors	15	1·511				
	Bookbinders	3	·302				
	Bricklayers	4	·403		Prison.		
	Labourers	9	·906				
	Painters	5	·504	13·294	13·294		
	Boatmen	7	·705				
	Matmakers	1	·101				
	Washers	16	1·611				
	Cooks	10	1·007				
	Bakers	1	·101				
	Cleaners	18	1·812				
	Pumpers	13	1·309				
Non-effective.	*Non-effective:*						
	Punishment: On bread and water	5	·504	1·209	Non-effective.		
	Punishment: On reduced diet	7	·705				
	Separate for other reasons	2	·201		15·206	15·206	
	School	83	8·358	13·997			
	Sick	46	4·632				
	Time lost	8	·806				
		993	100·	100·	100·	100·	

(E.)—GENERAL ABSTRACT of CONVICT LABOUR Year 1853.

Department.	Value of Work performed.	Total No. of Prisoners employed.	Average daily number.	Proportion per cent. on the whole Number in Prison.	Average daily value per Man.	Average value per day of 10 hours.
	£ s. d.				s. d.	s. d.
ADMIRALTY	20,609 2 9	166,087	535	54·	2 5½	2 8
ORDNANCE	6,713 6 6	54,158	175	18·	2 5½	2 8
PRISON, *effective*	3,735 16 1	40,909½	132	13·	1 9¾	1 11½
„ *non-effective*	- -	46,732	151	15·	—	—
Total	31,058 5 4	307,886½	993	100·	2 -	2 2

(F.)—Return showing the Number and Nature of the Offences committed by the Convicts in the Year 1853.

Nature of Offences.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Insubordinate Conduct -	Assaulting officers - -	1	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	1	2	„	1	6
	Highly insubordinate, violent, or refractory conduct.	10	9	4	6	8	23	12	14	9	21	9	7	132
	Insolence, disobedience, threatening or obscene language.	31	18	18	12	21	20	12	14	30	22	32	22	252
	Disrespectful or disorderly behaviour.	16	32	20	17	17	22	20	12	21	16	23	12	228
	Striking or quarrelling with fellow-prisoners.	17	9	9	9	13	15	15	11	11	21	10	13	153
	Idleness or refusing to work -	23	19	10	10	12	7	6	7	6	7	9	11	127
	Escaped - - - - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	„	1
	Attempting escape - -	2	„	2	„	„	„	4	„	„	„	1	„	9
Having possession of prohibited Articles.	Money, tobacco, rings, copper, &c., for traffic.	10	10	14	42	22	20	31	12	17	21	21	8	228
	Other prohibited articles: prison property, &c.	6	4	3	9	7	11	4	„	6	8	2	5	65
	Theft - - - -	1	4	4	2	1	3	4	1	2	„	1	3	26
Other offences of a minor nature, entailing the punishment of bread and water, or half diet.		9	3	7	3	12	5	9	7	8	4	9	12	88
Slight offences, not entailing the punishment of bread and water, chiefly admonitions.		32	25	31	18	25	30	17	26	29	20	38	30	321
Total - - -		158	133	122	128	138	156	135	104	140	143	155	124	1636

Governor's Report.

—G.—

RETURN showing the Number of Offences committed and nature of the Punishments awarded in each Month in the Year 1853.

| Months. | Reports and Offences. | | | Punishments. | | |

(H.)—DISTRIBUTION OF TIME, distinguishing the longest and shortest Days.

Governor's Report.

	Longest Day.		Shortest Day.	
	A.M.	H. M.	A.M.	H. M.
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, clean cells and wards.	5 0 to 5 45	= 0 45	5 15 to 6 0	= 0 45
Breakfast (officers and prisoners)	5 45 „ 6 25	= 0 40	6 0 „ 6 45	= 0 45
Morning prayers (including time for unlocking and removing to and from).	6 25 „ 6 50	= 0 25	6 45 „ 7 10	= 0 25
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work).	6 50 „ 12 0	= 5 10	7 10 „ 12 0	= 4 50
	P.M.		P.M.	
Dinner (officers and prisoners), making up hammocks.	12 0 „ 1 0	= 1 0	12 0 „ 1 0	= 1 0
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work).	1 0 „ 6 0	= 5 0	1 0 „ 4 0	= 3 0
Supper (officers and prisoners) -	6 0 „ 6 30	= 0 30	5 50 „ 6 30	= 0 40
Evening prayers and lecture (including time for unlocking, &c.).	6 30 „ 7 0	= 0 30	5 20 „ 5 50	= 0 30
Cleaning shoes, shaving, hair cutting, &c., and reading in cells.	7 0 „ 8 0	= 1 0	4 0 „ 5 20 6 30 „ 8 0	= 1 20 = 1 30
Total - -	- - -	- 15 0		14 45

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING.

	Longest Day.	Shortest Day.
	H. M.	H. M.
Hours of labour -	10 10	7 50
Meal hours - -	2 10	2 25
Prayers - - - -	0 55	0 55
Indoor occupation - -	1 45	3 35
Total - -	15 0	14 45

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of PORTSMOUTH PRISON for the Year ended 31st March 1854.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,540	2	10
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	5,277	1	3
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	419	15	6
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	1,165	9	7½
Uniforms for officers and servants	84	0	10
Victualling prisoners	8,913	1	0½
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	3,902	9	6½
Bedding for prisoners	1,557	14	2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	0	8	0
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	1	14	2
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	249	16	10½
Furniture and fittings	24	14	2
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	73	12	7
Fuel and light for general purposes	773	5	11½
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	517	11	3½
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	282	4	0
Brushes, brooms, and mops	27	5	10½
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	14	12	4
Various small disbursements	212	6	4
Rent, rates, and taxes	221	0	4
Total	26,258	6	8½
Deduct—House rent paid by officers	90	13	9
Net expenditure	£ 26,157	12	11½

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN,

IN accordance with my instructions, I have the honour to lay before you my report of the moral and religious condition of the prisoners under my spiritual charge, during the past year.

On reviewing the different events that have marked the course of the last twelve months, I do not find that there is much that deserves any very particular notice at my hands, if I except the introduction of the new Act, whereby the licence at home has superseded, in the majority of cases, the previous system of tickets of leave abroad. I will, however, leave the consideration of this important change to the latter part of this paper, and proceed to submit those details of the routine of my department which I trust will not be found undeserving of your attention.

With the general conduct of the prisoners during the last twelve months I do not think I have any reason to be dissatisfied, though the improvement, in this respect, is but *slight* if compared with the returns of the previous nine months. A *slight* variation from the usual average, if in the right direction, may be, under certain circumstances, more than *slightly* creditable to the prisoners themselves, and I am inclined to think that the peculiar circumstances of the past year constitute a case of this kind. I need not remind you that the time that intervened between the abolition of the old law of transportation, and the coming into operation of the new Act, was to the men one of great suspense and anxiety; a state of "hope deferred," always tending to restlessness and occasionally to insubordination; I am however very happy, to have it in my power to confirm the favourable opinion of their conduct expressed by the chairman of Directors, in his letter to the governor announcing the passing of the Act, and to testify to their having generally calmly acquiesced in the uncertainty of their prospects, acting like men who were sensible that complaints would be unavailing, and misconduct sure to rebound upon themselves.

The same routine of instruction has been followed in the school, and the masters have performed their several duties as satisfactorily as I had the pleasure of noticing in my former report. The Scripture reader has constantly attended the school during the regular hours, occasionally taking a class, and he has been a ready and efficient help to me in those duties in which I have been permitted to make his services available.

I here feel very anxious to press upon the attention of the Directors the consideration of the little time prisoners have for schooling. Half a day per week is too small a portion of time for any one to

Chaplain's Report.

expect that *great* results could flow from it. This remark I wish to bear more particularly on the cases of those men who on their reception were found singularly deficient in the very rudiments, and have hardly taken a step in advance since. I should like to give such men as these a double amount of schooling; and I am induced to recommend it from the fact that some men have been discharged this past year, who had not made sufficient progress, during more than three years' instruction, to enable them to read fluently a chapter in the Bible.

I could not make such a statement without impeaching in some degree the care and attention of their teachers, did I not know that there are some minds upon which a scanty supply of instruction and at long intervals can never be expected to make any impression. If more time were allowed, I should hope to see the number of these cases sensibly diminish.

On board the hulks in this harbour, during my chaplaincy, the amount of schooling was double what it was in the prison; and there it was possible for any man who knew his deficiencies and was anxious to improve, to get a little help from a fellow prisoner in the associated wards. These opportunities no longer exist. I endeavour to make up for the loss, by a system of visiting from cell to cell, during the winter evenings, in which the masters' attention is chiefly bestowed upon men of the third class, though assistance is not refused to any one who expresses a wish to have it.

That there should be all reasonable means furnished for their turning their spare moments to account, every man is allowed, in addition to a Bible, Prayer and Hymn Book, library book, tract and slate, the choice of two of the following works:—Arithmetic, mensuration, book-keeping, practical geometry, Chambers's Mathematics, dictionary, grammar, spelling-book.

The Infirmary not being quite finished, our sick are still taken on board the "Briton" Hospital-ship, where they are under the spiritual charge of the Rev. J. K. Walpole, the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper has been administered four times during the year, the average attendance being 110.

Six prisoners have been baptized at their own request.

Morning and evening prayers, at both of which a portion of the lesson of the day is read, the latter followed by a short lecture, together with school expositions of the Bible, cell-to-cell visits, and a Bible class on the Sunday voluntarily attended, are independent of the Sabbath ministrations, amongst the means of grace and instruction upon which we have every hope God's blessing has been abundantly shed. The Gospel, preached in fullness and simplicity, and unceasingly sounded forth, must, if we have faith in God's own word, have proved "a savour of life unto life" to many a poor creature's soul.

The conduct of the prisoners when assembled in chapel is deserving of much praise. Much no doubt, but I hope not all, is due to the discipline that prevails throughout every department of the prison.

The singular order and seeming devotion that characterizes their attendance will, I think, stand a fair comparison with the general demeanour of the worshippers in many a parish church.

The Library now consists of 1,525 volumes. There have been about 3,000 issues during the year.

My visits to the punishment cells bring me into contact with many depraved and hardened characters. A frowning face and austere manner will never win a man's confidence, or gain his heart; and that should be our aim in our intercourse with prisoners. I find them often melting into tears, when addressed with kind words and in a tone of sympathy. The good effect of my admonitions or friendly advice does not always, I am sorry to say, show itself in their after conduct; but I may nevertheless with confidence assert that there have been very few cases in which the most hardened offender has not been brought to view his misconduct in a proper light, and make some promises of amendment. It is a source of unfeigned pleasure to find a better tone of feeling prevailing in men under punishment, and to see such decided marks of moral improvement, that I can with confidence intercede with the Governor, and so get a portion of the punishment remitted, or save them from loss of marks or degradation from their class.

I am anxious now to offer a few remarks on the new Act passed during the last session of Parliament, whereby it was enacted that licences might be granted to prisoners to be at large in any part of the United Kingdom. In a matter so confessedly difficult, it would be folly to form a hasty judgment, and presumption to come to any decision before a body of facts could be gathered together which would serve to show the actual working of the new law, and perhaps suggest how its provisions might be modified or amended. I have endeavoured to collect such facts, and I beg to draw your attention to the two schedules 1 and 2, as the result of my subsequent inquiries. Previously to my having been requested to make these inquiries into the character and prospects of prisoners discharged on licence, I had taken steps to secure returns from *all* who had left this prison on *pardon* or *licence* since its opening in 1852. I consequently am enabled to submit two schedules, one of pardoned, the other of licensed prisoners; one of men who, as a special boon, received their pardon in this country, after half sentence, for exemplary conduct, the other of seven years' men, who on similar grounds were granted a licence on conditional pardon, after having served a probation of three years or three years and a few months.

In making subsequent inquiries into a late prisoner's success in getting employment, and his anxiety to redeem his character by a course of honesty and industry, I have thought it due to him to act with great caution, and to avoid as much as possible the danger of making more notorious the fact of his having been a convict. I have, therefore, in most cases confined my correspondence to the party who originally promised permanent work to the prisoner, on his liberation, or to the clergyman of the parish, who had certified such promise.

Chaplain's Report.

The following is the circular I have generally sent to the minister of the parish:

"Reverend Sir,

"A convict, late of this prison, by name received a pardon or licence on the and is supposed to have gone into the service of who, as I think you are aware, promised to give him employment on his liberation.

"My object in writing to you is, without any ulterior motive, quietly to ascertain whether claimed the fulfilment of the promise at the hands of Mr. and when; and, if he remains in the same employment, whether his conduct is satisfactory, and such as to hold out a reasonable hope that he is endeavouring by honest and willing industry to redeem his character?

"I feel personally interested in the man's welfare; and considering, as I do, that the results of the system under which he has been discharged must in no slight degree affect the well-being of society, I the less hesitate in appealing to you to assist me in my inquiries.

"The means to be adopted, I shall of course leave to your own discretion, feeling assured that you will prefer those which will not endanger the man's prospects of a continuance of honest employment, or seem to him or his friends, prompted by any but a kind interest in his welfare."

In some few cases I have received no reply from the minister of the parish; I have in that case written to the friends or relatives, and they have generally responded to my appeal, expressing their grateful thanks for my kind inquiries. *It seems impossible not to augur ill, where our endeavours to obtain information meet with no success in eliciting an answer.*

Although, up to this present time, our experience in the working of the new system is encouraging, yet I think you will allow me permission to make a few remarks on the difficulties that belong to it. I want to see a helping hand held out to the returned convict, and sympathy shown for him. He has sinned against the law; the law has sentenced him to a certain amount of punishment, and that punishment is now over. In most cases, I confidently assert it, in nineteen cases out of twenty, he returns a better man, chastened by suffering, and from the instruction he has received, and the discipline he has gone through, better fitted than he was to fill usefully and respectably the place Providence has assigned him amongst his fellow-men. But if on his return he is frowned down and insulted, and always sees the finger of scorn pointed at him, what hope is there for him? There can be none, with all his anxiety to lead a better life; to avoid his former evil associates, and eschew crime: the struggle is often too unequal, and he falls back into that condition from which years of suffering and vast labour and expense have endeavoured to rescue him.

Though I can only refer you to the 16th and 17th cases in the schedule of licensed prisoners; and the 11th and 15th in that of the pardoned, as proofs of my assertion, I cannot say in how many instances the causes I have alluded to, have operated or not; but I am afraid in

not a few; for "no reply" to inquiries, may not unnaturally be considered as suggestive of something wrong.

But, under the most favourable circumstances, there are great difficulties and temptations awaiting the convict on his first stepping back again into society; though employment may have been looked out for, and promised him by the most respectable parties, yet there does not always exist a motive strong enough to compel him to claim the fulfilment of the promise. He may dread, and who will blame him? returning to a neighbourhood which he left with a lost character; and if he goes elsewhere in search of employment he is sure to be asked where and for whom he worked *last*—with the chance, if he tells a lie, of being detected and dismissed; or, if he tells the truth, the certainty of being rejected.

I cannot refrain from saying how desirable it would be if such place could be opened, even for the temporary reception of this unfortunate class, as the refuge of Christ's Chapel, in the Edgeware-road, which so kindly "took in and cared for," one of our own discharged prisoners, who could not find employment. (Case 18 in the schedule of licences.)

In pointing your attention to the schedule of licence, I must not forget to mention that I include no returns relative to the twelve prisoners who were discharged during the last week of the year.

I cannot conclude my Report without expressing my thanks for the assistance I have received in the execution of my duties, from the kind and considerate attentions of the Governor, and Deputy Governor, and from the willing co-operation of all.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. WM. LIVESAY, *Chaplain.*
Convict Prison, Portsmouth, Jan. 31*st* 1854.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Chaplain's Report.

SCHEDULES I. and II. of PRISONERS discharged on Pardon or Licence from the Convict Prison, Portsmouth, during the years 1852 and 1853.

PRISONERS PARDONED.

During the years 1852 and 1853 -			33
Results of subsequent inquiries into 31 cases - -	Satisfactory -	16	
	Unsatisfactory -	3	
	Deaths - -	1	
	No replies - -	11	
	Total - -	31	
No inquiries - - - - - -		2	
		33	

PRISONERS LICENSED.

During the year 1853 - - -			51
Results of subsequent inquiries into 39 cases - - -	Satisfactory -	19	
	Unsatisfactory -	5	
	Deaths - -	0	
	No replies -	15	
	Total - -	39	
No inquiries - - - - - -		12	
		51	

Name of Convict and Date of Discharge.	Date of information, and by whom afforded.	Particulars.
1. Wm. K. - - 23 Oct. 1852. Pardoned.	19 Nov. 1853. - Minister of the parish.	Stole a quantity of hay and turnips, and stowed them away in a barn *lent* him by the minister of the parish. Ran off leaving his wife and children. Is now believed to be working in Jersey or Guernsey.
2. Jas. C. - - 23 Oct. 1852. Pardoned.	22 Nov. 1853 - Minister of the parish.	"A reckless course of conduct terminated about a month ago in a single-handed robbery, for which he was sentenced to four years' penal servitude, the judge remarking that he only regretted that he could not inflict a heavier punishment."
3. Wm. M. - - 20 Nov. 1852. Pardoned.	2 Dec. 1853 - Late employer.	Who says—"During the time he was in my employment he was very regular at his work, and would have remained with me had I had a place to suit him."
4. Samuel W. - 20 Nov. 1852. Pardoned.	27 Dec. 1853 - Employer.	"Conduct satisfactory in every respect: has worked for one master the whole time."

Name of Convict and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Particulars.
5. Jer. W. - - 11 March 1853. Pardoned.	4 Jan. 1845 - Late master.	"In employment in the neighbourhood of Chichester."
6. John C. - - 3 May 1853. Pardoned.	9 Nov. 1853 - Rev. H. N.	"Has an oyster boat at Langstone, and gets his living by oyster dredging and catching shell-fish."
7. Edw. F. - - 3 May 1853. Pardoned.	11 Jan. 1854 - Minister of the parish.	"Entered Mr. P.'s employ; worked for him six months, and left because of the slackness of trade. Now hawking pictures about, and conducting himself respectably."
8. Robt. F. - - June 1853. Pardoned on medical grounds.	29 Nov. 1853 - Minister of the parish.	"Quite recovered, at least enough to earn his own maintenance. Conduct good and satisfactory to employer, with whom he has been engaged since his restoration of health."
9. Wm. P. - - 20 June 1853. Pardoned.	15 Jan. 1854 - The man himself.	He states—"I have obtained employment at my own trade from a gentleman in Spital-square. I am determined the remainder of my life to adhere to the principles of industry, sobriety, and honesty," &c.
10. Thos. W. - - 23 June 1853. Pardoned.	7th Jan. 1854 - The father.	Gone to Sunderland with his brother. Is earning 15*s.* a-week. Very thankful for the Chaplain's inquiries.
11. Wm. M'C. - - 23 July 1853. Pardoned.	23 Sept. 1853 - 24 Oct. „ 1 Nov. „ The man himself. 15 Jan. 1854. Late employer.	Discharged without a reference. Found his parents were gone to America. Could get no employment in the Isle of Man, to which place he belonged. Went to Liverpool and Ireland in search of work. Meeting with no success he returned, and after great difficulty got a situation, from which he was dismissed on its becoming known that he was a returned convict. Since convicted for stealing a watch, and transported for ten years.
12. Wm. W. - - 23 July 1853. Pardoned.	5 Jan. 1854 - Dr. E——t.	Gone to sea.
13. Wm. B. - - 10 Aug. 1853. Pardoned.	2 Dec. 1853 - Minister of the parish.	In business at Ramsgate as a hairdresser. Mercy extended well exercised. Grateful feeling for inquiry, &c., entertained.
14. Wm. G. - - 13 Aug. 1853. Pardoned.	29 Dec. 1853 - Minister of the parish.	In good work. Mind in a satisfactory state. Speaks with gratitude of the kindness of the Governor and Chaplain.
15. Chas. C. - - 21 Sept. 1853. Pardoned.	30 Dec. 1853 - The father.	Conduct marked by steadiness, and exhibits a high tone of moral feeling. The father says, with extreme regret, that after the blight his son has suffered it will be very difficult to get him placed in a respectable situation.
16. John L. - - 24 June 1853. Pardoned.	24 Sept. 1853 - 30 Dec. „ The man himself.	Has taken a shop at Leith; doing well: has more work than he can do. Thanks the Governor and Chaplain. In a letter to a fellow-prisoner, says he hopes to see him alongside of him, plenty of work for him.

Chaplain's Report.

Name of Convict and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Particulars.
17. Richd. F. - 20 June 1853.	4 Dec. 1853 - Minister of the parish.	Is now, and has been for the last two months, in the employment of Mr. F——, builder, London, at 18*s.* a week.
18. Wm. R. - 10 Aug. 1853. Pardoned.	6 Jan. 1854 - Minister of the parish.	"Doing very comfortably. Working for a Mr. M. I expect to see him shortly, and will communicate."
19. John C. - 1 Nov. 1853. Pardoned on medical grounds.	Minister of the parish.	Died 10 November, 1853.
20. John H. - 3 May 1853. Pardoned.	20 Jan. 1854 - Minister of the parish.	"Very steady and quiet, following his daily labour industriously, and attends regularly at church; and I hope, if he goes on as he has hitherto done, he will redeem his character, and become a useful member of society."
21. Chas. C. - 23 July 1853. Pardoned.	Brother - -	Geo. F., who states, that having previously worked with his father, his brother, Chas. C., has enlisted.
1. Wm. B. - 14 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	7 Dec. 1853 - Minister of the parish.	Wm. B. is conducting himself very well, and will be taken into Mr. K.'s employment about Christmas. Will see the young man himself and report.
2. Jno. M'D. - 14 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	17 Jan. 1854 - The man himself.	In full employment at 18*s.* a-week. Both happy and contented. Sends his best wishes to all who took an interest in his welfare.
3. Jas S. - 14 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	13 Jan. 1854 - Mother.	Mrs. S. says—"James is working for Mr. R., farmer, of Tiverton, and he is quite steady at his work."
4. John A. - 14 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	10 Jan. 1854 - Mother.	Who says—"My son has been employed up to the present time with credit to himself." She thanks the Chaplain for his anxious inquiry.
5. Jno. J. - 15 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	10 Jan. 1854 - Mother.	"J. J. has been and is still an out-patient of Westminster Hospital. With his general conduct no fault to find." Thankful that those principles of good have been instilled which will, she hopes, ever lead to the happiest results.
6. Geo. G. - 15 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	10 Jan. 1854 - Late employer.	"Has worked for me, but I have discharged him, finding him given to drinking. Living now upon money left him by his grandmother. I believe him *now* to be honest. When the money is gone he will get work." "A few lines from the Chaplain to caution him will greatly oblige."
7. Thos. N. - 17 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	29 Nov. 1853 - Minister of the parish.	In the employment of Mr. V., who reports well of him; also Mr. John E., town missionary.

Name of Convict and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Particulars.
8. Jas. H. - - 18 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	11 Jan. 1854 - Wife.	"Plenty of work while he could do it in the employment of the Earl of W. Has been very ill. Is received by all who knew him on the most friendly terms."
9. Wm. K. - - 19 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	17 Jan. 1854 - The man himself.	Doing well in a permanent situation in an ironmonger's, where he hopes, by strict attention to his duties, to retrieve his character. Thanks the Chaplain for his inquiries.
10. Wm. Y. - - 19 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	16 Jan. 1854 - Mother.	Gone to live with his sister in Wales. Earns 15*s.* a-week. "We are very happy to find him so improved. He seems quiet and steady."
11. Wm. P. - - 11 Nov. 1853. Licensed.	16 Jan. 1854 - Brother.	Got employment a week after his return. Now belongs to a merchant vessel bound to Sierra Leone. With thanks, &c.
12. Jos. B. - - 29 Nov. 1853. Licensed.	12 Jan. 1854 - Father.	Who says—"He is in work, and has been the greatest part of the time since he has been home, and is very industrious. Thanks the Chaplain for his kind inquiries.
13. Jas. C. - - 29 Nov. 1853. Licensed.	15 Jan. 1854 - Parents.	Gone to Kingstone to work, where he had many acquaintances, contrary to the advice of his parents.
14. John C. - - 13 Nov. 1853. Licensed.	12 Jan. 1854 - Aunt.	Who says—"He has been in full employment, and is willing to work for his living. Hopes he will make a good use of the knowledge he has acquired. Has seen nothing like dishonesty about him.
15. Wm. G. 29 Nov. 1853. Licensed.	16 Jan. 1854 - Wife to deputy-governor.	"He is very steady, and attends to his work well."
16. Jas. T. - - 1 Dec. 1853. Licensed.	17 Jan. 1854 - Father.	Is at home unable to get employment. Experiences great difficulty, as he cannot tell the master or foreman where he last worked. Has no character to show. Thanks for kind inquiries.
17. Chas. B. - - 14 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	29 Dec. 1853. - The man himself.	In full employment. Thanks the Governor and Chaplain for interesting themselves about him. Is happy and comfortable. In a letter to a fellow-prisoner he says he is as much respected as before he got into trouble.
18. Geo. K. - - 18 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	12 Jan. 1854 - Superintendent of Christ's Chapel Refuge, &c.	Taken shortly after his discharge into the Refuge of Christ's Chapel, Edgeware-road, where he still remains waiting for employment, which has been promised him by a friend of the superintendent, who reports:—"His character was and is most orderly, manifesting the strongest anxiety for employment, and cherishing a strong determination to live honestly in the sight of all men," &c.
19. John W. - - 27 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	18 Jan. 1854 - Brother.	In full employment, endeavouring by every possible means to gain an honest livelihood.

Chaplain's Report.

Name of Convict and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Particulars.
20. Jas. H. - - - 10 Dec. 1853. Licensed on medical grounds.	20 Jan. 1854 - The man himself to Governor. 23 Jan. 1854. Minister of the parish to Chaplain.	"Working to the extent of his strength. Supported by his sister. Should his health be restored to him he could get 2*l.* a-week at piece-work." Very grateful for the Governor's kindness. "Going on very respectably. His health will not allow him to work more than four hours a-day."
21. Mich. S. - - 18 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	3 Dec. 1853 - The man himself.	Wrote to the Governor for a trifle to purchase a hawking licence. Had been welcomed back by his old associates, but would have nothing to say to them. Had not succeeded in getting work. If he told the truth about himself was certain to fail. No answer to Chaplain's inquiries.
22. H. M'L. - - 3 Dec. 1853. Licensed.	14 Jan. 1854 - The man himself in a letter to the Governor.	Says—Could get no work either at weaving or labouring, and had spent all his money. Had heard of a convict ship going out to Australia. Would gladly work his passage out.
23. Jas. B. - - - 19 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	26 Jan. 1854 - Friend.	Mr. B., who says—"He was striving to get work. Did not care what it was. Sooner than return to his former loose habits would go to the poor-house. Would write and let the Chaplain know when he succeeded in getting employment."
24. Wm. S. - - 23 Nov. 1853. Licensed on medical grounds.	28 Jan. 1854 - Uncle.	Who says—"My nephew, Wm. S., is a deal better since he has been with me. I think in a short time he will be able to help himself."
25. Chas. H. - - 19 Oct. 1853. Licensed.	No date - - The man himself to the Governor.	He says—He is "residing at Bishop's Tawton, near Barnstaple, in farmer's service."
26. Peter M. - - 30 Nov. 1853. Licensed.	12 Dec. 1853 - The man himself to the Deputy-Governor.	In the letter he says—"I am going to work in a coal-mine. If I do not like it I shall enlist."

III.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER ON THE CONVICT PRISON, PORTSMOUTH.

Medical Officer's Report.

"Briton" Convict Hospital Ship, Portsmouth, January 20, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

IN presenting my Annual Report for the year 1853, in conformity with Art. 20 of the Instructions for the Medical Officer, it is with much satisfaction I can confirm the results of those changes in the arrangements of the convict establishment at this port, noticed in my former report for the year 1852.

Throughout the year, till within a fortnight of its expiration, the health of the establishment generally, both with reference to the convicts and that of the executive, has been good, and unmarked by any peculiar disease, beyond what is usually to be expected among so varied and mixed a character as is generally comprised in such a body of men. As must constantly occur, it has been necessary to invalid several who evidenced, from disease, infirmity, or injury, an incapacity for labour, as likewise to recommend the removal of many others who, from physical defect or incapacity for the hard labour of this establishment, were considered capable of the light out-door labour of Dartmoor.

The exception to the remark previously made respecting the general health of the establishment, has reference to the visitation of spasmodic cholera, which first presented itself on the morning of the 14th December 1853, between the hours of 12 and 1 A.M., and which was rapidly followed by others to the 19th, comprising in all eleven cases, in three instances of severe character, terminating fatally in two in five and twelve hours, and in the third, though apparently progressing favourably, unfavourable symptoms suddenly supervened, terminating fatally in two days. Previous to its appearance, viz. on the 26th November, and 3d December, two cases of diarrhœa presented themselves, which subsequently evidenced a choleraic character, and in one instance terminated fatally; and in five of the cases of cholera, diarrhœa was a premonitory symptom.

The parties attacked by this disease were generally young men located in the several wards of the prison, and in general of previous good health, nor was it possible to assign a cause that could be directly or immediately considered as having produced it. Every inquiry and investigation were made that could possibly tend to detect any, but

Medical Officer's Report.

none was elicited. It was, however, deemed expedient to make a slight change in the dietary. Directions were also given as to the precautions necessary, relative to the change of wet or damp clothing, &c., and the several wards were kept at a regulated temperature day and night.

Its cessation was as sudden as its outbreak, as since the 19th December no other case has presented itself, and though diarrhœa persisted, its character has been remediable.

In endeavouring to assign a cause for this fearful malady, if we consider its sudden appearance and cessation, the sudden and striking inclemency of the season at this time, the difficulty in being able to detect any local cause, it will not be unreasonable to infer, that probably some imperceptible change of atmosphere, relative to its electrical character, might have exercised an influence predisposing to its attacks. However difficult of solution such may be, it is still satisfactory to be convinced that no cause attributable either to the discipline or internal economy of the establishment tended to produce the disease.

The collective number received is 1,245, from the undermentioned "prisons" and "hulks":—

From Millbank Prison	118
„ Pentonville ditto	84
„ Parkhurst ditto	10
„ Portland ditto	4
„ Wakefield ditto	25
„ Perth ditto	16
„ Leeds ditto	14
„ Reading ditto	5
„ Bedford ditto	2
„ Bethlem Asylum	1
From the "Defence," Convict Hulk	9
„ "Warrior," „	4
„ "Stirling Castle" Invalid Depôt	12
Remaining in prison 1st January 1853	941
Total	1,245

The following is the disposal of the above-mentioned:—

Transferred to Pentonville Prison	5
„ Millbank „	2
„ Portland „	1
„ "Defence" C.H.	4
Embarked for transportation	133
Invalided to Dartmoor	50
" Invalid Depôt, at Portsmouth	33
Removed to Bethlem Lunatic Asylum	2
Pardoned (including two on medical grounds.)	26
Died	13
Discharged on licence	51
Escaped	1
Remaining in "prison" 31st December 1853	924
Total	1,245

Two cases of mania (insanity) have presented themselves, the one prisoner received from Pentonville, the other from Millbank prison, in both cases supervening about two months after reception.

In the former case the delusions were of varying character, not indicative of very high intellectual tone; the general behaviour quiet, with tendency to depression, and on one or more occasions attempted suicide by strangulation, although carefully observed. In the other the delusions were of a higher character, somewhat aspiring and ambitious, and connected with religion. Their removal to an asylum became necessary; the latter was returned, and although his mind appeared dispossessed of its former prominent delusion, yet its want of healthy tone renders its permanency doubtful. He subsequently received a licence.

Thirteen deaths comprise the mortality, with reference to the "prison," for the year 1853, twelve of whom died on board the hospital ship; the other, the result of an accident, terminating almost instantly fatally, it was not necessary to remove to hospital. The proportion is higher than has been noticed for several preceding reports; above 1 per cent. The remaining 30 are applicable to the invalids, and will be noticed in the Report of that branch of the establishment.

At present the general health of the establishment is good.

From the 1st January to the 31st December the greatest number in hospital has been 113, the lowest 84; average, 98; of which the proportion for the prison has averaged 37, numbers on reception varying from 26 to 43.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
T. W. Jewell, *Surgeon, R.N.*

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

ABSTRACT of the Diseases of Patients admitted into the "Briton" CONVICT HOSPITAL for 1853.

	Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.
Febrile diseases, &c.	Febricula (1 remaining)	3		2
	Synochus (1 remaining)	3		2
	Phlegmonous inflammations (2 remaining)	30		28
	Carbuncle, 2. Furuncle, 14	16		16
Mental diseases, &c.	Mania and idiotic, 2 to Bethlem	3		3
	Mental imbecility (2 remaining)	8		6
	Epilipsia. Chorea. Syncope	3		3
	Convulsio (1 remaining). Cephalgio and Vertigo (5 remaining)	22		16
	Paralysis (1 remaining). Amaurosis 1	7		6
	Neuralgia, 2. Aphonia, 1	3		3
Of the heart	Morbus Cordis	3		3
Diseases of the chest	Bronchitis (1 remaining)	17	5	11
	Catarrhus (2 remaining)	31		29
	Asthma (1 remaining). Hæmoptysis 3 (1 remaining)	4		2
	Phthisis (9 remaining)	33	16	8
	Pneumonia, 2. Pleuritis (1 remaining)	6	3	2
Diseases of the prima viæ	Dyspepsia and Pyrosis 12. Constipatio (1 remaining)	30		29
	Diarrhœa (2 choleraic) 3 remaining	53	1	49
	Spasmodic cholera	11	3	8
	Gastrodynia, 9 (1 remaining). Colica, 2	11		10
	Hæmatemsis (1 remaining)	10		9
	Tympanites	2	1	1
	Icterus	2	1	1
	Aphtha, 1. Ascites (1 remaining)	2		1
	Hæmorrhois, 6. Tonsillitis (1 remaining)	10		9
	Ascaridis, 1. Tænia, 5. Stricture of Œsophagus	7		7
	Prolapsus. Fistula	2		2
Urinary diseases	Albumenuria, 4 (2 remaining). Diabetes (1 remaining)	5		2
	Dysuria, 10. Enuresis, 6. Retentio urinæ, 2	18		18
	Hæmaturia	2	1	1
	Stricture. 5. Testitis (2 remaining)	9		7
	Phymosis, 1. Varicocele (1 remaining)	2		1
Of the eye	Opthalmia (1 remaining)	13		12
	Tarsitis, 1. Blind, 2	3		3
Of the ear	Otorrhalgia	2		2
Of nutrition, &c.	Muscular rheumatism (3 remaining)	38		35
	Struma (3 remaining)	32	5	24
	Purpura, 1. Podagra, (1 remaining)	2		1
	Synovitis (3 remaining)	6		3
	Debilitas (1 remaining)	17	4	12
Accidents, &c.	Hæmorrhage, 2. Perneo, 2. Excoriation, 1	5		5
	Scald, 1. Polypus, 2. Strain, 5	8		8
	Caries (1 remaining)	5	1	3
	Abrasio (1 remaining)	5		4
	Contusio (3 remaining)	76		73
	Vulnus (2 remaining)	14		12
	Fractures (2 remaining)	8		6
	Hernia (1 remaining)	5		4
	Abscesses (4 remaining)	40		36
	Ulcus (2 remaining)	9		7
	Sinus (3 remaining)	5		2
	Disease of the spine	1	1	
Diseases of the skin	Lepra, 1. Herpes (1 remaining)	9		8
	Verrucca, 1. Eczema (1 remaining)	4		3
	Sycopis, 4. Porrigo (1 remaining)	8		7
	Lupus. Tumor, (both remaining)	2		
	Pediculi pubis	1		1
	Total	686	42	566

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

HULK ESTABLISHMENT.

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HULK ESTABLISHMENT.

REPORT,

For the year 1853, of the Directors of Convict Prisons, made, as regards the Hulks, in pursuance of the Act 5 Geo. 4. cap. 84. and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying their State of Repair; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers, and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Establishment; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

45, *Parliament Street,*
March 31, 1854.

My Lord,

We have the honour to submit our Annual Report for the year 1853 on the Convict Hulks at Woolwich and Portsmouth, in accordance with the Act 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39, by which the Directors of Convict Prisons are charged with carrying out the provisions of the Act 5 Geo. 4, cap. 84.

State of the Hulks.

State of repair of the hulks.

The hulks at Woolwich are the "Warrior," for the confinement of convicts employed on the works in the Dockyard;* the "Defence" for the confinement of those employed in the Royal Arsenal; and the "Unité" hospital ship, for the treatment of the sick prisoners of the above-mentioned hulks.

The "Warrior," as stated in previous annual reports, is in a bad state, and barely fit for use, owing to age and decay. This

* Captain Rose, the Deputy Governor of Portland Convict Prison, was promoted in the month of November to be Governor of the "Warrior" Hulk, in place of Mr. Barrow.

vessel is even past repairing. The "Defence" is sound and in good repair and condition, and the "Unité," though longer in the convict service than the "Defence," is also in good condition and well suited for her purpose.

Conduct of the Subordinate Officers.

Conduct of the subordinate officers.

There has been little to find fault with in the conduct of th subordinate officers during the past year, and much to approve of in the willingness, steadiness, and attention to discipline and the rules and regulations of the service, with which their trying duties have been carried on under the unfavourable circumstances inseparable from the confinement of prisoners in large bodies on board of hulks. It has been with great satisfaction, therefore, that the Directors have been apprised of the approval of the proposition, according to which funds will be provided by the Admiralty and Ordnance Departments for the future payment of a weekly gratuity (in addition to their ordinary pay) to prison officers in charge of the working parties employed by these respective departments.

Treatment, Condition, and Conduct of the Prisoners.

Treatment, condition, and conduct of the prisoners.

The treatment of the convicts in the hulks has been in accordance with the established prison rules and regulations, as far as they are applicable to such places of confinement, and the prisoners have had no just cause of complaint relative to their condition and treatment by the officers.

There has been considerable discontent among the prisoners as to the uncertainty in their prospects consequent on the partial cessation of transportation, but the instances have been rare in which any of the large number who, according to previous regulations, had exceeded the usual time for obtaining the reward of their good conduct during probation on public works, have allowed their disappointment at a much longer detention in a penal state to lead them to any act or course of misconduct rendering necessary the forfeiture of their claim to such reward. On the whole the conduct of the prisoners generally in the hulks has been good throughout the year, notwithstanding the doubt and uncertainty above referred to, a state of things which designing and ill-disposed men among the convicts readily take advantage of for the purpose of exciting discontent among their fellow prisoners.

The moral influence of the superior officers generally has been of invaluable service under such circumstances, and has greatly contributed to sustain the dependance of the well-conducted prisoners on the fulfilment of the hopes held out to them that they would ultimately reap the reward of their good

conduct, although owing to novel circumstances such reward had been unavoidably deferred.

The invalid prisoners on board the "Stirling Castle" Hulk have generally been well behaved, but there is always a difficulty in dealing with many of this class, whose ailments render them doubly irritable under restraint, and at the same time interfere with the ordinary course of punishment for prison offences.

As regards the food, clothing, and bedding of the prisoners, a sufficiency is provided for men in their position, employed as they are chiefly in out-of-door labour, but no superfluity; and they have had no ground of complaint in any of these respects.

The moral improvement and school instruction of the convicts confined in the hulks have been favourably reported on by the Chaplains at each of the stations. (See their annexed reports.)

At Woolwich the health of the prisoners has been very good throughout the year, and the deaths fewer than usual. In the invalid depôt at Portsmouth the deaths have been more numerous. The particulars are given in the reports of the Medical Officers annexed.

The total number of deaths in the year have been as follows, viz.:—

Labour hulks at Woolwich - -	11
Invalid Depôt at Portsmouth - -	46
Total - -	57

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

Remaining on board 1st January 1853 -	1,350	
Received since - - -	548	
		1,898
Embarked to Western Australia -	146	
„ Gibraltar - - -	38	
Transferred to Millbank Prison -	1	
„ Pentonville „ - -	13	
„ Portland „ -	2	
„ Dartmoor „ - -	115	
„ Portsmouth „ - -	25	
Discharged by free pardon - -	78	
„ Medical grounds - -	21	
„ Licence - -	106	
Removed to a lunatic asylum - -	2	
Deaths - - - -	56	
Drowned attempting to escape - -	1	
Escaped - - - - -	3	
		607
Remaining on board 1st January 1854 -		1,291
		1,898

Earnings of the Convicts and Expenses of the Hulks.

Earnings of the Convicts and Expenses of the Hulks.

The amount of earnings, that is, the estimated value of the labour of the able-bodied convicts in the hulks during the year is 17,650*l.* 16*s.* 10$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* This estimate refers to the labour performed actually on the public works (part of which only can be ascertained by measurement), and does not include the value of the work done by tailors, shoemakers, cooks, washers, cleaners, and others employed on board the hulks. The details are shown in the Appendix, pages 263 and 273.

The total expenses of the hulk establishment, exclusive of repairs, &c., for the year ending 31st March 1854, amounted to 36,766*l.* 1*s.* 0$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*, and if from this be deducted 39*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* for the produce of the garden, the net cost was 36,726*l.* 2*s.* 8$\frac{1}{4}$*d.* A detailed statement will be found in Appendix, page 299.

Employment, Industry, &c.

Employment, Industry, &c.

At the labour hulks the convicts have been employed in the Woolwich Dockyard and the Royal Arsenal in the usual rough work of these establishments. In the former place the prisoners of the "Warrior" have been employed in unloading coals, timber, &c., from vessels, stacking and removing timber, shifting materials of different kinds, and such other works of unskilled labour as would otherwise have to be done by parties of ordinary free labourers.

At the Royal Arsenal the prisoners have been employed in cleaning shot and guns, shipping and unshipping heavy stores, excavating ground, shifting or stacking timber and other materials, and similar rough jobs suitable to working parties of convicts.

There are ordinarily no opportunities afforded at either of these places for employing convicts who are artizans at their respective trades on the public works.

As noticed in previous Reports, the nature of the chief part of the employment at the dockyard and arsenal is not favourable for the object of industrial training of the prisoners. It is in general too desultory or unsettled to afford the willing man opportunities of distinguishing himself by particular sustained exertion; and in most cases such a man's efforts are liable to be weighed down to the ordinary level of exertion of the others with whom he may be associated in labour. Another disadvantage which stands in the way of the advantageous employment of convict labour in such places, is the mixing of the prisoners with free labourers and others, and the consequent

divided attention which the prison officer has to give between the object of preventing escape and irregularity on the one hand, and enforcing a due degree of exertion at work on the other. On the whole, however, notwithstanding these disadvantages, the convicts have shown themselves fairly industrious during the period referred to in this Report, and willing to exert themselves creditably to perform their allotted labour.

The hours of work are as extended as has been found practicable consistently with the hours observed in the different departments under which the convicts are employed, and are shown in detail (with the hours allotted throughout the day to meals, rest, and other occupations) in the following tables:—

"Warrior" Hulk, Woolwich.

Daily Distribution of Time.

Occupation.	* In Summer (longest day).			* In Winter (shortest day).		
	A.M.	A.M.	H. M.	A.M.	A.M.	H. M.
Prisoners rise and are let out by classes to wash	5 30	to 6 0	= 0 30	5 30	to 6 0	= 0 30
Breakfast, officers and prisoners	6 0	„ 6 30	= 0 30	6 0	„ 6 30	— 0 30
Cleaning wards and stow hammocks	6 30	„ 6 55	= 0 25	6 30	„ 7 20	— 0 50
Dockyard gates open for admission of workmen, and prisoners paraded for labour	6 55	„ 7 10	= 0 15	7 20	„ 7 30	— 0 10
Prisoners at labour	7 10	„ 12 0	= 4 50	7 30	„ 12 0	— 4 30
Labourers leave work, and prisoners return on board for dinner	- -	12 0	= 1 0	- -	12 0	— 1 0
Prisoners parade for labour	- -	P.M. 1 0		- -	1 0	
	P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.	
Resume labour	1 0	„ 5 0	= 4 0	1 0	„ 4 15	— 3 15
Mustering, washing, &c.	5 0	„ 6 0	= 1 0	4 15	„ 5 10	— 0 55
Supper, officers and prisoners	6 0	„ 6 30	= 0 30	5 10	„ 5 45	— 0 35
Evening prayers and school	6 30	„ 8 0	= 1 30	5 45	„ 7 30	— 1 45
Slinging hammocks	8 0	„ 8 30	= 0 30	7 30	„ 8 0	— 0 30
All prisoners in their hammocks		9 0	= 0 30		8 30	— 0 30
	Total from A.M. 5 30	„ P.M. 9 0	= 15 30	Total from A.M. 5 30	„ P.M. 8 30	— 15 0

ABSTRACT OF THE ABOVE.

	Summer. H. M.	Winter. H. M.
Meals	2 0	2 5
Out-of-door labour, including mustering and moving to and from labour	9 5	7 55
In-door occupation and evening instruction	4 25	5 0
	15 30	15 0

* In the intermediate seasons the number of hours varies according to the light.

"DEFENCE" Hulk, Woolwich.

Daily Distribution of Time.

Occupation.	In Summer. (Longest Day.)				In Winter. (Shortest Day.)			
	In intermediate Seasons the Hours vary according to light.							
	A.M.	A.M.	Hrs.	Min.	A.M.	A.M.	Hrs.	Min.
Prisoners rise, wash and roll up hammocks	5 30	6 0	= 0	30	5 30	6 0	= 0	30
Breakfast (officers and servants)	6 0	6 30	= 0	30	6 0	6 30	= 0	30
Cleaning classes	6 30	7 15	= 0	45	6 30	7 15	= 0	45
In readiness to turn out to work (preparing the boats, &c.)	7 15	7 30	= 0	15	7 15	7 30	= 0	15
Labour, including landing and marching to and from working ground	7 30	12 noon	= 4	30	7 30	12 noon	= 4	30
Dinner for officers and prisoners	12 noon	1 P.M.	= 1	0	12 noon	1 P.M.	= 1	0
Labour, including mustering and marching to and from working ground	1 P.M.	5 30	= 4	30	1 P.M.	4 0	= 3	0
Prisoners are mustered, wash and prepare for supper	5 30	6 0	= 0	30	4 0	4 45	= 0	45
Supper, washing-up, &c.	6 0	6 45	= 0	45	4 45	5 30	= 0	45
Evening prayers, school, and those not at school repairing clothing, &c., mustered intermediately	6 45	8 30	= 1	45	5 30	7 30	= 2	0
Sling hammocks	8 30	9 0	= 0	30	7 30	8 0	= 0	30
All in bed	9 0	- -	-	-	8 0	- -	-	-
	Total from 5.30 A.M. to 8.0 P.M.		15	30	Total from 5.30 A.M. to 8.0 P.M.		14	30

ABSTRACT OF THE ABOVE.

Meals	2 15	2 15
Labour, including mustering, and moving to and from	9 0	7 30
In-door occupation, evening instruction, &c. &c.	4 15	4 45
	In Summer - 15 30	In Winter - 14 30

General Remarks.

General Remarks.

Each succeeding year's experience of the hulks, as places of confinement for convicts under a probationary system of moral and industrial training, only serves to strengthen the conviction as to their unfitness for properly carrying out these objects. Whatever may be done to enforce discipline outwardly, and to promote good order and regularity by fear of punishment and hopes of reward, there is an under current of depravity beyond the reach of human power to control, resulting from the crowded association of criminals of every degree of guilt in places and numbers which render sufficiently close supervision

simply a matter of impossibility. A reduction of one-half the number of prisoners in each hulk would not afford the same facility of supervision as exists in an associated room in any of the Government prisons on shore, and though a diminution of numbers among the prisoners to this extent would, to a certain degree, remove some of the objections to the hulks as places of confinement, their limited accommodation would then render them most expensive prisons, and ineffective on that ground for the object of carrying on public works.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient servants,

J. Jebb, Lieut.-Col., *Chairman.*

I. S. Whitty,

Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE "WARRIOR" CONVICT HULK AT WOOLWICH.

Report of the Governor of the "Warrior" Hulk.

"*Warrior*" *Hulk, Woolwich,*
January 9, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit such a report as my short experience enables me to make, of the general state of this hulk, of which I received charge on the 1st of November last.

Conduct of the Officers.—I can report favourably of the conduct in general of the officers of this establishment, whose good spirit is manifested by the cheerful aid rendered in endeavouring to improve discipline, at the expense, in some instances, of part of the time previously at their own disposal.

Upon the whole, I have confidence that they perform their duty faithfully and zealously, and are fully competent to it.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—

Remaining 1st January 1853 - -	392
Since received - - - -	132
Total - -	524
Released, removed, died, &c. (*See* Appendix A)	103
Remaining 31st December 1853 - -	421

Manner in which Sentences have been carried out.—The sentences have been carried out by confinement in association, and labour in the dockyard and hulk.

The prisoners have been duly classified, and recommendations for the ticket of leave class, and for discharge on licence, have been made in exact accordance with the instructions, care being taken that good conduct shall be the main consideration in assigning priority.

Treatment of the Prisoners.—The treatment of the prisoners under my charge has been in conformity with the regulations. While punishing every proved offence, it is at the same time endeavoured to govern the whole body so as to raise their self-respect. This is also inculcated upon the officers, among whom coarse language or undue harshness is strictly prohibited. Prisoners, whose class and

Report of the Governor of the "Warrior" Hulk.

conduct have proved them worthy of it, have received every encouragement consistent with discipline.

Description of Labour.—The convicts have been employed on various kinds of labour in the dockyard, such as discharging colliers, coaling vessels of war, landing and stacking timber, testing timber, removing timber to and from the saw-mills, drawing hand-carts with stores or refuse, clearing the yard, &c. Others, but not exceeding *one-ninth* of the whole, have been employed in the necessary services of the hulk, as tailors, shoe-makers, washermen, carpenters, &c. (*See* Appendix B.)

Value of Convict Labour.—An estimate is appended of the value of the labour during the past year. (Appendix B. and C.) That part which could not be measured has been approximately estimated at 2*s.* per day, being the lowest wages which have been given to ordinary dockyard labourers; that which could be measured has been ascertained to be at the rate of no less than 2*s.* 8¾*d.*, giving an average for the whole of the dockyard labour of 2*s.* 5¼*d.* For that of the hulk, a value has been fixed, varying with the description of work, from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* (Appendix B.), giving an average on the whole of 1*s.* 7½*d.* According to this estimate, the total value of the convicts' labour for the past year has been 9,090*l.*, against a total expense of 10,975*l.*, if the rate of 25*l.* per man may be taken as the average expenditure.

State and Condition of the Hulk.—The hulk is old and worn-out; leakages in various parts, though slight, are numerous. The timber wherever removed for repair has been found in a state of decay. Such is its rottenness that in some cases, to prevent its falling off in pieces, canvas has been nailed over the ship's inner sides (forming the sides of the wards). The ship is considered by the dockyard authorities as unworthy of repair.

Escapes.—Two prisoners have effected their escape during the past year, of which the particulars were at the time reported by my predecessor. I am not aware of any other attempt having been made.

Abuses.—The most prevalent sources of irregularity have been,—

1. The unauthorized introduction into the ship of tobacco and other forbidden articles; and,

2. The unauthorized receipt and transmission by prisoners of letters through the dockyard labourers, by which they are enabled to hold communication with their friends without.

These I have not succeeded in putting an entire stop to, but they are in no degree connived at. The practice, once prevalent, of taking pens, ink, and paper, from the school-room to be secreted in the wards, for the purpose of writing such letters, has been carefully guarded against. Unauthorized books or newspapers, wherever found in use, have been seized and destroyed. The practice of allowing masters of *colliers* to reward the exertions of the gangs employed in discharging their coal with liquor or extra food, has been put a stop to. In short, whatever has appeared to me of the nature of an abuse, has been to the utmost of my power checked.

But I may be permitted here respectfully to point out, that some circumstances of an objectionable nature, and which I consider con-

Report of the Governor of the "Warrior" Hulk.

trary to proper prison discipline, remain, because I have not the power to correct them. As an instance of this, the cells for separate confinement of prisoners under punishment, being immediately contiguous to the officers' mess-room, they are enabled (in spite of such precautions as I have endeavoured to take) to overhear the latters' conversation, and thus learn the news of the day. Another objectionable circumstance in the discipline of this hulk, is the necessity (inseparable from the nature of the work) of frequently detaching prisoners from their gangs under separate charge of a military sentry, and out of sight of any prison officer. This subject has been already brought under your notice.

Conduct and Industry of Prisoners.—Of the conduct of the prisoners in general, I feel myself justified in making a favourable report. Some few individuals have at times attempted to excite the remainder to acts of disorder and insubordination, and the crowded associations, in which all live together, afford but too ready means of doing so; but it has rarely been with any success. The total number of reports of any kind of misconduct, during the two months of my charge, have been 76, and of these 20 have been of a very slight character.

Of their industry I am also warranted in reporting favourably, so far as I can judge of it; but the kind of labour on which they are for the most part employed, is not of a kind best calculated to call forth sustained exertion. It is needless that I should add my testimony to that which has already been borne by more competent judges, as to the unsuitableness of dockyard labour for convicts, both as regards the formation of habits of industry, and the maintenance of discipline. It is too shifting and interrupted for the one, and it brings the convict into too close contact with labourers, seamen, &c. (often where supervision is difficult or impossible), for the other. I may be permitted to say, that my late experience of Portland exhibits the contrast between the application of convict labour here and at that station very strikingly before me, and that the effects of the mode in which it is there applied, are much more favourable for the convict than any which are experienced here.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

The Chairman & Directors of Convict Prisons.

H. B. Rose, *Governor.*

(A.)—Annual Statement of the Removal of Convicts to and from the "Warrior" Hulk, Woolwich, between the 1st January 1853 and 31st December 1853.

On the 1st January 1852—					Disposed of during the Year, by—			
The Number of Convicts in this Hulk				392	Transfers to Convict Prisons	Millbank	1	
						Pentonville	4	
						Portsmouth	4	
								9
Received during the Year from—					Transfers to Convict Hulk "Stirling Castle"		10	
								10
Convict Prisons	Pentonville		43		Embarkations	Western Australia	26	
				43		Gibraltar	12	
								38
			Government Cells.		Pardons	Free	7	
County and Borough Prisons under contract with the Government	Wakefield		20			Conditional	29	
	Preston		10			Medical grounds	1	
	Leicester		24					37
	Northampton		15		Escapes			2
	Bath		12		Deaths			7
	Bedford		8		Numbers remaining 31st December 1853			421
	Total			89				
				524		Total		524

Report of the Governor of the "Warrior" Hulk.

(B.)—ABSTRACT of Labour performed by the CONVICTS in the "Warrior" Convict Ship in the Year from the 1st January to 31st December 1853, and the Time occupied therein, the average daily Number of Prisoners being 439.

Employment.	Time actually employed.		Valued at	Amounts.	Total.
	Number of Hours.	Days of ten hours each.			
		Days hrs.	*s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	
Labour in the Royal Dockyard	693,086	69,308 6	2 5¼	- - -	8,447 2 10¾
Carpenters	7,087	708 7	2 6	88 11 9	
Blacksmiths	264	26 4	2 6	3 6 0	
Painters	6,318	631 8	2 6	78 19 6	176 15 3
Plumbers	208	20 8	2 6	2 12 0	
Coopers	264	26 4	2 6	3 6 0	
Shoemakers	7,035	703 5	1 6	52 15 5	
Tailors, &c.	7,979	797 9	1 6	59 16 10	331 17 0
Washers	18,627	1,862 7	1 6	139 14 0	
Cooks	10,605	1,060 5	1 6	79 10 9	
General prison labour, boats, &c.	21,481	2,148 1	1 3	134 5 1	134 5 1
	772,954	77,295 4		£	9,090 0 2¾

(C.)—STATEMENT of the Value of Labour performed by Convicts employed in the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, in the Year 1853.

Description of Work.	Quantities.	Prices.	Amount.
			£ *s.* *d.*
Removing and stacking timber cubic	4,328,021 cubic feet	12*s.* per 1,000 feet	2,596 16 3
Removing and stacking timber superficial	2,042,064 sup. do.	4*s.* 6*d.* „	459 9 3½
Removing iron, ballast, stores, &c.	21,132 tons	6*d.* per ton	528 6 0
Weighing and stacking ditto	24,268 „	4*d.* „	404 9 4
Removing coals	34,463 „	7*d.* „	1,005 3 5
Weighing, whipping, and stacking ditto	19,884 „	5*d.* „	414 5 0
Weeding	53,544 super. yards	1*s.* 6*d.* per 100 yards.	40 3 3½
Carting sundries	2,895 loads	6*d.* per load	72 7 6
Cutting up old rope, &c.	185 tons	2*s.* per ton	18 10 0
Spinning and balling oakum	278 cwt.	2*s.* per cwt.	27 16 0
Removing and stacking old rope, stores, &c.	3,592 tons	6*d.* per ton	89 16 0
Odd jobs not measurable:—cleaning saw mills, assisting shipwrights, testing chain cables, anchors, &c. &c., cleaning out steamers and docks, pitch-scraping, removing boats, cross-cutting timber, cutting up old iron, fixing stages, docking and undocking vessels, repairing roads, masting and unmasting vessels, &c. &c.	279,004 hours at 10 hours per day equals 27,900 days	At 2*s.* per diem.	2,790 0 9
		£	8,447 2 10½

(D.)—STATEMENT showing the average Number of Convicts confined in the "Warrior" Hulk, Woolwich, during the Year ending 31st December 1853, and their Earnings, as calculated according to reasonable Wages for the different Description of Work performed per Day of 10 Hours, into which all the Time employed has been reduced.—January 1854.

Average daily Number of Prisoners.	Number of Days' Labour performed.						Total estimated Value.	Annual Average per Head.
	Dockyard Labour.			Hulk Labour.				
	Number of Days, 10 Hours each.	Average Rate.	Estimated Value.	Number of Days, 10 Hours each.	Average Rate.	Estimated Value.		
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*	Days. Hours.	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
439	69,308 6	2 5¼	8,447 2 10¾	7,986 8	1 7½	642 17 4	9,090 0 2¾	20 14 1¼

II.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Report of the Governor of the "Defence Hulk."

"*Defence*" *Convict Ship, Woolwich, January*, 23, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to transmit the following report on the discipline and management of the "Defence" Hulk for the year 1853:

Conduct of the Officers.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory; only one convict having escaped from the establishment during the past year is a proof of their unremitting attention and vigilance when in charge of convicts.

Employment of Prisoners.

The prisoners have been employed at various descriptions of labour on the Public Works, Royal Arsenal, or in the necessary duties connected with the Hulk.

Treatment of Prisoners.

The prisoners have been treated strictly in accordance with the regulations; and have had every opportunity of preferring complaints of harsh treatment on the part of the officers towards them.

Alterations or Repairs.

The hulk does not require any alterations or repairs that I am aware of.

Abuses.

No abuses connected with any department on board, have been brought under my notice, nor do I suppose that any exist.

Conduct of the Convicts.

The conduct of the convicts during the past year has been, taking all things into consideration, satisfactory. They continue to appreciate the good conduct badges and class rings, and are also most anxious in their inquiries regarding the record of their industry on the public works.

The regulations for the government of the hulk have been complied with in all cases, excepting those which have been brought under the notice of the visiting Directors.

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

I cannot close this report without expressing, in the most respectful manner, the regret I feel that during the past year no progress has been made towards building a prison for the reception of the convicts under my charge, feeling confident that all efforts at moral improvement with prisoners collected together in association in the decks of a hulk must be comparatively unsuccessful.

The annexed statements will show the average number of prisoners engaged in the different employments; the number of hours so employed; value of the labour performed; and the general distribution of time.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
S. BYRNE, *Governor.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons,
45, *Parliament-street.*

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

"Defence" Hulk.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of the PRISONERS' LABOUR, the average number of working Hours in each Quarter, and the aggregate Number of Days Work (of Ten Hours each Day) done throughout the Year 1853.

Description of Work.	Quarterly Period. From	To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed daily.	Average No. of Hours Work on each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days (of 10 Hours each).	Value. Rate.	Amount.
							s. d.	*£ s. d.*
ORDNANCE:								
Labour in the Royal Arsenal, as detailed in annexed statement - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	76	285	7	151,620		
	1 April	30 June	78	311	8	194,064		
	1 July	30 Sept.	80	331	8	211,840		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	323	7	178,619		
						10) 736,143		
						Ds. 73,614 3	4 2	8,588 6 7
PRISON LABOUR:								
Carpenters - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	76	3	7	1,596		
	1 April	30 June	76	5	8	3,040		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	4	8	2,528		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	80	3	7	1,680		
						10) 8,844		
						Days 884 4	2 6	110 11 0
Tinkers - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	76	1	7	532		
	1 April	30 June	74	1	8	592		
	1 July	30 Sept.	77	1	8	616		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	80	1	7	560		
						10) 2,300		
						Days 230	2 6	28 15 0
Blacksmiths - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	76	4	7	2,128		
	1 April	30 June	74	2	8	1,184		
	1 July	30 Sept.	77	2	8	1,232		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	80	2	7	1,120		
						10) 5,664		
						Days 566 4	2 6	70 16 0
Painters - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	76	2	7	1,064		
	1 April	30 June	76	4	8	2,432		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	5	8	3,160		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	80	2	7	1,120		
						10) 7,776		
						Days 777 6	2 6	98 4 0
Carried forward - - - - - -								8,896 12 7

Statement of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

Description of Work.	Quarterly Period. From	To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed daily.	Average No. of Hours Work on each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days (of 10 Hours each).	Value. Rate.	Amount.
								£ s. d.
					Brought forward		-	8,896 12 7
Sawyers	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	73	1	7	511		
	1 April	30 June	72	1	8	576		
	1 July	30 Sept.	70	1	8	560		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	80	2	7	1,120		
						10) 2,767		
						Days 276 7	2 6	34 11 9
Coopers	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	76	1	7	532		
	1 April	30 June	79	1	8	632		
	1 July	30 Sept.	71	1	8	568		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	56	1	7	392		
						10) 2,124		
						Days 212 4	2 6	26 11 0
Bookbinders	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	76	2	7	1,064		
	1 April	30 June	76	1	8	608		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	1	8	632		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	55	1	7	385		
						10) 2,689		
						Days 268 9	2 6	33 12 3
Ropemaker	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	71	1	7	497		
	1 April	30 June	47	1	8	376		
	1 July	30 Sept.	63	2	8	1,008		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	80	2	7	1,120		
						10) 3,001		
						Days 300 1	1 6	22 10 2
Upholsterer	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	77	1	7	539		
	1 April	30 June	37	1	8	296		
	1 July	30 Sept.	–	–	8	- -		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	14	1	7	98		
						10) 933		
						Days 933	2 6	11 13 3
Sailmaker	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	15	1	7	105		
	1 April	30 June	10	1	8	80		
	1 July	30 Sept.	–	–	–	- -		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	–	–	–	- -		
						10) 185		
						Days 185	1 6	1 7 9
Carried forward		-			-	-	-	9,026 18 9

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

Statement of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Quarterly Period. From	To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed daily.	Average No. of Hours Work on each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days (of 10 Hours each.)	Value. Rate.	Amount. £ s. d.
						Brought forward	-	9,026 18 9
Caulker - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	–	–	7	- -		
	1 April	30 June	36	1	8	288		
	1 July	30 Sept.	9	1	8	72		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	12	1	7	84		
						10) 444		
						Days 44 4	1 6	3 6 7
Shoemaker - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	76	6	7	3,192		
	1 April	30 June	76	4	8	2,432		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	6	8	3,791		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	80	6	7	3,360		
						10) 12,775		
						Days 1,277 5	1 6	95 16 3
Tailors - - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	76	4	7	2,128		
	1 April	30 June	76	5	8	3,040		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	5	8	3,160		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	80	7	7	3,920		
						10) 12,248		
						Ds. 1,224 8	1 6	91 17 2
Washers - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	76	15	7	7,980		
	1 April	30 June	76	14	8	8,512		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	14	8	8,848		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	80	14	7	7,840		
						10) 33,180		
						Days 3,318	1 6	248 17 0
Cooks - - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	90	4	10	3,600		
	1 April	30 June	91	4	10	3,640		
	1 July	30 Sept.	92	4	10	3,680		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	92	4	10	3,680		
						10) 14,600		
						Days 1,460	1 6	109 10 0
General Prison Labour, Nurses at Hospital, Boats, &c. - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	78	65	7	35,490		
	1 April	30 June	75	67	8	40,200		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	70	8	44,240		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	69	7	37,674		
						10) 157,604		
						Ds. 15,760 4	1 3	985 0 6
Carried forward -			-	-	-	-	- - -	10,561 6 3

Statement of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

Description of Work.	Quarterly Period. From	Quarterly Period. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed daily.	Average No. of Hours Work on each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days (of 10 Hours each.)	Value. Rate.	Value. Amount.
								£ s. d.
					Brought forward		-	10,561 6 3
Wet Days, Fogs, Medical Inspection, &c. &c. -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	78	3	7	1,638		
	1 April	30 June	75	16	8	9,600		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	3	8	1,896		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	3	7	1,638		
						10) 14,772		
						Ds. 1,477 2		
School - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	76	50	7	26,600		
	1 April	30 June	75	50	8	30,000		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	58	8	36,656		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	60	7	33,180		
						10) 126,436		
						Ds. 12,643 6		
Punishment - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	76	4	7	2,128		
	1 April	30 June	77	5	8	3,080		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	4	8	2,528		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	5	7	2,765		
						10) 10,501		
						Ds. 1,050 1		
Sick - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	76	44	7	23,408		
	1 April	30 June	77	36	8	22,176		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	24	8	15,168		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	31	7	17,143		
						10) 77,895		
						Ds. 7,789 5		
						Total	£	10,561 6 3

(C.)—Abstract of Labour performed by the Convicts in the "Defence" Convict Ship, in the Year from 1st January to 31st December 1853, the Time occupied therein, the average daily Number of Prisoners being 510.

Employment.		Time actually employed.			Valued at	Amount.			Total.		
		Number of Hours.	Days of 10 Hours each.								
			Days.	Hrs.	s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ordnance:	Labour in Royal Arsenal	736,143	73,614	3	2 4	8,588	6	7	8,588	6	7
Prison:											
Superior Artificers.	Carpenters	8,844	884	4	2 6	110	11	0			
	Blacksmiths	5,664	566	4	2 6	70	16	0			
	Tinkers	2,300	230	0	2 6	28	15	0			
	Painters	7,776	777	6	2 6	98	4	0			
	Sawyers	2,767	276	7	2 6	34	11	9			
	Coopers	2,124	212	4	2 6	26	11	0	438	12	2
	Bookbinder	2,689	268	9	2 6	33	12	3			
	Ropemaker	3,001	300	1	1 6	22	10	2			
	Upholsterer	933	93	3	2 6	11	13	3			
	Sailmakers	185	18	5	1 6	1	7	9			
Inferior Artificers.	Caulker	444	44	4	1 6	3	6	7			
	Shoemakers	12,775	1,277	5	1 6	95	16	3			
	Tailors	12,248	1,224	8	1 6	91	17	2	549	7	0
	Washers	33,180	3,318	0	1 6	248	17	0			
	Cooks	14,600	1,460	0	1 6	109	10	0			
	General prison labour, boats, nurses at hospital, &c.	157,604	15,760	4	1 3	985	0	6	985	0	6
								£	10,561	6	3

STATEMENT of the VALUE of the LABOUR performed for the Ordnance Department, Royal Arsenal, by the Convicts, for the Year ending 31st December 1853.

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

Description of Work.	Quantities.	Price.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Removing and stacking timber	2,049,306 cubic feet	12*s.* per 1,000 feet	1,229	11	8
Do. do.	6,422,093 sup. feet	4*s.* 6*d.* „	1,444	19	5
Making mortar	603 cubic yards	10*d.* per yard	25	2	6
Breaking stones	1,746 bushels	4½*d.* per bushel	32	14	9
Facing stones	2,454 super. feet	5*d.* per foot	51	2	6
Weeding	109,501 sup. yards	1*s.* 6*d.* per 100 yards	82	2	6
Raising and discharging mud	13,632 tons	5½*d.* per ton	312	8	0
Removing and shipping stores	52,791 tons	6*d.* „	1,319	15	6
Cleaning shot and shell	167,506 No.	1*s.* per 24 shot.	348	19	5
Carting sundries	52,819 loads	6*d.* per load	1,320	9	6
Digging gravel	27,077 cubic yards	5*d.* per yard	564	2	1
Making concrete	1,467 „	1*s.* „	73	7	0
Odd jobs not measurable: Cleaning out saw-mills and sheds, stacking waggons, repairing butt and roads, cleaning cadets' barracks, making and repairing grummets and wads, assisting tradesmen, mowing, making and stacking hay, barking trees, breaking condemned shell, cleaning out drains, &c. &c.	152,879 hours, at 10 hours per day, 15,287 days 9 hrs.	2*s.* 4*d.* per day	1,783	11	9
		£	8,588	6	7

STATEMENT showing number and disposal of Prisoners year ending 31st December 1853.

On board, 1st January 1853			485
Received during the year from	Portsmouth	4	
„ „	Wakefield	53	
„ „	Millbank	28	
„ „	Pentonville	55	
„ „	Leicester	9	
„ „	Leeds	5	
„ „	Reading	4	
„ „	Bedford	11	
			169
			654
Transferred during the year to	Portsmouth	9	
„ „	Pentonville	9	
„ „	"Stirling Castle"	11	
„ „	Portland	2	
Embarked for public works	Gibraltar	26	
„ with "tickets of leave"	Western Australia	27	
Pardoned (free)		11	
Licensed (free)		33	
Escaped		1	
Drowned (attempting to escape)		1	
Deaths		1	
			133
Remaining 31st December 1853.			521

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

Weekly Return showing the nature of the usual Occupation of Prisoners.

Return of Employment of Prisoners in "Defence" Hulk for the Week ending 18th June 1853.

General Occupation.	Average Daily Number.		Description of Prison Work.	
Ordnance working parties*		325	Boarders, cleaning ship generally and attending on sick at Hospital	42
Prison labour, as detailed opposite	63		Boatmen	16
Carpenter	5		Whitewashers	3
Blacksmith	2		Bed pickers	2
Tinker	1			63
Painter	4			
Sawyer	1			
Cooper	1			
Bookbinder	1			
Shoemaker	7			
Tailor	5			
Washers	15			
Cooks	4			
		109		
Sick and unfit for labour	24			
School	50			
Punishment or separate for other reasons	2	76		
		510		

* Detail of Ordnance Working Parties, 16th June 1853.

Description of Work.	Number Employed.
Removing and stacking timber	76
Breaking stones	4
Raising and discharging mud	
Shipping and unshipping stores	13
Cleaning out saw mills and sheds	15
Cleaning shot and shell	29
Carting sundries	36
Digging gravel	60
Odd jobs not measurable	6
Repairing grummetts and wads	18
Cleaning out drains	34
Assisting tradesmen	
Barking elm tops	12
Breaking condemned shell	10
Repairing butt and roads	12
	325
Sick 16th June 1853.	
Sick at hospital	22
„ complaining and unfit for labour	2
	24

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

STATEMENT showing the average Number of Convicts confined in this Hulk during the Year ending 31st December 1853, and their Earnings, as calculated according to reasonable Wages, for the different Descriptions of Work performed per Day of 10 Hours, into which all the Time employed has been reduced.

Average daily Number of Prisoners.	Number of Days Labour performed.				Total estimated Value.	Annual Average per Head.
	By superior Artificers.		By ordinary Labourers.			
	Number of Days, 10 Hours each.	Estimated Value.	Number of Days, 10 Hours each.	Estimated Value.		
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
510	3,628 3	438 12 2	89,374 7	9,573 7 1	10,011 19 3	19 12 7½

III.

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN OF THE CONVICT HULKS, WOOLWICH.

Report of the Chaplain of the Convict Hulks, Woolwich.

GENTLEMEN, *Woolwich, January* 16, 1854.

IN submitting to you my Report for the year just ended, I have the honour to state, with much thankfulness, that I have been enabled to pursue my duties, as chaplain of the Hulks, almost without interruption, notwithstanding constant exposure to the vicissitudes of weather in this trying atmosphere of the river, and the excessive expenditure of time and strength occasioned by having to move from ship to ship in the discharge of my office.

Another year's experience has only deepened my conviction of the evils of uninterrupted association, and strengthened my impression that the system of moral and religious reformation, for which you are so strenuously labouring, can neither have a fair opportunity o vigorous application, nor succeed to the desired extent, until the present expedient, for I think it only an expedient as compared with your excellent prisons, can be displaced by a contrivance for the separation of prisoners by night, and during the intervals between the hours of labour. The marvel is, that so much has been accomplished under the disadvantages with which you have contended in Hulk-accommodation. In a convict population, all the facilities which the most convenient prison can afford are quite necessary for restraining evil tempers, violent passion, and depravity; but to successfully inculcate virtuous and holy principles amongst them, and to promote a gradual conformity of their hearts and conduct to the will of God, it seems indispensable that all such impediments and obstructions as have prevailed should be, as far as possible, removed. Under existing circumstances, it demonstrates the sovereign efficacy of sound religious knowledge, aided by moral training, daily work, and firm discipline, that we can, by God's blessing, rejoice in what has been achieved against and in spite of the contaminating influence of "evil communications," predominating in the incessant contact of pernicious and corrupting minds.

The public services, the school instruction, and daily labours amongst the sick and the healthy, have been regularly discharged to the full amount, and, as I trust, with useful effect. There is good reason for believing that the preaching of the Gospel at each of the three ships twice on the Lord's day, and on three days of the week has been attended with a like result. I entertain this persuasion on several grounds; the usual peculiar solemnity and attention have been fully realized, and, what is specially important, a spirit of inquiry and

Report of the Chaplain of the Convict Hulks, Woolwich.

investigation has been awakened; many instances of which have come under my notice in my private conversations with prisoners, and frequently, also, in the persual of their simple, but earnest, correspondence, evincing a subdued and, I really think, a genuine tone of good moral and spiritual feeling. It is also a gratifying reflection that, although there occurred only eleven deaths in the establishment during the past year, there were, of that small number, several cases of serious and interesting concern, and two or three instances, as we trust, of true conversion of heart, manifested by deep penitence, and a simple affiance in the Redeemer's merits; both to myself and to the Scripture reader, these "repenting sinners" afforded much encouragement and hope, especially as they were not cases of sudden and momentary impulse, but of gradual advancement seen in their regularly and patiently reading the Scriptures, for a lengthened period, and in humble expressions of unworthiness, and entire reliance upon the Saviour. "All my hope is in Christ," said a dying convict on my last visit to him; another, expressing to the Scripture-reader fears at the near approach of death, was cheered on being asked "if he were "not conscious that for a considerable time past the salvation of his "soul had been his chief concern?" to which he responded with evident sincerity of heart; nor can I soon forget the deep abasement and self-renunciation with which still another dying man told me of the past wickedness of his heart and practices; whilst he seemed now clinging to Christ as his sole refuge, and his only plea. The records of our hospital services and visitation are truly interesting and instructive; *there*, in moments of self-reflection, are often displayed the fearful effects of previous habits of sin; its deadening of the conscience and blinding the understanding are perceived in every form of error and perverseness, whilst the sovereign power of the Gospel may be observed, both as in awakening careless minds and in renovating them, as well as in imparting an effectual cure to their spiritual disorders by the peace and light of its "glad tidings."

The Lord's Supper has been administered four times in the year at each of the three ships, after previous examination of the candidates; when some who may have been less circumspect since its former administration, and others whose decision of character, or whose views of the Sacrament may have been at all *questionable*, were kindly admonished, or advised to postpone their attendance, as circumstances seem to require. In no cases, that I am aware of, have they been in anywise *stimulated* to partake of the Ordinance, but on the contrary were, as I conceive is most meet in their peculiar position, gravely cautioned, no less against a hasty reception than against formalism, self-sufficiency, or indifference; and, although there will always be "tares among the wheat," I trust that many "broken and contrite hearts," have found strength and comfort each time of our celebration.

The accompanying tabular statements of our school-progress will, I hope, afford a fair proof of the exertions of the teachers, and of the attention and capabilities of the prisoners. It appears that *two-thirds* of those who were least advanced on reception have made decided improvement. I may also notice that many, both of the

Report of the Chaplain of the Convict Hulks, Woolwich.

comparatively little educated and of the well-informed amongst them, show a strong inclination for the study of the higher branches of arithmetic and even of geometry; which, I think, indicates the practical turn of their minds, and presents favourable opportunities of carrying conviction *home* to them by means of sound and well-given instruction. This leads me to mention the vital importance of good and sufficient libraries, and very respectfully to state that, at present, we experience serious inconvenience from the want of books, in regard to numbers and variety. The very few now in use are so entirely dilapidated, so meagre of information, and so threadbare by frequent perusal, that they are in fact, almost of no avail, and frequently the cause of painful disappointment and trouble: considering the exceedingly numerous publications of most injurious tendency which are now daily pouring from the press, and the probability that too many of our convicts may have imbibed the poison, it is essential to a course of moral improvement that the antidote be provided in an adequate supply of really useful knowledge, in order to correct and purify the taste, already vitiated, and also to give sound and solid information to the prisoners under our charge, of whatever grade.

The evening school at the "Warrior" was resumed in October under favourable regulations, and continues to prosper in the *voluntary* attendance of the prisoners, who appreciate, and anxiously embrace it as a privilege; and I have much pleasure in stating that at the "Defence" a similar arrangement is established, by your direction, for the winter months, and meets in all respects with equal success; at both hulks evening prayers between decks are duly read, and it can hardly be doubted that this serious exercise will touch some hearts with a sense of the Divine Providence and bounty, whilst it is certainly calculated to solemnize and awaken those who engage in it. Assuredly it is a fitting acknowledgement, at each day's close, of the care and goodness of Him "in whose hand their breath is," and tends to foster devotional and religious impressions.

In conversing, on each occasion of their arrival, with prisoners just received from their previous places of separate confinement, I have invariably observed and encouraged their general desire to improve upon the classification which they had already obtained; and not seldom have I witnessed their fears of the presumed temptations and dangers of entire association. To cherish their desire for self improvement, and to give a salutary control to their fears, is the object of much care and solicitude; and I have often had the satisfaction of knowing from those who have afterwards embarked for the colonies, that our labour and anxiety in this respect have not been in vain; many have given satisfactory evidence to the schoolmasters and to me of their passing through trial with advantage, and of right principle and feeling on their departure: one instance of which occurred very recently, when a prisoner, about to be removed in the "Sea Park," besought me to write to his aged father, (thinking that a letter from me might have more weight than one from himself,) and to assure him of his deep anxiety for the salvation of that parent, whom he had, as he felt, disgraced by crime, but for whom it was now his unspeakable concern that he might repent and be saved.

The effect, as far as I have observed it, of the new law, establishing in certain cases penal servitude at home instead of removal to the colonies, has thus far, I trust, been favourable upon the mind and conduct of prisoners. As might be supposed, they have been alive to the importance of good behaviour for obtaining the benefit of the enactment and have also appeared anxious to improve their state of education, and their moral standing also, in the prospect of that restoration to society which the "Licence affords;" but it is highly desirable that their former employers, and others amongst whom they may again go forth, should aid their re-establishment in respectable industry and domestic peace by forwarding every well-advised measure to encourage, sustain, and fortify them, especially by supplying them with suitable employment *immediately* on their return from penal discipline, and *particularly* with opportunities of public worship and of mental and moral improvement. The interests—social, civil, and economical—of this country, are deeply concerned in ameliorating and improving the condition of these able-bodied, active, and often intelligent members of the community, whose freedom may be a blessing in proportion as they are preserved by friendly and benevolent hands from those dens of iniquity, the penny theatres, gin palaces, and beer-shops, which multiply in the land with such portentous rapidity. It is no less necessary, also, to prevent and counteract the demoralizing influence of so-called cheap literature by supplying to those who shall be released on licence a literature as cheap, but more instructive and more wholesome, as well as invigorating to the mind. The parochial clergy are, as every prison chaplain can testify, amongst the most active of the prisoners' friends, and it is cheering to think that they, and many of their able parishioners, will meet the exigency of the case; and be prepared to advise, assist, and direct the once misguided members of their flocks.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient Servant,
J. K. Marsh, *Chaplain.*

To the Chairman & Directors of Convict Prisons.

Report of the Chaplain of the Convict Hulks, Woolwich.

"WARRIOR HULK,"

TABLE showing the Prisoners' Improvement at School during the year 1853.

Date.	Cannot read.	Since learned to read imperfectly.	Read only.	Since learned to read & write imperfectly.	Read and write imperfectly.	Since learned to read and write well.	Have made progress in arithmetic.	Read and write well.	Well educated.	Total Number on the books 31st Dec. 1853.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
On the books 31st Dec. 1852, and still remain 31st Dec. 1853.	40	26	68	44	99	67	63	75	8	290
Received 17th Jan. 1853.	4	2	4	3	3	3	3	1	-	12
„ 12th „ „	2	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	-	12
„ 29th „ „	2	2	4	3	5	4	3	5	-	16
„ 5th Feb. „	5	3	6	4	8	5	6	9	-	28
„ 25th April „	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
„ 25th June „	-	-	3	3	3	2	2	2	-	8
„ 1st July „	3	3	3	3	2	1	6	2	-	10
„ 14th Sept. „	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	1
„ 8th Oct. „	4	3	3	2	4	1	1	2	-	13
„ 7th Nov. „	1	1	1	0	4	0	-	4	-	10
„ 16th Dec. „	2	0	5	0	8	0	-	5	-	20
	64	42	101	65	140	86	83	108*	8*	421

* Those who could "read and write well" and were "well educated" when received have since made considerable improvement in Arithmetic and other subjects.

TABULAR STATEMENT of School Progress at the "DEFENCE" Hulk, Woolwich, during the year 1853.

Date.	Cannot read.	Since learned to read imperfectly.	Read only.	Since learned to read & write imperfectly.	Read and write imperfectly.	Since learned to read and write well.	Made considerable progress in arithmetic.	Read and write well.	Well educated.	Total.
On the books December 1852	27	22	62	55	212	125	93	67	117	485
January 4th „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
February 5th „	-	-	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	11
„ 8th „	1	1	-	-	6	3	3	10	11	28
May 3rd „	1	-	4	4	6	4	3	11	2	24
„ 4th „	1	1	4	4	6	4	3	4	-	15
June 9th „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
„ 24th „	2	2	7	6	3	3	3	5	5	22
August 9th „	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
October 8th „	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	2	8
„ 14th „	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
November 8th „	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	9
„ 9th „	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	5	11
December 16th „	-	-	8	-	13	-	-	6	7	34
Totals	32	26	89	72	260	141	108	115*	158*	654

* The Prisoners who could "read and write" well, and those who were "well educated" on reception, have since made considerable advancement in Arithmetic and the lower branches of Mathematics.

IV.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE HULKS AT WOOLWICH.

Remarks.

Report of the Surgeon of the Hulks at Woolwich.

THE prisoners generally at the hulks have been in a good state of health on their reception, but many show a phthisical and scrofulous tendency: the former developes itself rapidly at this place, while those affected by the latter improve, unless it has made considerable progress, of which some bear extensive scars, showing the existence of the disease previous to imprisonment.

Catarrh and bronchitis are the most general and troublesome complaints, though only a portion of the worst cases appear on the hospital returns.

Ague continues as prevalent as last year, while continued fever is less frequent, and few cases assume the typhoid character.

The numbers admitted to hospital are rather increased, but on the whole the relative proportion affected by each disease is nearly the same as on former years, with the exception of accidents, which are rather more numerous; a few of these have been of a serious nature, and in one amputation was performed above the knee, but the patient died from the extent of his other injuries, his body being much lacerated by machinery.

Ulcers are comparatively rare.

No cases of insanity have occurred during the period of this report.

I have to record with regret the death of one of the principal warders belonging to the "Warrior" hulk from disease of the brain, the origin of which was referred to a blow received from a prisoner four years ago while in the performance of his duty.

The deaths amongst the prisoners have been 1 per cent.

The number of casualties in both hulks during the year has been the following:—

"Warrior" - - -	12,801
"Defence" - - -	13,652
Total -	26,453

JOHN J. D. BURNS, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman & Directors of Convict Prisons.

Report of the Surgeon of the Hulks at Woolwich.

YEARLY RETURN of the Diseases occurring on board the "Unité" Hospital Ship at Woolwich, commencing 1st January and ending 31st December 1853.

Diseases.	Remaining by last Report.	Admitted since.	Total.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Pardoned on Medical Grounds.	Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1854.	Remarks.
Febris intermittens	2	62	64	61	–	–	–	3	
—— continua	2	23	25	23	–	1	–	1	5,551. Æt. 36, died 22 Dec.
Phlogosis	1	96	97	90	–	–	–	7	
Ophthalmia	–	14	14	13	–	–	–	1	
Cynanche	2	29	31	27	1	2	–	1	4,976. Æt. 22, died April 11, from Intassusception. 1,334. Æt. 18, died May 28, from Phthisis.
Pneumonia	–	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	
Pleuritis	4	26	30	29	–	–	1	–	J. W. pardoned May 3.
Bronchitis	7	32	39	31	–	–	1	7	S. S. pardoned May 4.
Otitis	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Hepatitis	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Orchitis	1	8	9	9	–	–	–	–	
Neuralgia	–	16	16	16	–	–	–	–	
Rheumatismus	–	31	31	28	–	1	–	2	1,372. Æt. 19, died July 21.
Phymosis	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Periostitis	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Cephalalagia	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	
Erysipelas	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Hæmoptysis	4	23	27	24	–	–	–	3	
Hæmorrhois	–	3	3	2	–	–	–	1	
Hæmatemesis	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Hæmaturia	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Catarrh	1	163	164	157	–	–	–	7	
Paralysis	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Dyspepsia	2	16	18	16	–	–	–	2	
Epilepsia	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Morbus Cordis	1	6	7	6	–	1	–	–	5,237. Æt. 33, died Sept. 1.
Asthma	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Diarrhœa	2	59	61	59	–	1	1	–	5,578. Æt. 25, died Aug 6, from Phthisis. 5,334. pardoned Jan. 12.
Colic	–	10	10	9	–	–	–	1	
Cholera	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Dysenteria	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Carried forward	30	640	670	623	1	6	3	37	

Return of Diseases on board the "Unité"—*continued.*

Report of the Surgeon of the Hulks at Woolwich.

Diseases.	Remaining by last Report.	Admitted. since.	Total.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Pardoned on Medical Grounds.	Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1854.	Remarks.
Brought forward	30	640	670	623	1	6	3	37	
Phthisis - -	3	16	19	15	–	1	1	2	5,239. Æt. 24, died Aug. 3. 1,162. pardoned Sept. 21.
Marasmus - -	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Scrofula - -	1	18	19	17	–	1	–	1	936. Æt. 21, died May 9.
Syphilis - -	1	6	7	7	–	–	–	–	
Obstipatio - -	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	
Dysuria - -	1	10	11	10	–	–	1	–	J. S., pardoned Sept. 20.
Varicocele -	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Enlarged bursæ	–	4	4	3	–	–	–	1	
Hernia - -	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	4,979. Æt. 26, died May 31.
Hydrocele -	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Tumor - -	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Vulnus - -	7	216	223	208	–	1	–	14	4,939. Æt. 21, died Oct. 28.
Ulcus - -	1	22	23	21	1	–	–	1	
Fistula - -	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Tœnia - -	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Ascarides -	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Porrigo - -	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Sycosis - -	–	9	9	9	–	–	–	–	
Herpes - -	–	5	5	4	–	–	–	1	
Purpura -	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Eczema - -	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Total - -	44	964	1008	933	2	10	5	58	

1,151. E.H., æt. 26, drowned attempting to escape from the Hospital.

Disposal of Prisoners in the Hulks at Woolwich during the year 1853.

Names of Hulks.	Remaining January 1853.	Admitted during the Year.	Total.	Sent to Colonies.	Sent to other Prisons.	Pardoned.	Invalided.	Escaped.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31 1853.
Warrior	392	132	524	38	10	37	9	2	7	421
Defence -	485	169	654	53	20	44	11	1	4	521
Total -	877	301	1,178	91	30	81	20	3	11	942

V.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE "STIRLING CASTLE" HULK AT PORTSMOUTH.

Report of the Governor of the "Stirling Castle."

"*Stirling Castle*" *Invalid Depôt,*
Gosport, January 21, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,

IN accordance with the established rule, I have the honour to submit my annual Report for the year 1853.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been generally deserving of approbation, as for the most part, in the execution of their duties, they have shown zeal, forbearance and discretion; qualities essential to the proper control and management of invalid prisoners, who, from the nature of their afflictions, are readily excited and irritated, and consequently at all times difficult to deal with. The recent increase of assistant warders to the staff of officers, has enabled me not only to give more efficient supervision to the convicts, both in the "Stirling Castle" and the "Briton" Hospital Ship, but to render the duties less onerous to the officers generally.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Remaining on board, 1st January 1853				404
Received from Millbank			59	
,,	,,	Parkhurst	1	
,,	,,	Pentonville	6	
,,	,,	Portland	29	
,,	,,	Dartmoor	51	
,,	,,	Portsmouth	33	
,,	,,	"Warrior"	10	
,,	,,	"Defence"	11	
,,	,,	Wakefield	10	
,,	,,	Preston	4	
,,	,,	Leeds	3	
,,	,,	Leicester	16	
,,	,,	Northampton	2	
,,	,,	Bath	1	
,,	,,	Reading	2	
,,	,,	Bedford	5	
,,	,,	County and Borough Prisons	4	
				247
				651

Removals during the Year :—		
Transferred to Dartmoor - - - -	115	
„ „ Portsmouth - -	12	
„ „ Lunatic Asylums -	2	
Embarked to Western Australia - -	3	
Discharged by Free Pardon - - -	60	
„ „ On Medical Grounds -	20	
„ „ Under order of Licence -	44	
„ „ Died - - -	46	
		302
Number remaining 31st December 1853.		349

The invalid prisoners have been employed on board the "Stirling Castle," the "Briton" Hospital Ship, and at the Convict Hard, with the exception of a party (averaging daily 33 prisoners), selected for picking and spinning oakum at the dock-yard.

The treatment of prisoners has been in accordance with the rules and regulations applicable to invalids, every consideration having been extended to them, consistent with their situation, and a due regard to discipline. They have also been given every opportunity of preferring complaints in relation to the conduct of the officers towards them.

The prisoners have been variously employed on board, such as were found competent, in making and repairing clothing; others respectively as shoemakers, carpenters, sawyers, blacksmiths, painters, bricklayers, tinmen, bookbinders and boarders; the latter include cooks, washermen, nurses, ship-cleaners and boatmen.

From the unhealthy class of invalid prisoners received in the "Stirling Castle" during the past year, (as will be shown by the greatly increased mortality in that period,) I have been unable to accomplish more from their labour, than to meet the requirements of the two ships included in this establishment.

I have great pleasure in observing that the gratuity granted in December last to invalid prisoners, has been most thankfully received by them as a boon, and already begins to act as an incentive to industry and good behaviour. I look forward, therefore, to very favourable results in the working of this measure. I think it would also be a further inducement to good conduct, if the better disposed, orderly and industrious prisoners, were permitted to correspond with their friends more frequently than once in three months, with the privilege of having their letters stamped.

The ship is in a good condition, requiring little, if any, repairs during the past year. The walls of the building used as wash-house, &c., on the Convict Hard, are in some instances in a very dilapidated and tottering state, but the roofs, spouting, &c., have been repaired as far as practicable.

There are no abuses existing in any department of this establishment that I have observed, or which have been brought under my notice.

In the month of November, two prisoners attemped to escape by swimming from the ship, but were recaptured before they had reached the shore.

Report of the Governor of the "Stirling Castle."

The conduct of the invalid prisoners has been in general satisfactory, although some circumstances have especially operated to their disadvantage, and at the same time rendered the exertions of officers in maintaining discipline, difficult, if not nugatory. I refer, in the first instance, to the necessity for placing the cripples in association with the sick, on account of the former requiring the use of beds; and as the bodily defects of this class of invalids—otherwise comparatively healthy—exempt them from labour, while they are ordinarily much more excitable and mischievous than others, it requires on the part of the officers the constant exercise of good temper and patience to keep them from becoming unmanageable. In the second place, I allude to invalids who are unfitted by disease to receive any punishment whatever, or whose cases, from repeated offences of an aggravated character, come under the head of "incorrigibles," and call for severe punishment as an example to others. There is no doubt that the apparent difficulty in removing this class of prisoners from the Invalid Hulk, is attended with demoralizing results to the prisoners generally, as the influence of such example, where numbers are necessarily associated, as in a hulk, never fails to contaminate others.

The mortality has very much exceeded the average of preceding years, since the establishment of the Invalid Depôt; the details of which will appear in the medical officer's report.

The religious and moral condition of the prisoners, and their improvement in school instruction, will be fully noticed in the Chaplain's report.

The total number of prisoners on board during the year, has been 651, giving a daily average of 394·7. The number of offences recorded is 277; of these, three received corporal punishment; 110 were punished in separate confinement with bread and water, varying from one to seven days, or such reduction of food for a limited period as was sanctioned by the medical officer; 163 were chiefly slight offences: this number, however, also includes those who were unfitted for any kind of punishment.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN SHAW, *Governor.*

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons,
45, *Parliament Street, London.*

A STATEMENT showing the Number of Offenders and Offences during the Year ending 31st December 1853.

Number of Prisoners.	Number of times reported during the Year.	Total Number of Offences.
102	Once	102
24	Twice	48
17	3 times	51
6	4 „	24
2	5 „	10
4	6 „	24
1	7 „	7
1	11 „	11
Total number of Offenders - - -		157
Total number of Offences - - - -		277

A STATEMENT showing the Classification of Prisoners according to Conduct, during the Year ending 31st December 1853.

Quarter ending.	V. G.	G.	In.	B.	V. B.
31st March - - -	21	341	17	5	1
30th June - - - -	21	359	7	3	1
30th September - -	17	300	13	1	3
31st December - - -	69	288	5	2	2

VI.

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN OF THE " STIRLING CASTLE" HULK AT PORTSMOUTH.

" *Stirling Castle*," *Invalid Depôt*,
Gosport, January 21, 1854.

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

GENTLEMEN,

IN accordance with a prescribed rule, I beg to offer the Chaplain's Report on the Convict Invalid Depôt at Gosport, for the year 1853.

Before introducing my statement, I would beg permission under the peculiar circumstances of this establishment, and in these days of such happy results from the working of the cell-and-labour prisons, to draw attention to the fact that there is much in the nature of a hulk establishment, and an invalid establishment most especially, which militates against the formation of so completely satisfactory a Report as can be afforded by the enlightened and benevolent system to which I have alluded.

To illustrate the points which it is desirable should be borne in mind, it will be sufficient to notice two or three particulars.

The unfavourable contrast is evident, by placing a ship, with its contracted space, and numerous inconveniences, against a light and commodious prison on terra firma; also the association of the prisoners in a ship, with their isolation in cells when within the prison walls; the regular labour, too, of men in prison, together with the judicious encouragements to their performance of it, and the effect of both in the open air to create a healthy tone of body and mind, against the condition of invalids, always on ship board, considered unfit for labour, peevish and rusting with the unvarying monotony of their life. And as to their turn of school in the week, they naturally cannot look forward to it with that elasticity and zest which I have seen labouring convicts to do, for the acquisition of knowledge as well as a relief from toil.

But with all these drawbacks, it must be stated that the vigilance and exertions both of discipline and educational officers do produce effects that agreeably surprise under an unfavourable condition of things.

There are also in this institution not a few well conducted, and some even exemplary men, who may be said to support the authorities by their example, and influence for good, with the rest of their fellows.

And in most of these cases, I believe that such prisoners are indebted for what they manifest to the advantages they have enjoyed in the various separation prisons elsewhere.

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

When we consider the inherent features of a hulk establishment, it might be expected that the religious sentiments of too many of its members is not what we would desire; still, any indiscriminate community is like the world itself, in both there are hearts represented by the trodden wayside, the thorny, the stony; but we believe also the promising and even the good ground. If there is that which is painful and unhopeful, there are also decided symptoms of the opposite, and this to a greater extent than could be supposed. No person could witness the seriousness and attention of the congregation in the chapel of the hulk on Sundays, and in the morning and evening daily services, without hoping for the best, and that, under God's blessing, salutary impressions are being made, to be eventually retained. The responses especially of the Psalms are uttered with an earnestness of tone that forbids us in charity to suspect a want of feeling in the work; and increasingly each week am I delighted and grateful on hearing such numbers reading aloud who knew not a letter when they were first apprehended. It is most perceptible, too, how the divine and heart-stirring sentiments of the Lessons and Psalms lay hold on the hearts of the prisoners—they palpably strike home as "*the* classics" (if I may use the expression with no derogatory application towards the Holy Scriptures) made for the (especially the uneducated) human heart. And if no more has been done during a man's imprisonment than to enlist his admiration for the Holy Scriptures, not a little progress has been made towards, at some future time unknown to man, bringing forth fruit; for even their substance cannot have passed through the thoughts of men without leaving ces, and those beneficial.

And this is the lowest result which we believe takes place; there are those who appear deeply and seriously impressed, and some of whom we ought not to doubt but that they are savingly so.

We find, too, that our Liturgy is appreciated, and we trust appropriated by individuals to their wants and cases.

The Hymn-book is also valuable for the prisoners' use.

The Holy Communion has been administered once a quarter; each communicant being conferred with singly by the Chaplain, and carefully warned and instructed as to the nature and benefits of the ordinance. It has been attended during the year by 65 individuals; and the hearts of these it would appear were reached, if we may judge from the unaffectedness and seriousness of their answers and remarks, as well as from their general character.

The rite is administered occasionally at other times to the sick, either from their own request, or that it is suggested by the Scripture-reader or the Chaplain.

Spiritual visits have been gladly received by the greater part of those who have been called out of this life during the year; and evidence has not been wanting that they have derived an interest in Christ's Atonement, and the gift of His spirit; and by their conversation, and patience, and meekness, that our prayers have not been unheard.

The Scripture-reader's duties have chiefly been exercised on the "Briton" hospital; he also attends daily the lower deck of the

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

"Stirling Castle," where there are many old and decrepit, for the purpose of prayer, reading the Scriptures, and personal visitation; and generally drawing the Chaplain's attention to particular cases.

The Scripture-reader deserves all that can be said in his favour for the attention he gives to his duties, and his kind and judicious mode of intercourse with the sick.

The number of deaths during 1853 have been 46; 16 of which took place in the "Stirling Castle," and 30 in the "Briton"; in addition to which there have been 12 deaths of prisoners belonging to the Portsmouth Convict Prison.

The entries of patients from the Portsmouth prison into the "Briton," have been 497 during the year; those from the "Stirling Castle," 161.

The burial ground at Forten has been recently put into perfect order; the drains have been cleared, the site being a very wet one; the paths and the whole surface have been carefully gone over; and the grave mounds reheaped.

The graves are identified by a series of letters and numerals on the walls, which are to be found with the entries in the burial register.

The school, under the care of a schoolmaster, and (for the last eight months) assistant schoolmaster, has proceeded quietly, and, considering a certain drawback which will be noticed, satisfactorily. The schoolmasters state that the behaviour of the convicts has been all that can be desired. They are divided into five sets, each of which attends school on its day of the week, from Monday to Friday inclusive; Saturday, for this purpose, being a holiday for washing and cleaning the Chapel where school is held.

The subjects which occupy the classes in school are, one hour daily reading the Holy Scriptures, hearing them explained, or being questioned on them; and the remainder of the day, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and history.

The books in use are the Holy Scriptures, the reading books of the Irish School System, School History of England, Sullivan's Geography, the Instructor, 5 vols.; Tait's and Ingram's Arithmetic.

The effects of the school instruction are decidedly beneficial; and notwithstanding the invalid nature of the pupils, a general willingness is shown to receive instruction; and besides others, many old men are fond of attending to hear the reading and exposition of the Holy Scriptures.

The schoolmasters have discharged their tuitional duties with carefulness and attention; and I would that the exigencies of my office, and other calls, had not obliged me to employ one for half of each day, thus withdrawing him from the school. But by the revision of their hours of attendance, and other arrangements sanctioned by the Directors, the school will, from the commencement of 1854, benefit by the regular presence of them both, and I shall also, I trust, receive due assistance in my numerous and multifarious duties.

Concurrent with the good effects wrought by the school is the salutary and harmonizing influence of the lending library for the prisoners' use.

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

But our collection greatly needs renovation; it has been so long in this ship, and in the "Defence" before her, and is so well-known to the men, that their interest in it is not far from being exhausted; and an infusion of new reading is more urgently needed to maintain the beneficial services of this arm.

The Hon. Dowager Lady Grey.

A considerable package of tracts were sent to the chaplain of this establishment some months since, by a lady of rank, well-known for her exertions in the promotion of religious principles, and which have proved most acceptable for distribution among the convicts.

It has often occurred to me that in a sick or invalid establishment it would render great service if there were placed in each ward, fixed on desks, a couple of copies of the Bible, of the largest type, and with marginal references, for the use of such prisoners as could not read the usual type.

Two Common Prayer books of similar style ought to accompany them.

Several reasons induce me to take notice of another, as I think, important point. The privilege of corresponding with relatives, and the regulations governing its practice may be called perfect; but I would venture to request that a postage stamp may be affixed to prisoner's letters from hence.

This boon, and a greater frequency of writing accorded to exemplary prisoners, would, I believe, act as a very useful auxiliary in promoting the objects of discipline; and what I would suggest under correction is, that prisoners belonging to the first class should be allowed to write once a month, their letters to be stamped; the second class, to write every other month, letters likewise stamped; the third class, to write once a quarter, letters not stamped; below this, the privilege of writing to be forfeited.

I am of opinion that the adoption of this comparatively inexpensive outlay, and perhaps some other encouragements, would prove remunerative measures, in the shape of arousing and maintaining a spirit of emulation towards good conduct, counterbalancing untoward movements of the mind by the swaying of self-interest.

The Chaplain attends on board every day of the week; on Sunday, to morning service in the "Stirling Castle;" and in the afternoon in the "Briton;" the afternoon duty at the former being supplied by a schoolmaster; the morning duty at "Briton" by the Scripture-reader. Thrice in the week, he attends to morning prayers, alternately with the schoolmasters; and thrice to evening prayers, alternately with the Scripture-reader. His various other duties occupy the usual working hours of each day. He delivers a lecture on his week-day evenings of attendance.

Although I am writing a report of that which is passed, yet I would crave indulgence while I offer a few remarks upon some points with which I have long felt deeply and solemnly impressed.

I would observe then, that it is not possible to contemplate daily a body of convicts without recurring to other portions of their earthly existence; and first to that season, when as playful, uncorrupted children, materials to conduce towards the happiness and

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

strength of their country's future, they little dreamed of the sad fate that awaited them; and from which, in times past, no overlooking foreseeing eye, nor organized guiding hand, was interested to warn and protect them.

The evil here alluded to is a public and national one, and it behoves everybody to arouse immediately to its demand for a remedy. Otherwise its ruinous consequences to our nation will make a sure, even if not a rapid progress. What then is to be done? The approaching session of Parliament ought to include in its labours some measure for the establishment of "District *Industrial* Schools," as the only institutions that promise, under the blessing of the Almighty, to meet and grapple effectually with this rising deluge, and to rescue the now springing harvest of childish victims from destruction.

I have here in my remembrance, and will introduce as an illustration of this class, "No. 407, age 19, sentenced to seven years, at Salisbury, March, 1852, for felony, with previous conviction." He was received here from Bath Prison, and removed hence to Dartmoor in May 1853, where he soon after died.

I was always much struck with the pitiable dejection of this poor youth, and learnt from him, in his phraseology, that his "mother died before he could mind;" that his father was a dissolute and violent man, who turned him out of doors; that a shepherd, on Salisbury plain, used to incite him and other boys to set wires for game, which the man would profit by—but in the cases of detection he would withdraw, and leave the boys to their fate.

No. 407, above, was lamentably dull and ignorant; but how different might have been his lot, and that of hosts of others, were the admirable "Industrial Schools" but brought to the localities inhabited by the neglected and perishing classes.

What man can look at his own children, free and happy, and not feel his heart bleed at the contemplation of the state of things represented by the above?

Who that is accustomed to hear the names of James, George, or William, &c., uttered at his own fireside, can hear the same unmoved when the muster of degraded convicts is called over, and thinks that the sound of these names, or the mere recollection of them, goes like a death-knell to the bursting heart of many a parent?

And who that has looked upon the ocean of upturned faces in a prison chapel, say in the ample parallelogram at Dartmoor, and reflected that as many dislocated, or scattered, or utterly wrecked families were in existence, as the results of iniquity; and these only a fraction of the woe of the United Kingdom. Who that has experienced this terrible conviction, will not offer up his hearty prayer that, for the sake of Christianity—for the sake of souls perishing for lack of knowledge—for the very existence of society—that the startling catastrophe which appears otherwise to be not far distant, may be averted by the instant foundation of district Industrial Schools; and that all party feeling may be cheerfully immolated on the altar of these benevolent institutions.

Thus much for the imminent perils of the young; and the urgent

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

necessity of immediately providing asylums to protect them from the destroyer.

Unfortunately there are too many that have grown up in disobedience and vice; and as the inevitable result, we find them within the walls of a convict prison.

But here, under the excellent system now in force, only benefits are accruing to them. Details might perhaps be improved from time to time; but every candid person must acknowledge that, as a whole, it satisfies reasonable requirements, and must approve itself to the enlightened spirit of the age.

When however, the convict's term of imprisonment is concluded, what then? We behold him discharged from his thraldom, and returned again to mix with the world. The best that is possible has been done for him; he has been religiously taught, and morally and physically disciplined; his old habits of recklessness and misrule have been supplanted for a judicious period of probation, by a course of obedience, regularity, method, and personal cleanliness; all that is evil has been repressed, and that which is good has been pointed out to him and encouraged.

And those who have the opportunity of watching and contrasting the former and latter condition of these men, concurrently agree that they have not passed through this ordeal without at least showing that they have received some checks of conscience, that they have acquired some leanings towards that which is good—some clearer perception of, and aversion from, that which is evil.

These, then, returning to the world, warned moreover against retransgression by the smart of their past penal sufferings, we can have no doubt are better armed against the insidious and tentative nature of this mental strife than thousands of others who, having been always "lords of themselves, that heritage of ill," have not been subjected to the same searching and testing furnace of affliction.

See p. 44 F.

Deut. viii., 2—16. Heb. xii. 11.

And did the liberated convict always go forth to his own relatives or friends, or to those who take a christian and philanthropic interest in his novel and bewildering situation, then we might hope for the best in his future career. Thus happily situated are many whom we return to the world; fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, brothers, expect their arrival with the most intense anxiety, as their letters testify—and being received back into the bosom of their families with employment awaiting them, we have grounds to hope that they will proceed generally as well as most other men of the operative classes.

But what is the trying position of those who having none to welcome them or give them a helping hand, embark alone on the capital of their subsistence-money, and their stock of good and religious resolutions and plans of well doing for the time to come? Whoever knows anything of the weakness of the human heart, or the tone of public opinion upon men of their class, should their late place of abode become known, can answer this question.

For the sake, then, of completing a work so nobly and promisingly carried thus far, the indispensable supplement is called for of "Houses of *Refuge*," whither they may repair to learn to meet the great world again to try the application of their principles; and that their energies

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

for the benefit of the common weal may be bespoken and secured before they are ensnared by the agents of Satan; before they become a hopeless nuisance and a curse to their country, and their own eternal hopes irremediably ruined.

This divine object has, I know, been ably advocated, and is partially reduced to practice with the happiest fruits; and among others a benevolent clergyman has urged it upon the attention of the country in his pamphlet, 'The First Stone of a New Building," &c.

But private individuals are incompetent to achieve that which is the work of a nation. May this great nation therefore, which, with its boundless means, never set itself in earnest to the attainment of any proper object without overcoming all seeming difficulties, call upon their representatives to lay a solid foundation in the ensuing Parliament for one of those works for which only Parliaments meet; viz., to search into and remove deep-seated national evils, and to substitute that which is good in its place.

Of the benefit and value of these "Houses of Refuge" there cannot be two opinions, any more than we could possibly hear it asserted that the progressing harbours of refuge at Portland and elsewhere are superfluous for the imperilled seaman in the relentless winter-gales of our English Channel. And not the most dismal Channel storm can adequately picture to us the forlorn and desperate condition of the man discharged from prison, who imploringly but vainly glances around, in search of some pitying eye to meet his with a beam of hope.

An instance of this class may be given,—No. 553, age about 25, was discharged hence on Her Majesty's licence in November last; he must have utterly alienated his father and friends by his misconduct, as the chaplain received no reply in the usual printed reference circular, nor to two letters which he subsequently wrote, and in which he endeavoured to enlist their sympathies for the prisoner, just about to launch again into the world, having only one arm, and his past practice lying in agricultural concerns.

Surely a place of refuge for such cases is indispensable, where liberated prisoners might be led on to support themselves in credit; and, as in W. N's case, a course of mediation starting from a more favourable point, might open the paternal door to them again. His father, he informed me, was a well-to-do farmer in Leicestershire.

I feel almost ashamed of my prolixity, and would end here, were it not that there are other invalid convicts for whose good I am convinced it would be desirable to make different arrangements from those now employed; and especially when, with present prospects, the number must increase in direct proportion with all others. The class I allude to are those under long sentences, and for life; and what I think ought to be established is an invalid depôt on land, in place of the floating prisons.

It is truly distressing to hear the sentiments of such, with the view before them of a tedious confinement, or to the end of their days—as it is considered must be enforced upon those convicted of certain offences; but a ship is most opposed to the attainment of the successful management of these, or for benefiting them morally or

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

religiously. From January to December the same dull and depressing monotony daily recurs, and whatever may be attempted by external means for the maintenance of discipline and improvement, and which are limited and qualified in dealing with invalids, still the inner heart cannot be effectually reached, and if the core be not sound, healthful results can never be produced.

I beg permission to offer another observation. As the exemption of invalids from certain punishments on medical grounds, appears to be at times, not a small obstacle to the maintenance of the perfect discipline which ought to rule among a body of convicts; and as the wholesome incentives that are brought to bear upon exertion and hope in a hard labour establishment are wanting with us; I believe a system of classification, the degrees in which to be attained by the fulfilment of prescribed conditions, would work out many satisfactory results in an invalid establishment.

The number of individual convicts who have been in this establishment during the year 1853, has been 651.

The largest number on any day of the year I find to have been 432; the least, 352; the mean of which is 392. The daily average has been 394·6.

The above report belongs exclusively to 1853, from January 1st to December 31st, but it is requisite to observe that I arrived here, and commenced duty on being transferred from Dartmoor, December 4th, 1852.

In the subsequent portion of that month, three deaths occurred, not previously noticed in page 6, all belonging to the Invalid Depôt.

I consider it right to render my acknowledgments to the Governor and Medical Officers for the courtesy and cordiality I have experienced from them since my sojourn here; and also to the Chief Warder, the Principal Warders, and other Officers, for the attention and support I have received from them.

In conclusion, I would express a hope that, should I be required to make another yearly Report, I may be enabled to give a more completely satisfactory one; humbly and devoutly trusting that, with the blessing of the Almighty, even if we have still to deplore the evils inseparable from an association prison, and the imputations to to which it is liable, such good as we can accomplish, with things as they are, may be maintained, and kept progressing towards improvement.

I beg to subscribe myself, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
J. K. Walpole, *Chaplain.*

To the Chairman and
the Directors of Convict Prisons.
45, *Parliament-street, Westminster.*

VII.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER ON THE INVALID HULK AT PORTSMOUTH.

Report of the Medical Officer of the Invalid Hulk at Portsmouth.

"*Briton*" *Convict Hospital Ship, Portsmouth,*
January 20, 1854.

SIR,

SINCE my last report 247 invalid convicts have been received on board the "Stirling Castle" invalid depot, at this port, in addition to those remaining at that period, viz., 395, forming a total of 642 invalids, and which, with nine healthy convicts, not transferred to the "Briton," comprise a general total of 651 convicts. Their admissions are from various prisons, viz.:—

From Millbank	59
„ Parkhurst	1
„ Pentonville	6
„ Portland	29
„ Dartmoor	51
„ Portsmouth	33
„ Wakefield	10
„ Preston	4
„ Leeds	3
„ Leicester	16
„ Northampton	2
„ Bath	1
„ Reading	2
„ Bedford	5
„ County and Borough Bridewells	4
„ "Warrior" Hulk	10
„ "Defence" ditto	11
Remaining 31st December 1852	395
Total	642 invalids.
Healthy convicts	9
General total	651

The causes for removal hence are several, although it should be noticed that various degrees of infirmity, and diseases affecting the respiratory organs, as usual, constitute the larger number. Of these, though several have been received from Millbank, Portland, and Portsmouth prisons, yet a large number have been admitted from Dartmoor, many of whom were transferred thence from other prisons with the hopes that such a change might prove beneficial; and this in many instances, no doubt, has been the case, where not too far ad-

vanced, or accompanied by an enfeebled condition from previous disease.

Those from Millbank, Pentonville, and the county and borough prisons, are principally such as from age, infirmity, or disease, are incapable of supporting a continuation of separate confinement; others, who are unfit for transportation; others, who possibly, under the benefit to be derived from change of air and residence near the sea, with other advantages, however limited, which an invalid depôt offers over more close confinement, may become so far improved in health and invigorated in constitution, as to allow of removal to light or hard labour, and, in the latter case, subsequently to transportation.

Those from the "hulks," of which there are a small number, are likewise from various causes. Admitted from various prison establishments, where they were, in the first instance, fit for hard labour; subsequently having become, either from infirmity or disease, and, in some few instances, from injuries received on the public works, unfit for labour or transportation.

I have now to notice the results:—

Embarked for transportation		3 healthy.
Transferred to Portsmouth Prison		12
,, Dartmoor ,,		115
,, Bethlem ,,		2
Pardoned (free)		60
	(Three healthy.)	
,, (medical)		20
Licences		44
Died { 30 at "Briton" hospital ship 16 at invalid depot }		46
Remaining 31st December 1853:—		
Invalid 346 Healthy 3		349
Total		651

The advantages which an invalid depôt, although on the limited scale of the "Stirling Castle," offers, in the general improvement of convicts, who either previous to conviction evidenced impaired health, or from subsequent imprisonment have developed such changes either physical or organic as to render them incapable of enduring long confinement, or removal to labour on the public works, will be evident in the accompanying return, which shows the transfer of a large number (115) to Dartmoor, as likewise 12 to hard labour. From the medical report received of invalids admitted into Dartmoor, great care has however been taken in making such selection for removal to that establishment, that none presenting marked changes of structure of the respiratory organs be included, its advantages having more value for such invalids as evidence weak intellect, slight ruptures, mild strûma, varicose veins, several convalescent from injuries, and such other conditions of health (where age is not too far advanced) as from the diversity of light labour which that establishment offers, must be attended with beneficial advantages, both to the convict and the establishment itself.

Report of the Medical Officer of the Invalid Hulk at Portsmouth.

One remark is worthy of notice in connection with the health of the Invalid Depôt, and which is, that between the hours of 9 p.m. of the 12th and 2 p.m. of the 13th September, diarrhœa presented itself suddenly amongst the invalids, principally occupying the Infirmary Ward, attacking, in this short period, twenty-four persons; and for several days other cases continued to present themselves (altogether comprising thirty persons) until the 17th, when it ceased. It was of a bilious character, and in some few cases accompanied by severe cramps and vomiting, in all instances yielding readily to treatment, without any unpleasant results. There can be no doubt that alarm aided it, under an impression that it was the cholera. The condition of the hulk-decks and hold on inspection called for no remark, except as to their cleanliness; but it was deemed expedient to cut off at once and disconnect entirely for the future, the communication leading from this ward or deck to the hold. The cause appeared to derive itself from change of weather and temperature at this time; and from the circumstance of its occupiers being principally under medical treatment, called for no changes in the dietary beyond what was necessary in each individual case. Since that no recurrence has presented itself.

Two cases of mania (insanity) have occurred, one in that of an elderly convict, deriving itself apparently from mental emotion connected, not improbably, with his anticipated prospects of pardon. In the other, that of a young man, received as an invalid, with "Idiotcy," but who, notwithstanding every endeavour to, if possible, improve the mind and habits, subsequently evidenced a maniacal character, combined with a dangerous and suicidal tendency. No account of this lad's previous history was received with him; and in either instance their removal to an asylum has been necessary. The mortality during this period has been larger than any previously noticed, and is consequent on the condition of health in which many invalids have been received. Of this number thirty died on board the "Briton," and sixteen on board the "Stirling Castle," Invalid Depôt. As usual, the preponderance presents itself in the cases of phthisis, which with three other chest affections, comprise more than half, and which in general, from the state and condition of the individual, and the developed character of the disease when received, offer not the least hopes of recovery.

The foregoing and other particulars are explained in the accompanying returns.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. W. Jewell,
Surgeon, R.N.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

General Annual Report of Invalid Prisoners belonging to the Invalid Convict Ship, during the Year 1853.

Report of the Medical Officer of the Invalid Hulk at Portsmouth

Disease.	Remaining Jan. 1853.	Since received.	Transferred to Portsmouth Convict Prison.	Transferred to Dartmoor Prison.	Removed to the Lunatic Asylum.	Embarkations.	Sentence expired.	Escapes.	Pardoned.	Deaths.	Remaining Jan. 1854.
Infirm—											
Aged	50	20	–	–	1	–	–	–	11	4	54
Blind	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debility	26	14	–	6	–	–	–	–	4	7	23
Deformity	15	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	17
Paralysis	10	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	9
Febrile disease—											
Synochus	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Affection of the lungs—											
Pleurisy	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	4
Bronchitis	10	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	5	16
Phthisis	27	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	18	25
Asthma	20	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	14
Affections of the brain—											
Epilepsy	10	8	–	9	–	–	–	–	2	–	7
Weak intellect	10	7	–	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	4
Affections of the stomach and bowels—											
Dyspepsia	25	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	15	–	6
Diarrhœa and dysentery	22	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	1	20
Gastric disease	5	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Hepatic disease	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Hæmatemesis	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Affections of the circulation—											
Diseased heart	10	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	6
Varicose veins	10	8	2	8	–	–	–	–	3	–	5
Affections of urinary organs											
Diseased kidneys	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Strictures	4	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Diabetis	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Albuminuria	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Affections of the Nutrition—											
Scrofula	30	14	2	14	–	–	–	–	–	2	26
Disease of the Skin					–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Lupus	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Porigo	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Miscellaneous—											
Hernia	10	11	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	13
Tumours	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2
Rheumatism	10	24	–	5	–	–	–	–	10	1	18
Fractures	5	12	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Abscesses	20	14	–	14	–	–	–	–	2	2	16
Dropsy	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Chorea	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Fistula	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	6
Cataract	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Ulcers	10	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	9
Other Diseases—	41	6	4	18	–	–	–	–	–	2	23
Total Invalids	395	247	12	115	2	–	–	–	121	46	346
Healthy	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	3
Total	395	247	12	115	2	3	–	–	124	46	349

Report of the Medical Officer of the Invalid Hulk at Portsmouth.

PRISONERS Deceased belonging to Her Majesty's Ship "Stirling Castle" Invalid Depôt, who died on board during the Year 1853.

Register Number 1852.	Age.	Date of Decease.	Cause of Death.
390	50	6 Jan. 1853	Phthisis.
421	42	17 „ „	„
465	80	21 „ „	Old age and infirmity.
420	25	29 „ „	Phthisis.
356	22	7 Feb. „	Acute Pleuritis.
158	34	23 „ „	Phthisis.
502	24	10 March „	„
30	54	15 „ „	Natural decay.
426	19	28 „ „	Scrofula
584	74	31 „ „	Infirmity and natural decay.
442	30	6 April „	Chronic Diarrhœa.
370	24	17 „ „	Anasarcha.
744	69	11 Oct. „	General debility.
505	32	30 „ „	Hæmatemesis.
299	56	22 Nov. „	Debility and decay.
515	23	9 Dec. „	Pulmonary consumption and Scrofulous abscesses.

PRISONERS Deceased belonging to Her Majesty's Ship "Stirling Castle" Invalid Depôt, who died on board the "Briton" Hospital Ship, January 1854.

Register Number.	Age.	Date of Decease.	Causes of Death.
318	30	8 Jan. 1853	Phthisis.
417	63	25 „ „	Debility and chronic rheumatism.
137	57	3 Feb. „	Phthisis.
472	77	„ „ „	Chronic bronchitis and natural decay.
169	29	17 „ „	Strumous abscesses.
109	60	22 „ „	Chronic bronchitis and debility.
3,480	66	26 „ „	Debility and decay.
491	24	17 March „	Phthisis.
520	28	19 May „	„
530	40	20 „ „	„
557	42	24 „ „	Icterus and debility.
230	79	7 June „	Natural decay.
693	35	18 „ „	Lumbar abscesses.
234	29	2 July „	Phthisis.
464	45	13 Aug. „	Tympanites and debility.
627	25	24 „ „	Phthisis.
427	34	2 Sep. „	Diseased kidneys.
369	28	27 " „	Phthisis.
790	24	29 „ „	„
713	18	4 Oct. „	Hæmoptysis.
130	35	5 „ „	„
789	21	14 „ „	„
647	57	23 „ „	Diseased bone and debility.
704	30	25 „ „	Chronic bronchitis.
615	61	10 Nov. „	Chronic bronchitis and debility.
261	21	13 „ „	Diseased spine, &c.
474	53	4 Dec. „	Chronic bronchitis.
602	25	12 „ „	Debility and mental depression.
328	21	19 „ „	Phthisis.
360	16	30 „ „	Scrofula.

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of the Convict Hulk Establishment for the Year ended 31st March 1854.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	4,270	6	2
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	6,813	5	6
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	1,374	7	8¼
Uniforms for officers and servants	31	18	8
Victualling prisoners	12,763	13	5¾
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	4,429	10	1¼
Bedding for prisoners	370	1	7¾
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	787	16	3½
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	1,313	5	2
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	689	17	3½
Furniture and fittings	138	2	4
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	59	8	1½
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,236	3	11
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	1,401	1	6
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	203	14	3
Brushes, brooms, and mops	59	0	1¾
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	153	0	0
Various small disbursements	247	3	3
Rent, rates, and taxes	424	5	6
Total	36,766	1	0¼
Deduct—Productive labour	39	18	4
Net expenditure	£ 36,726	2	8¼

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

BRIXTON PRISON.

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BRIXTON PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1853, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Brixton Prison, in pursuance of the Act 5 Geo. 4, cap. 84, and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39;—specifying the State of the Buildings, the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Viscount PALMERSTON, G.C.B.

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

45, *Parliament Street,*
May 1854.

My Lord,

We have the honour to transmit the following Report upon the Female Convict Prison at Brixton, which was opened for the reception of 75 prisoners, on the 24th of November last.

Buildings.

State of the buildings.

As regards the buildings it is unnecessary here to state more than that this prison was the Brixton House of Correction, and was about to be pulled down when it was purchased by the Government. When the alterations and additions are completed, it will consist of 175 cells to contain convicts undergoing probationary confinement, about 430 cells for prisoners subsequently permitted a greater extent of association, four large rooms for mothers with infants, for convalescents, and for other special purposes, an infirmary, a chapel, two mess-rooms, sleeping-rooms for the female officers, work-rooms, baths, store-rooms,

&c., &c., comprising all that may be required for 700 female prisoners. The site is cheerful and healthy, and the situation sufficiently convenient.

Occupation of the Prison.

Occupation of Prison.

In the course of the Autumn steps were taken to organize the staff for the establishment, and Mrs. Martin, widow of the late Rev. R. Martin, for several years chaplain to convicts, was appointed by your Lordship as the future Superintendent; Mr. Moran, Chaplain of Portland Prison, was appointed the future Chaplain; and Mr. Rendle, Resident Surgeon at Millbank Prison, was appointed the future Medical Officer. It was decided that the efficient female officers at Millbank should be removed to Brixton, and that the female establishment at the former prison should be gradually broken up, all articles that could be used being made available for the latter. Towards the end of November 75 cells were completed and fit for occupation, and as the numbers of female convicts in the several prisons, augmented by the cessation of transportation, had increased to an inconvenient extent, it was thought desirable to relieve them by making use of even this limited amount of accommodation. Accordingly that number of females were removed from Millbank to Brixton on the 24th of November.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of officers.

The very arduous duties attending the formation of the new establishment have been performed by the Superintendent with considerable care, energy, and judgment; and though only a short time has elapsed since her appointment, the result has been so satisfactory as to give an assurance that with more experience she is likely to justify the choice made when she was selected for her present responsible situation.

The subordinate officers who were moved with the prisoners from Millbank have had very difficult duties to perform, and they have merited the Superintendent's unqualified approbation. Those newly appointed on probation have given good promise of becoming efficient.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The 75 female convicts who were sent to Brixton on the 24th of November had been selected at Millbank for removal in consequence of their previous good behaviour and their acquaintance with the routine of prison discipline. Their conduct, as anticipated, has been so far satisfactory; they have been industrious, and, with only one serious exception, well behaved.

Expenses.

Expenses.

Under this head nothing decided can yet be reported. We may, however, go so far as to say that all arrangements have been made with a view to ensuring the utmost economy consistent with efficiency.

Employment and Earnings of Prisoners.

Employment and earnings of prisoners.

Notwithstanding the generally acknowledged difficulty attendant upon procuring suitable and sufficient employment for female prisoners, we have every reason to hope that we shall succeed in finding them in abundant and useful occupation.

It is proposed to have all the linen of Millbank and Pentonville prisons washed and repaired, and all the shirts and flannel clothing for the several convict establishments made up at Brixton Prison. Thus a considerable quantity of work will have to be done for the convict service, irrespective of what may be procured from other sources.

General Arrangements affecting Discipline.

General arrangements respecting discipline.

Having so far complied with the requirements of the Acts of Parliament, by reporting specifically upon the subjects named therein, we beg to state the general arrangements which have been made and approved by your Lordship for carrying into effect the system now superseding that of transportation, as regards female convicts.

Until very lately female convicts were taught to regard expatriation as the inevitable consequence of their sentence, and when detained in Millbank, usually for some months, waiting embarkation, they were reconciled to the discipline, however strict, by the knowledge that it would soon cease, and that it was only a necessary step towards all but absolute freedom in a colony. On the same grounds this treatment at Millbank being only a portion of a general plan, was of a temporary and penal, rather than a lengthened and reformatory character. Now, however, the circumstances being materially altered, and discharge from prison in this country becoming the rule, it is essential that a corresponding change in the treatment take place, with the view to preparing them to re-enter the world. Hence the necessity for establishing a system commencing with penal coercion, followed by appreciable advantages for continued good behaviour; and as a systematized classification, denoted by badges and placing small gratuities for industry to the credit of the deserving, had been found by

experience in all the convict prisons to produce the most satisfactory results, the same principle has been extended to Brixton, under the following rules:—

Classification of Prisoners.

The Prisoners are divided into the following classes:—
First Class.
Second Class.
Third Class.
Probation Class.

Probation Class.

1. All prisoners on reception will be placed in the probation class. They will be confined in the cells of the old prison, in ordinary cases for a period of four months, and in special cases for a longer period, according to their conduct.

No prisoner in the probation class will be allowed to receive a visit.

May be sent back to the Probation Class.

2. Every prisoner having passed through the probation class is liable to be sent back thereto, and recommence the period of probation, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent, and with the sanction of a Director.

Third Class.

3. On leaving the probation class the prisoners will be received into the third class.

Visit after two months in the Third Class.

4. No prisoner in the third class will be allowed to receive a visit until she has been well conducted for the space of two months in this class.

Third Class six months.

5. Prisoners whose conduct has been exemplary in the third class for a period of six months will be promoted to the second class.

Second Class six months.

6. Prisoners whose conduct has been exemplary in the second class for a period of six months will be promoted to the first class.

Badges.

7. The first and second classes will respectively be distinguished by badges marked No. 1, and No. 2.

Removal or Discharge on Licence.

8. No prisoner will be recommended for removal or discharge on licence until she has shown by her good conduct and industry that she deserves such an indulgence, or is fit to be entrusted with her liberty previous to the expiration of her sentence.

Prisoners may be degraded.

9. The Superintendent, with the sanction of a Director, has the power to degrade a prisoner for the commission of an offence, from the first class to the second class, or to the third class; and from the second class to the third class; and every prisoner so degraded from a class will necessarily forfeit any advantage for which she may have been recommended while in that class.

Position may be regained by Good Conduct.

10. A prisoner who has been degraded to a lower class may, however, by good conduct regain her position without passing the full time before mentioned in each class.

Thus, two months passed in the second class may qualify a prisoner for re-admission into the first class, and two months passed in the third class may qualify a prisoner for re-admission into the second class, provided during each of such periods of two months her conduct has been perfectly satisfactory.

Gratuities.

11. Gratuities will be credited to prisoners in the first and second classes, according to their industry and the work they perform, and not exceeding,

First class, from 8*d.* to 1*s.* per week.
Second ditto „ 6*d.* to 8*d.* „

This amount will be paid to the prisoners on their discharge, or laid out for their benefit, at the discretion of the Directors, and under such regulations as the Secretary of State may from time to time sanction.

Gratuities to be forfeited for Misconduct, &c.

12. Prisoners misconducting themselves, or under punishment, or not executing their work or task to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, forfeit all claim to gratuities; and any prisoner who attempts to escape, or who shall be guilty of any act of violence or outrage, or who may be deemed incorrigible, shall be liable at the discretion of the Director to forfeit any gratuity which may have been previously placed to her credit.

Gratuity to Invalids, &c.

13. The cases of prisoners of advanced age, or who are invalids, or who have infants, or who, from any other circumstance, may be unable to perform work, when in the first and second classes, will be specially considered with a view to some small gratuity being credited to them, provided their conduct be in all respects satisfactory.

It can by no means be anticipated that entire reformation will result from any measures that may be adopted towards this class of prisoners, but a great point is gained where we bring those who unhappily may not be actuated by higher motives, habitually to feel that, while propriety and industry

are rewarded by positive and tangible advantages, misconduct and idleness are accompanied by a considerable amount of personal discomfort. The means, however, at our command for improving, if not actually reforming, female convicts in prison, though carefully designed and faithfully executed, will be insufficient in many instances unless some asylum be found to receive them on their discharge from prison. The difficulties in the way of a woman, such as the majority of these prisoners are, returning to respectability are too notorious to require description or enumeration. They beset her in every direction the moment she is discharged, and drive her back to her former evil ways and bad associates if she be not rescued through the medium of a refuge from whence she may obtain service. We cannot, therefore, too strongly urge the importance of making some provision for assisting female prisoners on their liberation.

The lady visitors, who for many years at Millbank have paid the greatest attention to the female convicts, reading and conversing upon religious subjects with them in their cells, have kindly requested that opportunities may be afforded at Brixton for the same purpose. We have had great satisfaction in granting their request and making the necessary arrangements for their visits.

The Reports by the Superintendent, the Chaplain, and the Medical Officer are in the Appendix.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servants,
J. Jebb, Lieut.-Col.,
Chairman.
D. O'Brien, *Director of Convict Prisons.*

APPENDIX.

I.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Brixton Prison, January* 9, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you a Report of that part of this Prison which was opened for the reception of 75 female convicts from Milbank Prison, on the 24th of November, 1853. Superintendent's Report.

Conduct of Officers.—It is but just that I should express my unqualified approbation of the conduct of the subordinate officers, they having proved diligent in all their duties; judicious, kind, and firm in their treatment of the prisoners consigned respectively to their charge I would particularly bear testimony to the ability and indefatigable exertion of the principal matron, on whom, on the opening of a new prison, much responsibility has necessarily devolved. Conduct of officers.

Buildings, &c.—The prison being still under the hands of workmen, I can offer no remarks on its state and condition, repairs, or alterations Buildings.

Number of Prisoners and Escapes.—There has been no alteration in the number of prisoners since their first arrival here, nor has there been any attempt made to escape. Number of prisoners and escapes.

Treatment of the Prisoners.—The treatment of the prisoners has been, I consider, firm, and as kind and considerate as the carrying out strict discipline would admit. Treatment of prisoners

Conduct of Prisoners.—The prisoners under my charge having been selected from amongst others in consequence of their improved conduct, they have, with some exceptions, justified the selection, and have been moral in their conduct, amenable to the discipline, and observant of the rules. Some are also industrious, and a few of them are good needlewomen. I trust and believe that amongst them are a small number who are improving in a higher sense, and are actuated by religious principle in their endeavour to conduct themselves with propriety. The few offences have, I hope, been suitably dealt with. A return of the punishments which it was found necessary to inflict is annexed. Conduct o prisoners.

Observance of Rules.—I have neither observed, nor have I received intimation of the slightest abuse existing in that part of the prison in which I am concerned, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have, I have every reason to suppose, been complied with. Observance of Rules.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

The Chairman & Directors of Convict Prisons.

EMMA M. MARTIN,
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Report.

RETURN, showing the Age, Sentence, State of Education, and Religious Persuasion of Convicts received into Brixton Prison in 1853.

AGES.								SENTENCES.					
Received in 1853.		Adults.			Juveniles.			Adults.					Juveniles.
								Years.					Years.
17 years and upwards.	Under 17 years.	17 years and under 21.	21 years and under 30.	30 years and upwards.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 14 years.	14 and under 17 years.	7	10	14	15	Life.	7
67	8	17	33	17	—	—	8	49	12	3	1	2	8

EDUCATION.								RELIGION.				
Adults.				Juveniles.								
Neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Both imperfectly.	Both well.	Neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Both imperfectly.	Both well.	Church of England.	Roman Catholics.	Dissenters.	Jewesses.	None.
15	25	24	3	5	1	1	1	34	17	24	—	—

RETURN of PUNISHMENTS of Female Convicts in Brixton Prison, 1853.

Nature of Punishment.	Adults.			Juveniles.			Grand Total.
	1 day.	2	Total.	1 day.	2	Total.	
Handcuffs	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
Refractory cell (full rations)	1	1	2	–	–	–	2
On bread and water diet	1	1	2	–	–	–	2
On bread and water diet, and close confinement to cell	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
Deprived of one meal	4	–	4	–	–	–	4
Close confinement to cell	4	2	6	1	–	1	7
Admonished	1	–	1	1	–	1	2
Total	12	5	17	2	–	2	19

A RETURN, showing "The Species of Labour in which the Prisoners have been employed, the average number employed daily, the number of hours in a day they have been so employed, and the amount and particulars of their earnings," from November 24th to December 31st 1853.

Species of Labour.	Average No. employed daily.	Particulars of Work done.	Amount of Earnings.
			£ s. d.
Needlework - - -	72	Shirts - - - - - 200 Drabbed frocks - - 788 Establishment caps - 286 Uniform dresses - - 4 Ditto mantles - - 2 Private shirts - - 5 Surplice - - - 1	24 16 6
Jobbing - - - -	2	- - - -	–
Sick - - - -	1	- - - -	–
Total - - -	75		24 16 6

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

Brixton Prison, Surrey,
January 6th, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

IN compliance with my instructions it becomes my duty at this time to submit to you a report of the moral and religious condition of the inmates of this prison.

The time, however, which has elapsed since the prison was occupied, is so short, that it will not be needful, or possible for me to do more than offer a few general remarks on the present occasion.

First occupation of the Prison.

75 prisoners were received from Millbank Prison on the 24th* of November 1853. Shortly after their arrival, they were assembled in the temporary chapel and suitable counsel was given to them by Mrs. Martin, the Superintendent of this establishment. I also took the opportunity of offering some remarks; and we concluded with prayer. (See Appendix A.)

Conduct of prisoners.

I feel great pleasure in being able to give a very favourable account of the conduct of the prisoners since their arrival here; with very few exceptions they have behaved in a most orderly and becoming manner.

There appears to be an earnest attention to instruction both in the school and in the house of prayer. And there have not been wanting traces of deep (which I hope may prove lasting) impressions having been made in the minds of several.

State of education.

Although great efforts have been made in prison to instruct the prisoners before they came here, still their state of education is very low. Nor is this to be wondered at, when we consider that of the 75 prisoners 41 were *uneducated* at the time of their conviction, upwards of 30 were *very imperfectly* educated and only two or three even tolerably so.

Judging by my experience among male prisoners, I am disposed to think that the beneficial effects of education are more apparent among females than among men.

Causes of downfall.

Of the convicts in this prison at the rate of 20 per cent. ascribe

* By a singular coincidence Portland Prison was first occupied on that day five years by the reception of sixty-five prisoners; I was then chaplain of that prison. I earnestly hope that the results in this place may be as favourable as we have reason to hope and believe they have been at Portland.

their downfall to the use of intoxicating drink; and about the same proportion to drunkenness and bad company; 51 are unmarried, 8 are widows, and 16 are married women. Chaplain's Report. — Causes of downfall.

Some appear to have fallen suddenly; and while a few have had kind mistresses who cared for them, it is to be feared that the greater proportion had very little done to promote their welfare in any way.

The remark of one poor woman might be useful if pondered over by careless employers:—

"I went to work at ten years old and I never met with a mistress to teach me anything."

Let no one venture to say "Am I my brother's keeper?"

With the present numbers, and according to the plan which I have been able to arrange, every prisoner attends school twice in the week. School attendance and religious duties.

On Saturday mornings the prisoners assemble to practise singing. We sing the Hymns for the Sunday services, and I then catechise them, usually upon the subject of the lectures during the past week.

The schoolmistress has been diligent and efficient in the discharge of her duties; and she has in every way endeavoured to carry out my plans. Indeed from all the officers I have received every assistance which they could render me.

Three evenings in the week I have Bible classes; the prisoners of one ward assemble at a time, and this enables all who wish to attend once a week.

We have prayers in the morning at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 9 o'clock, and in the evening at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 5. A portion of Scripture is read, two or three verses of a Hymn sung, and we conclude with a selection of collects from the Book of Common Prayer. At one of the services I deliver a short lecture daily.

There has been no opportunity at present for administering the Lord's Supper, but I have had special lectures on the subject, on several occasions, which all the prisoners wished to attend; and 23 have expressed a wish to partake of the ordinance when it can be celebrated.

I visit the schools constantly. The schoolmistress keeps a book to enter the names of those who wish to speak with me, and when I visit the school I take the opportunity of seeing them. This I find an admirable plan, especially in a prison like this.

The recent arrangement, approved by the Secretary of State, for encouraging the exertions of well conducted prisoners, by allowing a small weekly gratuity to be credited to their account, the amount varying according to their behaviour and industry, will, I have no doubt, act very favourably. Weekly gratuity.

The discipline of the prison, connected as it is with the means of moral and religious instruction, and administered with a firm, Christian, and patient hand, is well calculated to produce the object you have in view—the correction and reformation of the prisoners.

My experience as a parish minister, and as a prison chaplain, fully confirms the testimony of God's holy word, that, "the Gospel is the power of God to salvation, to *every one* that believeth;" for "there is neither Jew nor Greek—there is neither *bond* nor *free*—there is neither *male* nor *female*—for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

Chaplain's Report.

With an earnest prayer, that an abundant blessing may rest upon this Establishment, and with an acknowledgment of gratitude, that I have been permitted to take a part in this important work,

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN HENRY MORAN,
Chaplain.

The Chairman & Directors of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX A.

SUBSTANCE of an ADDRESS and PRAYER, by the CHAPLAIN, on the Reception of the first Seventy-five Prisoners in Brixton Prison.

I consider the present a most solemn and affecting occasion. You have heard, and I trust, with thankfulness, the important remarks which have been made to you, by the respected Superintendent of this establishment; and I earnestly hope that all connected with the place, the bond and the free, will unite in one continuous effort, to do their duty, in that state of life in which it has pleased God in his providence, to place them.

As a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, I feel deeply the solemn weight of responsibility resting upon myself, and as I have been allowed to be put in trust with the Gospel, I pray that the great head of the Church will enable me "to speak not as pleasing men, but God, who trieth our hearts." My simple aim, I hope, will be ever to win your souls to Christ, "for my heart's desire, and prayer to God for you, is that you may be saved."

God grant, that the ministry of His truth, may be the means of leading many souls in this place to that happy state, and then it will be a house of mercy indeed; for this day if only one soul is led to seek for mercy, as a penitent sinner, through faith in Jesus, there will be joy in Heaven, over that one, no matter what may be her outward condition. You have often joined in that beautiful prayer in the Litany, "for all prisoners and captives, we beseech thee to hear us, good Lord." Did you ever consider how wonderfully that prayer has been answered? If you could only compare your present condition with that of persons placed in such circumstances fifty years ago, I am sure your hearts would be filled with thankfulness. Christianity has diffused its blessed influence among those who have been anxious to promote the real welfare of the fallen; and enlightened views, and enlightened plans, have been adopted for their benefit. Bear in mind, dear brethren, that society must be protected, that violations of the law cannot be overlooked; and none ought to feel this more than females, around whom the law throws a shield of special protection. But only consider, how blessed is the influence of Christianity, in a land where the Bible is known and valued! No sooner has any one violated the law, than mercy comes in to devise some plan to recover the fallen. It is necessary indeed, to have

strict discipline, to make persons feel the evil of trangression, but still, this is mixed with mercy, in order to restore the trangressors, and enable them to regain, as far as possible, their lost position.

Remember, sin has found you out, "and God is now pleading with you," *in a wilderness of trouble*, "*face to face*," and he has opened a door of hope for you; and everything is done, which can be done consistently with justice, to benefit you, both in regard to your temporal interest and to your spiritual welfare. Let me beg of you, to bear this in mind, also, that those placed in authority over you, have your real welfare at heart. They would spare no pains, no trouble, if only they could do you real service; still they have duties to perform, and often with a heavy heart and tearful eye, have they to administer reproof; depend upon it, if you show a cheerful, willing desire to act uprightly, you will give great joy of heart to us all, and you will find the comfort of it in your own minds.

Remember one great secret of happiness is to try and make other people happy. Try to carry this out in your daily conduct, endeavour, too, to live with this constantly present to your mind, "Thou, God, seest me." Those who despise reproof, and disregard instruction, will find that they are only doing mischief to themselves, and adding to their own burdens, and delaying their own freedom.

Some among my hearers may have partners in life, whose hearts are full of sorrow, and who are longing to meet them once more, to be partners of their joys and sorrows, and to watch over the dear children, who are also longing for their return. I beseech you, bear this in mind, when Satan would stir up evil passions, angry tempers, or evil thoughts, and pray to be able to overcome through the blood of Jesus. Some of you may have parents—as a parent, how I feel for them! I trust you do also; do not let any conduct of yours add to the wound already deep enough, but ask for grace, to show that your whole conduct and principles are changed. Every act of misconduct must tend to delay your own restoration to society, for it is impossible that the disorderly, the deceitful, and the stubborn, can be treated in the same way as the orderly and upright.

From some little experience during the last seven years, I can say how much evil arises in a prison from bad temper; I must therefore say a word on this point before I close. The title of a little book I once read, has often recurred to my mind, "Are you "happy when you are cross?" Surely not; and how much is often said, and how much is done when people allow their tempers to rise, of which they are heartily ashamed afterwards? But let us hear the word of God on this point: "He that hath no rule over his own "spirit is like a city broken down and without walls!" The enemy can enter in, in every direction. Pray then, for grace to "possess "your souls in patience," and that you may have a watch put over the door of your mouth. "A soft answer turneth away wrath, "but grievous words stir up strife." May we all bear in mind how good a word spoken in due season is, and that if we really wish others to feel, we must feel ourselves.

In conclusion, pray constantly for divine teaching, (see Luke xi. 13.) Read the word of God daily; seek a spirit of true repentance,

Chaplain's Report.

and look simply to Jesus, that blessed Saviour, who says, "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will "give you rest. Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart, and "you shall find rest to your souls."

Let us pray.

Almighty God and Heavenly Father, we desire to approach thee at this time with "reverence and godly fear," and yet with childlike confidence. Enable us to worship thee, "in spirit and in truth." We are verily guilty in thy sight; we have broken thy Holy laws, and sinned against thee, in thought, word, and deed, and there is no health in us. God be merciful to us miserable sinners, for Jesus Christ's sake; pardon we beseech thee all our sins, and give us thy Holy Spirit to guide us into all truth, and to lead us to the Saviour that we may be at peace with thee, through Him. We thank thee for all thy mercies, for the means of grace, for the Holy Scriptures, the blessed Sabbath, for the preaching of thy Holy Gospel; the promise of the Holy Spirit, and the gift of a blessed Saviour. We thank thee that thou hast put it into the hearts of those in authority in our own land, to devise means to benefit the fallen, and to open a door of hope to the afflicted; we thank thee for the peace and prosperity of our land. We beseech thee to bless our country, to grant thy blessing to our gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, the Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family; and to all placed in authority under our Sovereign. And may the Gospel be blessed by the Holy Spirit, and thus may many be added to thy believing people from this place.

May sickness be removed far from us, may a blessing be given when any are afflicted, and may the means used for their recovery be successful. For thou hast said, "I am the Lord that healeth thee."

May He who came to give sight to the blind, to set at liberty those who are bruised, and to preach deliverance to the captives. manifest his presence here, so that every heart may feel his divine influence. All these mercies we ask in the name of Jesus Christ, thy dear Son, to whom with thyself, and the Holy Spirit, be all honour and glory, now and for evermore.—*Amen.*

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN HENRY MORAN,
Chaplain.

III.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Brixton Prison, January 5*, 1854.

MY Report on the health of the female prisoners in this prison must necessarily be very short, owing to the fact of the prison having been occupied only during the last six weeks.

Seventy-five prisoners are now confined here. The whole of these women were received from Millbank Prison on the 24th of November 1853, and at the time of reception they all apparently were in good health. No case of serious disease has occurred. In the subjoined tables I have given the number of cases of "Casual "Sick" treated in the cells up to the 31st of December.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. D. RENDLE,
Surgeon.

The Directors of the Convict Prisons.

PRINCIPAL COMPLAINTS, constituting the cases of Casual Sick, from the 24th of November to the 31st of December, 1853.

	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Coughs and Colds.	Constipation.	Surgical Complaints.	Other Complaints.	Total.
New Cases - - - -	12	4	16	21	23	44	120
Renewed Applications - -	5	5	25	5	30	83	153
							273

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORT

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

MILITARY PRISONS,

1853,

By LIEUT.-COL. JEBB, C.B.,
Surveyor-General of Prisons, Chairman of the Directors, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1854.

[1020]

REPORT

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE MILITARY PRISONS,

1853,

By Lieut.-Col. JEBB, C.B., Inspector General.

To the Right Hon. Sydney Herbert, Secretary-at-War, &c.

Sir, War Office, 27th June 1854.

In conformity with your directions, I beg leave to submit a Report for the year 1853 on the management and state of the Military Prisons, established under the provisions of the Mutiny Act, by authority of the Secretary-at-War.

In my former Reports I brought under your notice the circumstances which had led to its being deemed desirable to make special provision for the imprisonment of military offenders, and entered fully into the system of discipline which had been adopted on the recommendation of the Committee on Military Imprisonment, of which Lieut.-General Earl Cathcart was President.

I will not, therefore, now do more than very briefly notice the leading principles on which the discipline is conducted, and the general effects which appear to have resulted from a steady and uniform adherence to them, as far as they can be deduced from the statistics which have been recorded and arranged, in a most comprehensive form, by Mr. W. O. Marshall at the War Office.

Sentences by Courts-Martial.

With reference to the sentences passed on military offenders, courts-martial are empowered by the 36th clause of the Mutiny Act to award solitary confinement, not only as is provided for in the Act for Regulating Civil Prisons, (viz., for periods not exceeding one month at a time, or three months during a year, with intervals of not less than one month between them,) but for such shorter periods not exceeding fourteen days as may appear desirable.

The following is the clause referred to :—

" And be it enacted, that a General, Garrison, or District, Court Martial may sentence any soldier to imprisonment with or without hard labour, and may also direct that such offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of such imprisonment, not exceeding fourteen days at a time, nor eighty-four days in any one year, with intervals within the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods."

I may here notice that the practice of sentencing prisoners to short periods of solitary confinement, alternating with equal periods of hard labour, is found conducive to the preservation of health ; and, as during longer periods of solitary confinement, men get habituated to being alone, and doze away their time, it may be inferred that the shorter periods are likely to prove more effective as a punishment.

Such sentences are carried out in a light and well-ventilated cell, in which a prisoner is deprived of access to all books except the bible, has no employment or means of amusing himself, and his bed is removed from his cell during the day.

General Regulations.

With respect to the regulations for the general administration of discipline, they remain essentially the same as were recommended by Earl Cathcart's Committee.

To repress crime in the army by creating a salutary dread of a prison, is the primary object to which these regulations are directed, and subordinate to this object is the prevention of the repetition of crime by the same individual in the endeavour to reform as well as to deter.

Some, whose opinions and views are entitled to great respect, may consider that these objects should be reversed, and that the chief efforts should be directed to reformation. When, however, it is remembered that the offences committed by soldiers are usually against good order and military discipline only, and that there does not exist, therefore, in their case, the deterring influence of public opinion, nor to the same degree the disgrace of being committed to prison, it will be admitted that *exemplary* punishment, with a view to deter soldiers generally from the commission of such crimes, is essential to the preservation of discipline.

It must also be recollected that not more than five per cent. of the army are under sentence of Courts-Martial in the course of the whole year, and seldom more than one per cent. undergoing imprisonment at any one time ; and if for the possible good that might be effected on this small pro-

portion, the stringency of discipline were to be relaxed during the short period of imprisonment in favour of measures apparently more calculated for the instruction and reformation of the offenders, the probable result would be a less wholesome dread of punishment, and as a necessary consequence, an increase of crime.

As before stated, the discipline of the prison is therefore directed, firstly, to carry out effectively the sentence of the court and punish the offender, and, secondly, to take advantage of the confinement to endeavour to reform him.

The rule for regulating the daily distribution of time in the military prisons is as follows :—

Rule 168. On week days the prisoners shall be dressed at six o'clock a.m., and their work through the day, if under sentence of hard labour, shall be regulated by the order of the Governor, with due consideration of light and weather, as regards the time of open-air and in-door employment, and shall consist of drill, gun, or shot exercise, carrying, piling and cleaning shot, breaking stones, cleaning the yards, passages, privies, and other parts of the premises, picking oakum, and such other modes of employment as may from time to time be introduced under the sanction of the Visitors. Unless under special authority of the Secretary-at-War, the prisoners of the first and second classes shall be engaged in the foregoing manner, from 6 o'clock a.m. to 6 o'clock p.m., and those of the third class from 6 o'clock a.m. to 8 o'clock p.m., with the exception of regular times for parades, chapel, meals, and rest, &c.

The following shall be the usual distribution of time,—viz. :

	H.	M.		H.	M.	
From	6	0	to	6	30	The prisoners shall clean the rooms or cells, turn up bedding and beds, spread out bed-clothes to be aired, wash, shave, and do whatever is necessary for cleanliness of person.
„	6	30	to	8	0	Empty slops and general fatigue duty, or pick oakum, attend drill, &c.
„	8	0	to	8	45	Breakfast, make up beds, and get ready for parade.
„	8	45	to	9	15	Parade for chapel and take walking exercise.
„	9	15	to	9	45	Attend chapel.
„	9	45	to	11	15	Attend general parade, Governor's inspection, drill, and medical inspection.
„	11	15	to	12	45	Perform shot exercise.
„	12	45	to	1	0	Parade for dinner, and take walking exercise.
„	1	0	to	2	0	Dine, clean, and mend clothes.
„	2	0	to	2	15	Walking exercise.
„	2	15	to	3	45	Perform shot exercise.
„	3	45	to	6	0	Pick oakum, break stones, attend drill, or general fatigue duty.
			at	6	0	All prisoners shall go to supper.

	H. M.		H. M.	
From	6 15	to	7 45	The first and second class shall usually be employed in reading, writing, and in receiving school instruction, under the general superintendence of the Chaplain, and the third class in picking oakum, or in such other work of a similar nature as the Visitors shall determine.

Note.—When it is dark before six o'clock, the first class may, at the discretion of the Governor, be exempted from hard labour, and be permitted to read or receive instruction from the time of its becoming dark till six o'clock.

„	7 45	to	8 0	The prisoners shall make their beds.
	and at		8 0	Every prisoner shall go to bed.

Note.—At those periods when prisoners are paraded for "walking exercise," an opportunity will be afforded them of falling out to go to the privy, &c.

It will be observed that the prisoners are under strict discipline and control from six o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock at night, and have a fair share of hard labour to perform, consisting of shot exercise, drill, picking oakum, breaking stone, &c. In those prisons where separate cells are provided, each prisoner takes his meals alone and sleeps in his cell. In other prisons which were converted from existing buildings, the prisoners are associated at meals, and sleep in large rooms, or bomb-proofs, but night and day they are under close supervision, and the strictest silence is maintained on all occasions.

If this routine be compared with the ordinary discipline of civil prisons, it will be found that although the hard labour is of a less degrading character, it is fully as severe, and, if *all the objects* to be obtained in the case of a soldier be considered, it is, perhaps, questionable whether any much greater amount of penal labour could be advantageously introduced into the system.

Productive Labour of Prisoners.

It has been suggested that it would be of advantage to turn the labour of the prisoners to account by placing it at the disposal of the Engineer Department, or using it for garrison purposes, in rolling and weeding parades, keeping the roads and drains in order, &c., instead of wasting it upon such unproductive work as on the performance of shot exercise. This question, however, can only be considered in connexion with the object of imprisonment. If crime could be repressed, and a prison be made an object of aversion and dread by giving prisoners the ordinary occupation to which they had been accustomed either before they enlisted or during their service, there would be every thing in favour of applying their labour to some useful purpose; but it will be

in the experience of all who are practically acquainted with the subject, that no ordinary occupation can be enforced to the extent of hard labour as contemplated by the sentence of the Court, or so as to be an effective punishment. It is not the value of the labour, but the question of whether it is adapted for promoting the main object of the sentence, which should be considered, and, as far as I am enabled to form an opinion, no labour will be found so productive in prisons as that which is calculated to deter others and the individual himself from subjecting themselves to it. This main object cannot be accomplished by amusing prisoners by such employment as will only serve to lessen the tedium of their confinement.

Reformation of Prisoners.

As regards the reformation and welfare of the individual prisoner, the following is the rule for the guidance of the Governor:—

He shall exercise his authority with firmness, temper, and humanity, and shall enforce similar conduct on the subordinate officers. He shall always bear in mind that the chief object of establishing a prison exclusively for military offenders is to maintain discipline in the army, and to repress the repetition of military offences; and, as punishment alone can hardly be expected to produce the effect, he shall consider it his duty to endeavour to instil soldier-like and moral principles into the mind of every prisoner, letting him see that he takes an interest in his welfare, and by his good advice and kindly admonition, endeavouring to convince him of his error and to encourage him to aim at future good conduct, and the attainment of a respectable character in the service.

The rules applying to the Chaplain on this head are as follows:—

He shall endeavour, by all means in his power, and particularly by encouraging their confidence, to obtain an intimate knowledge of the character and disposition of all the prisoners; for which purpose he shall occasionally see and converse with every prisoner in private, and whenever he shall wish to instruct or examine a class of prisoners, he shall apply to the Governor.

He shall establish an evening school, and frequently attend and examine the prisoners as to their progress, and give directions concerning their instruction.

He is expected to allot a considerable portion of his time to visiting, admonishing, and instructing the prisoners in their cells and rooms, selecting such times for doing so as will not interfere with the established routine of discipline.

These rules are faithfully and effectually carried out in

all prisons by the officers concerned, and experience affords grounds for believing that the efforts to reform have in many instances been attended with success.

Classification of Prisoners.

One of the most important agencies in encouraging prisoners to conduct themselves in an orderly and becoming manner during their imprisonment, and which is calculated to operate favourably after their release, is that of a system of classification according to character, to which the Committee on Military Imprisonment justly attached great importance.

The following are the rules concerning it:—

The prisoners (except during the period or periods of their solitary confinement) shall be divided into *three classes*,—to be called the first, second, and third classes respectively. Upon the reception of a prisoner, the Governor will maturely weigh the circumstances of the crime of which he has been convicted; the extracts from the Court-Martial book of any previous convictions; the record of his character, as indicated by extracts from the defaulter's book; together with his age; and any other points that will assist his judgment in determining the class in which the prisoner ought to be placed.

The Governor will bear in mind that the object of classification is, first, to protect the young soldier and the less hardened offender from the mischievous consequence of association with worse characters; and, secondly, to hold out an inducement to all the prisoners to behave well in prison, by the hope of reward and the fear of punishment—in being either promoted to a higher class or degraded to a lower one. In applying this principle, the worst characters, such as have been convicted of "disgraceful conduct," or who may appear to be confirmed drunkards or incorrigible and hardened offenders, and prisoners who have ever been subjected to corporal punishment, would obviously be placed on reception in the *third class*.

Those prisoners who do not come under this description, and of whom better hopes may be formed, will, as an invariable rule, be placed on reception in the *second class*; but the Governor will exercise his discretion in making an early selection for promotion to the *first class*, of any prisoner who, from the nature of his offence and previous good character, appears deserving of such distinction, or who from his youth or other circumstances, requires to be protected from the bad effects of associating with worse characters.

The first class shall be composed of those prisoners, who, from their quiet, orderly habits and general good conduct under punishment, may appear deserving of being promoted from the *second class*, after some experience has been gained of their characters.

In like manner, prisoners in the third class will, by good conduct, be eligible for promotion to the second class.

Prisoners in either the first or second class will also be liable to be removed to a lower class for misconduct.

The classes will be distinguished by badges marked as first, second, or third class, attached to some conspicuous part of their prison-dress.

Difference in Treatment of the different Classes.

The difference in treatment between the first and second classes is, that the former is generally exempted from shot drill, and during the hours prescribed for that exercise are employed under a Warder of the Royal Artillery in working heavy guns, or in labour not of a penal character. They have, also, a meat dinner on Sundays, and the silence enforced on the classes during the evening is relaxed, and they are permitted to converse in an orderly manner.

The distinction between the second and third classes consists in the former being exercised with 24 lbs. shot, while the latter carry 32 lbs. shot. The second class also receive instruction from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening, whilst the third class are employed in picking oakum.

These distinctions between the classes may appear trifling, but the endeavour that is generally made by the men to obtain the advantage of promotion to a higher class proves that they possess the required influence.

It may be said that higher motives than those which are held out might be placed before the prisoners.

If what passes among mankind in general does not enable us to form an opinion on the subject, it will, unfortunately, be in the experience of all engaged in the administration of penal discipline, that the great majority of prisoners will ever be more influenced by a low class of motives than by higher ones, and therefore the former must be mainly operated on, if the object be to make an impression. This consideration has especial weight, when the necessity for exemplary punishment is acknowledged; for in proportion as the stringency of discipline is relaxed to give greater opportunity for instruction, a recommittal to prison will cease to be dreaded.

Coercion in school, or at industrial employment, is impracticable, and inconsistent with instruction; and if prisoners on discharge are enabled to boast to their comrades of the encouragement they have received, or how little they cared for the punishment, (which they are generally inclined to do, however distasteful it may have been,) common sense tells us, that so far as the fear of punishment has influence

in preventing the commission of crime, the operation of such measures would be very unfavourable.

Having made these preliminary observations, I will proceed to bring before you the statistics to which I have referred.

STATISTICS OF THE MILITARY PRISONS, for the Year 1853.

The same Military Prisons are in operation as when the report for last year was made; they are as follows:—

ENGLAND .... Chatham, Gosport, Weedon, Devonport.
SCOTLAND .... Greenlaw (near Edinburgh).
IRELAND ..... Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Athlone.
ABROAD ..... Gibraltar, Montreal, Quebec, Kingston (Canada West), Halifax (Nova Scotia), Bermuda, Vido (Ionian Islands), St. Elmo (Malta), Mauritius, and Barbados.

Making a total of 19 Military Prisons, 9 in the United Kingdom, and 10 at different foreign stations, capable of accommodating about 1,400 prisoners.

The following are the principal statistics of the nine Military Prisons at home for the last 7 years:—

	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Total number of prisoners admitted	3,850	4,009	3,533	3,565	3,266	3,313*	3,331
Proportion per cent. of these admissions to the force	5·75	4·92	5·36	5·06	4·66	4·57	4·47
Daily average number of prisoners in confinement throughout the year	672	784	750	659	550	542	570
Proportion per cent. of the average numbers in confinement to the force	1·00	0·96	1·13	0·93	0·78	0·74	0·76
Average length of sentences	106 days	115 days	99 days	94 days	95 days.	92 days.	92 days.
Punishments inflicted by Visitors for serious offences, *viz.*—							
Corporal punishments	10 411 lashes.	13 482 lashes	11 550 lashes	11 495 lashes	6 300 lashes	6 250 lashes	6 238 lashes.
Sentenced to solitary confinement	57	21	15	15	10	8	17
Sentenced to separate confinement	45	48	33	20	6	9	9
Sentenced to be put in irons	6	1	2	6	1	1	2

* In this number are not included 366 prisoners summarily awarded punishment by commanding officers, or sentenced for short periods, and committed to the Military Prison at Gosport, whilst the garrison cells at Portsmouth were being enlarged.

The following is a statement of the ages, services, country, and religion of the prisoners admitted in the years 1847 to 1853 inclusive :—

Ages.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Under 20 years	1,126	966	575	386	317	350	621
From 20 to 30 years	2,277	2,598	2,446	2,585	2,415	2,344	2,189
„ 30 to 40 years	410	421	482	565	504	580	487
Above 40	37	24	30	29	30	39	34
	3,850	4,009	3,533	3,565	3,266	3,313	3,331
Services.							
2 years and under	1,656	1,567	986	761	531	651	986
Under 7 years	1,180	1,411	1,554	1,656	1,669	1,531	1,291
From 7 to 14 years	784	850	798	928	849	841	813
„ 14 to 21 years	190	158	171	209	200	260	211
Above 21 years	40	23	24	11	17	30	30
	3,850	4,009	3,533	3,565	3,266	3,313	3,331
Country.							
English	2,089	2,038	1,873	1,992	1,840	1,737	1,902
Scotch	371	449	405	316	313	476	424
Irish	1,390	1,522	1,255	1,257	1,113	1,100	1,005
	3,850	4,009	3,533	3,565	3,266	3,313	3,331
Religion.							
Protestant	2,313	2,311	2,121	2,260	2,063	1,977	1,937
Presbyterian	330	358	325	258	246	391	468
Roman Catholic	1,207	1,340	1,087	1,047	957	945	926
	3,850	4,009	3,533	3,565	3,266	3,313	3,331

The following table shows the comparative character of the prisoners for the last seven years :—

Prison Character.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Good	3,334	3,536	3,132	3,156	3,010	3,031	3,088
Indifferent	. .	. .	. .	250	180	198	167
Bad	516	473	401	159	76	84	76
	3,850	4,009	3,533	3,565	3,266	3,313	3,331

The following is a statement of the number of punishments inflicted by Governors for minor offences in the years 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853.

	1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.	
	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.
Port Clarence . . .	1,025	979	944	573	926	658	962	556
Gosport . . .	826	366	915	413	807	648	761	556
Weedon	559	208	375	67	371	65	426	64
Devonport . . .	207	196	207	265	175	346	228	298
Greenlaw	277	357	184	187	291	188	275	210
Dublin	589	136	454	97	517	173	518	134
Cork	356	226	458	168	475	175	363	95
Limerick	258	132	223	191	53	18	183	141
Athlone	186	519	137	401	196	468	233	476
	4,283	3,119	3,897	2,362	3,811	2,739	3,949	2,530

The foregoing details exhibit but a slight variation in the prison statistics of 1853 as compared with those of 1852, but it is satisfactory to perceive that their tendency is still towards improvement; thus, there is a slight diminution of admissions as compared with the effective force, while that diminution as compared with the year 1847, when the first annual report of the Prisons was made, amounts to 1·28 per cent. The number of lashes inflicted in corporal punishment is still on the decrease, being 12 lashes less in 1853 than in 1852, and 250 lashes less than in 1850, as shown by table in page 10.

Crimes.

The following statement shows the extent of crimes as compared with the force from which offenders have been committed in the years from 1847 to 1853:—

—	Average Force.	Desertion.		Absence without Leave.		Drunkenness.		Disgraceful Conduct.		Other Crimes.	
		Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.
1847	67,069	1,481	2·20	823	1·22	703	1·04	187	0·27	656	0·97
1848	81,456	1,431	1·75	822	1·00	851	1·04	200	0·24	705	0·86
1849	65,897	970	1·45	977	1·48	795	1·20	153	0·23	638	0·96
1850	70,345	792	1·14	1,155	1·64	935	1·32	116	0·16	567	0·80
1851	69,968	642	0·91	1,115	1·59	879	1·25	98	0·14	532	0·76
1852	72,499	745	1·02	1,010	1·39	909	1·25	136	0·18	513	0·70
1853	74,476	1,069	1·43	830	1·11	778	1·04	111	0·14	543	0·72

There is no considerable difference in the offences for which men were committed to the Military Prisons in 1853 and 1852. The numbers committed for the crime of desertion have increased, though they are much less than they were in 1847. The committals for disgraceful conduct have decreased, and are scarcely more than one half the per-centage they were in 1847.

The committals for drunkenness have also decreased, although they are still as high as in 1847 and 1848; but by apportioning this crime between England, Scotland, and Ireland, as is done in the following table, very different results are shown.

In England the committals are but little more than one half those in Scotland, and one third those in Ireland. In England, too, there is a marked decrease of the crime, while in Scotland and Ireland, though there is a considerable decrease as compared with 1852, it has fluctuated so much in other years, that no reliance can be placed upon that circumstance.

—	England.			Scotland.			Ireland.		
	Average Force.	No. of Committals for Drunkenness.	Per-centage.	Average Force.	No. of Committals for Drunkenness.	Per-centage.	Average Force.	No. of Committals for Drunkenness.	Per-centage.
1847 . .	38,398	307	0·79	3,686	57	1·54	24,985	339	1·35
1848 . .	46,662	337	0·72	5,103	51	0·99	29,691	463	1·56
1849 . .	38,307	307	0·80	5,013	40	0·79	22,577	448	1·98
1850 . .	44,101	346	0·78	5,307	51	0·97	20,937	538	2·57
1851 . .	42,318	387	0·91	3,913	51	1·30	23,737	441	1·85
1852 . .	44,068	313	0·71	4,144	85	2·05	24,287	511	2·10
1853 . .	46,849	279	0·59	4,451	45	1·01	23,176	454	1·95

Expenditure.

The following is a statement of the expenditure on account of the Military Prisons during the last seven years :—

Expenses incurred.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
The total charge for pay and allowances of prison officers, and for the subsistence and washing of the prisoners, was . . .	13,741	14,801	14,106	13,291	12,451	12,598	13,488
The full pay and beer money of prisoners in confinement not issued amounted to	13,310	16,171	15,543	13,738	11,329	11,390	11,925

The increased expenditure in 1853 may be accounted for chiefly by the increased price of provisions.

This and the decreased number of prisoners will also account for the excess of expenditure over the amount of the full pay and beer money of the prisoners confined. A diminution of committals does not necessarily render a diminution of the prison staff advisable, as the same number of warders can generally superintend 100 prisoners as well as 90, and a reduction of establishment cannot therefore be effected without detriment to the discipline required to be maintained, unless a considerable diminution of prisoners takes place in each prison; an increase of 10 or 15 prisoners in each of the establishments at home would not render an increase of staff necessary, but it might cause, as in 1850, the expenditure to fall short instead of exceeding the full pay and beer money.

The cost of the prison staff has also been somewhat increased during the last three years by the grant of additional pay to the Governors and subordinate officers for length of service, a course justified by that pursued in other departments of the public service, and by the intelligence, zeal, and assiduity displayed by the prison officers in the performance of their arduous duties.

Garrison and Barrack Cells.

In the foregoing details the offences which have led to imprisonment in the Military Prisons at home have been noticed; the following statement, which shows in addition the average occupation in the Garrison and Barrack Cells in Great Britain and Ireland for minor offences, will afford a

more complete view of the state of Military Offences in the United Kingdom since 1847:—

	Average Number of Prisoners in Military Prisons.	Proportion per cent. to the Force.	Average Number of Prisoners in Barrack Cells.	Proportion per cent. to the Force.	Total Average in Military Prisons and Barrack Cells.	Proportion per 1,000 to the Force.
1847	672	1·00	242	0·44	914	14·4
1848	784	0·96	334	0·50	1,118	14·6
1849	750	1·13	275	0·42	1,023	15·5
1850	659	0·93	277	0·45	936	13·8
1851	550	0·78	249	0·43	799	12·1
1852	542	0·74	347	0·59	889	13·3
1853	570	0·76	211	0·32	781	10·8

In 1844, returns were furnished to the Committee on Military Prisons from different districts of the number of men undergoing imprisonment by sentence of Courts-martial in Civil Prisons, by which it appeared that in 1843 the average number at any one time was 20 per 1,000, whilst by the above statement it is shown that in 1853 the number is not quite 11 per 1,000. It should be observed that the average number of prisoners in Barrack Cells, as above, includes all, whether by sentence of Regimental Courts-martial or by the award of Commanding Officers; if the latter were excluded the proportion per thousand would be still further reduced.

The following table shows the numbers of convictions and of Corporal Punishments inflicted in 1845, the year previous to the establishment of Military Prisons, which exhibits with a decrease of Corporal Punishment a decreased number of convictions since 1845.

	Average Effectives of the Army.	Number of Convictions.	Proportion per cent. to Effectives.	Number of corporal Punish-ments.	Proportion per cent. to Effectives.	Numbers marked as Deserters.	Proportion per cent. to Effectives.
1845	125,252	9,954	7·94	652	0·52	786	0·62
1850	125,119	9,640	7·70	247	0·19	605	0·48
1851	113,844	7,954	6·98	175	0·15	414	0·36
1852	117,643	8,312	7·06	282	0·23	427	0·36
1853	117,953*	7,933	7·82	391	0·33	452	0·38

* The average effectives for the whole Army in 1853 are 125,678, but 7,725 have been here deducted from this total, being the average strength of 10 regiments from which returns have not yet been received.

Military Prisons Abroad.

The Reports received from the Military Prisons abroad are generally satisfactory as to the working of the system, but means do not exist in all of them of fully carrying into effect the rules and system, as rigidly maintained in the establishments at home; some of them have not long been established, and in nearly all it has been necessary to receive prisoners committed by order of Commanding Officers as well as those with short sentences by Regimental Courts-martial.

For the above reasons no correct conclusions could be drawn from any statement of the statistics of Military Prisons abroad, and they have been therefore altogether omitted.

Re-committals.

The following is a statement of the number of prisoners committed during the years 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853, who have at any time previously been committed to a Military Prison, showing their ages, services, &c.:—

Ages.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Under 20 years	122	91	53	50	74
From 20 to 30 years	704	902	916	1,002	921
„ 30 to 40 years	174	266	221	351	296
Above 40 years	11	9	18	21	21
	1,011	1,268	1,208	1,424	1,312
Country.					
English	639	788	686	754	707
Scotch	81	91	124	185	195
Irish	291	389	398	482	410
	1,011	1,268	1,208	1,424	1,312

Services.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Two years and under	160	168	83	88	128
Under 7 years	502	629	641	680	571
7 to 14 years.	290	381	386	475	471
14 to 21 years	53	85	91	162	127
Above 21 years	6	5	7	19	15
	1,011	1,268	1,208	1,424	1,312
Religion.					
Protestant	680	866	758	826	773
Presbyterian	70	70	97	161	172
Roman Catholic	261	332	353	437	367
	1,011	1,268	1,208	1,424	1,312

		1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Crimes of which convicted at various times by the above re-committals	Desertion	364	526	455	503	514
	Absence without Leave	752	1,123	1,409	1,478	1,381
	Drunkenness	559	741	956	1,336	1,370
	Disgraceful Conduct	61	64	56	66	70
	Other Crimes	716	820	558	604	623
		2,452	3,274	3,434	3,987	3,958
State of Instruction	Could not read	293	407	280	335	269
	Could not write	347	486	361	457	360

In the above statement is included every soldier, who, having at any one time been committed to a Military

Prison at home and abroad since 1845, when these establishments first came into operation, is again committed to a Military Prison.

As in the statement showing the crimes for which men have been committed during the year, so in this it is shown that absence without leave and drunkenness are the two prevailing crimes leading to re-committals.

In order, however, to arrive at an accurate judgment of the increase or decrease of re-committals in each year, it is necessary to compare the number of such annual re-committals with the aggregate number of prisoners who have been committed to the Military Prisons since they were first established in 1845.

The following statement shows the number of men committed in 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853 who have at any time since 1845 been previously committed to any Military Prison; also the numbers re-committed to the same Military Prisons, and the total number of admissions since 1845.

	1850.			1851.			1852.			1853.		
	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.
Fort Clarence . .	300	248	4,954	296	71	5,776	273	56	6,575	282	63	7,405
Gosport . . .	279	161	3,319	274	163	4,101	319	190	4,785	242	128	5,427
Weedon .	242	30	2,617	171	15	2,900	199	38	3,212	202	30	3,563
Devonport . .	37	10	1,018	53	27	1,193	79	26	1,344	71	28	1,552
Greenlaw . . .	53	40	1,137	51	34	1,277	111	32	1,536	86	18	1,753
Dublin . . .	156	14	3,269	131	17	3,647	170	36	4,128	149	21	4,565
Cork . . .	94	48	2,029	141	37	2,418	158	44	2,817	119	43	3,105
Limerick . .	56	17	1,594	54	15	1,778	25	4	1,831	75	21	2,003
Athlone . . .	53	7	1,007	37	9	1,120	90	37	1,295	86	42	1,481
	1,270	575	20,944	1,208	388	24,210	1,424	463	27,523	1,312	394	30,854
Average of total Re-committals to number of Prisoners .	per cent. 6·06	. .	. .	per cent. 4·98	. .	. .	per cent. 5·17	. .	. .	per cent. 4·25	. .	. .
Average of Re-committals to the same Prisons to the number of Prisoners .	. .	per cent. 2·74	. .	. .	per cent. 1·60	. .	. .	per cent. 1·68	. .	. .	per cent. 1·27	. .
Increase compared with the previous year	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	216	75	. .	. .	. .	. .
Decrease compared with the previous year	. .	. .	. .	62	187	. .	. .	. .	. .	112	69	. .

By this statement it appears that the number of re-committals has decreased since 1851, although it might be expected that, as the aggregate number of soldiers who have been once committed must year by year increase for a considerable period after the first formation of Military Prisons, so the number of re-committals would increase in a corresponding ratio. That this, however, has not been the case, is more decidedly shown by the decrease of the average of total re-committals, compared with the total number of admissions into the Military Prisons since 1850; and is marked to a still greater extent by the decrease of the average of re-committals to the same prisons, compared with the total number of prisoners admitted into each prison since 1850.

AN ABSTRACT of the ANNUAL RETURNS of MEDICAL OFFICERS of MILITARY PRISONS at home.

	1851.	1852.	1853.
Number of prisoners in confinement 1st January	631	498	618
Number of prisoners admitted during the year	3,266	3,313	3,331
	3,897	3,811	3,949
Discharged from Prison during the year	3,399	3,193	3,359
Remaining in confinement on 1st January 1854	498	618	590

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year	4,778	4,348	4,283	3,897	3,811	3,949
Of these the following were treated for sickness:—						
Remaining under treatment on 1st January	46	43	22	37	16	18
Treated in the Sick Ward of the Prison	449	430	267	280	177	168
Treated in the Prison, but not in the Sick Ward	1,597	1,276	787	673	693	544
Treated in Garrison or Regimental Hospital	161	241	37	45	78	71
	2,253	1,990	1,113	1,035	964	801
Of these were:—						
Discharged cured	2,180	1,917	1,039	988	908	748
Transferred to Hospital at the expiration of sentence	22	36	36	25	35	28
Died in Garrison or Regimental Hospital	8	13	1	3	2	2
Died in Prison	..	2	..	2	1	1
Remaining under treatment 1st January	43	22	37	17	18	22
	2,253	1,990	1,113	1,035	964	801
The diseases were as follows:—						
Fevers	113	91	50	47	27	28
Diseases of the head and nervous system	44	26	16	6	16	9
„ heart and lungs	510	332	103	137	132	102
„ stomach and bowels	465	542	207	260	165	159
Rheumatic affections and colds	188	130	70	69	71	49
Venereal diseases	224	185	149	97	136	88
Diseases of the skin	100	123	77	34	21	18
Ulcers and abscesses	276	275	210	217	214	197
Diseases of the eyes	121	78	45	32	30	23
Wounds and accidents	48	44	51	38	34	50
Other diseases	164	164	135	98	118	78
	2,253	1,990	1,113	1,035	964	801
The greatest number of prisoners in confinement at any one time was	994	946	904	767	731	801
The smallest number was	..	..	413	362	374	369
The daily average number was	784	750	659	550	542	570
The total number treated for sickness was	2,253	1,990	1,113	1,035	964	801
The average daily sick was	28	34	26	26	..	19
The number of deaths was	8	15	1	5	3	3

Health.

By the above abstract of the Medical Returns of the Military Prisons at home, it appears that the health of the prisoners, which in 1850 exhibited so great an improvement over that of previous years, has been improved to a still greater extent in the year 1853.

The proportion of numbers treated for sickness to the total numbers in confinement in 1848 was 47 per cent.; in 1849, 45 per cent.; in 1850, 25 per cent.; in 1851, 26 per cent.; in 1852, 25 per cent.; and in 1853, 20 per cent.

This result is at least a sufficient proof that the reduced scale of diet adopted in August 1850, and therefore in full operation throughout the years 1851, 1852, and 1853, combined with the system of requiring the second and third class prisoners to sleep as if on guard, although it has increased the loss of weight among the prisoners as shown in the tables, has not had any injurious effect on their general health, and fully bears out the testimony to this effect by the medical officers in their detailed annual reports. (*See* Appendix B. and F.) These reports are so fully and ably given as to render it unnecessary to make further remarks on this subject.

Comparison of the Health of the Prisoners with that of the Troops in Barracks.

By Returns obtained from the Army Medical Department, showing the average strength of the Troops, the number of admissions into Hospital, and the number of deaths in the several Garrisons in which the Military Prisons at home are situated, during the years 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853, it appears that—

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Upon an average strength of	17,685	17,696	18,296	20,388	22,838
The admissions into Hospital were	22,528	19,702	18,370	20,790	19,892
And the deaths were	407	219	236	193	223
This gives	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
A ratio of admissions to the average strength of	127	111	100	102	87
„ deaths „ „	2·30	1·24	1·29	0·94	0·97
„ deaths to admissions of	1·80	1·11	1·28	0·92	1·12
The Statistics of the nine Military Prisons at home show that—					
Upon an average strength of	750	659	550	542	570
The numbers treated for sickness were	1,990	1,113	1,035	964	801
And the deaths were	15	1	5	3	3
This gives—	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
A ratio of admissions to the average strength of	265	168	188	177	140
„ deaths „ „	2	0·15	0·90	0·55	0·52
„ deaths to admissions of	0·79	0·09	0·48	0·31	0·37

The above comparison shows a very favourable result compared with former years.

As stated in previous Reports, there will always appear to be a greater number of cases treated in the prisons in proportion to the strength than in the Army at large, in consequence of the greater number of men passing through a prison than through a like number of troops, and of the endeavour on the part of prisoners generally to escape a portion of their punishment by coming forward for treatment upon slight grounds.

This is proved by the fact that of 801 prisoners treated in the prisons at home during 1853, 544 were not even placed in the sick ward; they were prisoners who came forward with slight ailments, for which the Medical Officer treated them whilst continuing the ordinary labour of the prison.

If these 544 be deducted from 801, there will remain but 257 men really treated for sickness, on a strength of 570, being 45 per cent., whilst the per-centage of admission into hospital among the troops is 87.

Diet in Military Prisons.

The diet in use in the Military Prisons at home has been throughout the year 1853 the reduced scale adopted in August 1850, viz.

	Ordinary.	After 84 days.
Breakfast -	8 oz. of oatmeal -	10 oz. of oatmeal.
Dinner - -	9 oz. of Indian meal -	12 oz. of Indian meal.
Supper - -	8 oz. of bread - -	8 oz. of bread.

With a half pint of milk to each meal.

The foregoing remarks on the health of the prisoners will show the sufficiency of the diet. Its effect on their weight will be seen by referring to the detailed Tables in the Appendix, F. p. 43.

Notwithstanding the apparent effect of the punishment in causing a considerable average loss of weight, it is remarkable and satisfactory that the number treated for sickness during the year 1853 is proportionately less than any year since 1848, in comparison with the number of prisoners admitted, as will be seen from the following table:—

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Total number of prisoners admitted .	3,533	3,565	3,266	3,313	3,331
„ treated for sickness . .	1,990	1,113	1,035	964	801
Average number of sick per cent. to the number of prisoners admitted .	56·3	31·2	31·6	29·0	24·0

General Effect of the Discipline.

I have watched with more than ordinary interest the effects of the discipline in Military Prisons, in its various bearings, on the repression of crime in the army, and on the conduct and health of the prisoners, from a feeling that it would afford the best possible opportunity of judging of the influence of the different measures which might be adopted for securing the specific objects sought.

It appeared to me, also, that whatever might be the difference in the conditions between military and civil crimes, the object to be attained in prisons being common to both, any success which might attend an experiment steadily carried on in either would afford some useful hints, more or less of general application.

The discipline in all military prisons being as nearly as possible uniform, its results are only liable to be affected by the difference in the character of the regiments which may be in the district, and the local circumstances which may be calculated to increase or diminish crime, from the greater or less degree of temptation that prevails.

The statistics are, therefore, of far greater value than those of civil prisons where no such uniformity exists, and where the difference of circumstances alone, and the great influence produced on crime by the prosperity or depression of the particular trades of different districts, interfere with the test by which the merits of different systems might be fairly judged.

In the military prisons there is the further advantage that the previous character and conduct of every individual subjected to imprisonment, his age and circumstances, are all recorded with the most minute accuracy. His subsequent career is also known to his commanding officer, who is thus enabled to form a very conclusive opinion, not only on the general question but as to the precise effect of any change.

It was considered by officers of experience that the military imprisonment during the three years it had been in operation, up to the end of 1849, was generally calculated to fulfil its objects ; and, since that period, the effect of the changes by which the discipline is rendered somewhat more stringent for the second and third classes, has been more clearly manifested.

The principle of affording the prisoners an opportunity of gaining by good conduct some trifling relaxation, in being promoted to a class in which the discipline is somewhat less

severe, has worked so well as to be deserving of consideration by all the authorities interested in establishing a sound and vigorous system of prison discipline. I would also call attention to the advantage of using Indian meal as an article of prison diet.

I cannot conclude, Sir, without the expression of my obligations to yourself and the authorities at the War Office for the support and assistance I have at all times received in the discharge of my duties.

I would desire, also, to bring under your notice the valuable services rendered by the Board of Visitors who have superintended the general management of the different prisons, and the zeal and efficiency of the Governor and staff of each prison. By their exertions the prisons are now brought into a state of discipline, which has called forth on several occasions the marked approbation of the general officers commanding districts, and which, I trust, will be satisfactory to you.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. JEBB, Lieut.-Colonel,

Inspector General.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

Extracts from the Reports of the Governors or Officers in charge of Military Prisoners for the year 1853.

FORT CLARENCE.—*Capt. Manners.*

Conduct of Prisoners.—The general conduct of the prisoners has been extremely quiet and orderly; and I have never had to call upon the visitors for additional support beyond what is laid down in the rules.

Diet and Health.—The rules continue to be strictly acted up to with regard to the diet; and although the men in many cases look much attenuated, and the aggregate of weight presents, as on former occasions, a considerable loss, nothing has taken place to indicate a corresponding effect in general health.

Of the whole number discharged throughout the year, only five were returned as unfit for duty, and those for reasons wholly unconnected with prison discipline.

Privation of Bed.—This part of the system evidently presses very seriously on the prisoners, by removing periodically what is, I believe, valued as highly as a Sunday dinner.

Marking of Deserters.—Every facility has been afforded the medical officer for carrying on the arrangements under this head strictly according to instructions; and the reports on the cases of all discharges, whether marked in this or other military prisons, have been satisfactory.

Re-committals.—The aggregate number of prisoners under this head has increased during the year 1853 over 1852 by 9; but this list, as before, is swelled by old habitual drunkards, and men who, the moment they leave the prison, absent themselves, sell their necessaries, and return. Until effectual arrangements can be made for weeding out men who pass their whole time in and out of prison, our list of re-committals must continue to increase.

During three repetitions of crime, a case may not be hopeless; but if penal discipline, advice and instruction, are then found to fail, and the man appears still to follow the same course, my humble opinion is, imprisonment in a country gaol, with a blank discharge, is the most fitting punishment.

GOSPORT.—*Captain Curtin.*

Crimes: Drunkenness.—Without doubt this vice, together with bad company, to which it too often leads, are the primary causes of nearly all the offences committed by soldiers; and here I would again venture to offer an opinion, that more comfort in the barrack rooms, sufficient firing and light in winter, together with library and reading rooms, would conduce greatly towards the prevention of these offences.

Experience will, I think, demonstrate that the dread of punishment alone is not sufficient to keep soldiers from falling into temptations; the grand object should be to afford them every possible means of passing their spare hours comfortably and profitably in barracks.

WEEDON.—*Capt. Boyle.*

There have been no complaints as to the quantity or quality of the food, and I find with much satisfaction that the average weight lost during confinement has diminished from 12 lbs. 6 oz. in 1852 to 10 lbs. 9 oz. in 1853.

I have made a weekly promotion of such men as were recommended by the warders, and appeared worthy of a higher classification; and I believe the certainty that each man's case would be considered in his turn, has tended to a more ready and cheerful obedience on the part of the prisoners. The hope of advance and the fear of degradation have been, I consider, very effective in the prevention of prison offences.

DEVONPORT.—*Chief Warder Braid.*

The food has been sufficient for the maintenance of health, although I have to remark that the falling off in weight of the prisoners in 19 cases was so apparent that the surgeon found it absolutely necessary to put them on the increased diets of the prison after 84 days.

The health of the prisoners under punishment during the bygone year have been remarkably good—only three cases were sent to regimental hospitals for treatment.

Several of the men who were pardoned for good conduct in prison during the year, have been closely watched since their release, and there is every reason to believe that they have seen the error of their former conduct, as instead of frequenting beer houses, &c., they now attend the school and library.

GREENLAW.—*Major Campbell.*

The system of classification has worked well. In no instance have I found it necessary to degrade a prisoner for misconduct from a higher to a lower class; whilst on the contrary, those who had been promoted to higher classes exhibited great care not to forfeit their places.

The quality of the diet has been of the best description. I have received no complaint relative to it, and I consider the prescribed

daily amount sufficient for a prisoner whilst undergoing hard labour, and to render him at the expiration of his imprisonment fit for duty with his regiment.

Out of the number of prisoners received, 86 were re-committals; confirmed drunkards will every year swell this list, until a punishment is discovered and can be inflicted that will deter them from being re-committed. If I might be permitted, I would strongly recommend that a confirmed *drunkard* or *deserter* should not be re-committed to a military prison more than a *third time*; and if sentenced a fourth time to imprisonment for either of the above crimes, his sentence should be carried out in a civil prison, and at the expiration of the same, he should be discharged as unworthy of belonging to the British Army.

DUBLIN.—*Captain Dillon.*

Having been eight years in the prison service, and carefully watched the working of the system, I consider that all that can be done for the punishment of crime is already enforced; but something might be done for the comfort of the soldier in barracks so as to induce him to avoid the public-house; for instance, the barrack room ought to be better lighted and properly heated.

Solitary confinement is the most severe punishment that can be inflicted, and any punishment which can be brought as near that as possible, without entailing the fearful results of solitary confinement is the best.

I look upon hard labour merely as a means of keeping prisoners in health and not as a punishment.

With respect to reckless and incorrigible characters, it appears to be the decided opinion of every one connected with the army, that retaining such men inflicts the greatest injury; they not only pass the greater portion of their time in prison, being a burthen and expense to the country, and throwing their duty on the well conducted soldier, but they are the origin of crime in recruits who are misled by bad examples.

In comparing the loss of weight in this with other prisons, it will be necessary to inquire whether increased diet after eighty-four days has been given in the other prisons, as it has never been used here, and Mr. Tufnell deserves very great credit for not granting this indulgence.

CORK.—*Captain Barnham.*

It affords me much satisfaction to be able to state that there has been a very gratifying decrease as compared with the preceding year of 1852, under two most important heads,—viz. the number of prisoners admitted, and the number of punishments awarded for prison offences.

LIMERICK.—*Captain Edwards.*

From a force comprising so many men as that which sends its delinquents to this prison, only 172 have been received during the last year, a fact which it is my privilege to say, exhibits a decrease

in the per-centage admitted in former years. That this gratifying result is to be attributed *exclusively*, or even *chiefly*, to the dread of military prisons would not, I think, be a correct conclusion. *Mere* punishment, however rigorous and severe, will not deter the soldier from offending; I cannot therefore but regard the decrease of military offences as in a great measure the happy consequence of that system of education and reward which is now so beneficially operating upon the soldier, and teaching him to realize the importance and advantage of respectability and faithfulness.

The excellent conduct of the troops serving in this district is additionally gratifying and observable, since during the past year *drunkenness* has, I regret to say, very lamentably increased among the lower orders in this part of the United Kingdom. With a knowledge of this fact I cannot but indulge the hope that, under the fostering care of those high in authority, the soldier may at length be delivered from this debasing and growing evil to which at present most of the offences of which he may be guilty, are traceable.

ATHLONE.—*Chief Warder Wilson.*

I beg leave to state that from my experience in prison discipline, I am of opinion that the present established scale of diet is sufficient to enable the prisoner to perform his hard labour while in prison, and his duty as a soldier when he rejoins his corps. As a proof thereof, there have been seven regimental medical officers in medical charge of this prison during the years 1850-51-52 and 1853, and in no case has any of those officers found it requisite to order the issue of the *increase scale of diet after eighty-four days*, though there were men underwent one and two years' imprisonment.

APPENDIX B.

Extracts from the Reports of Medical Officers of Military Prisons for the year 1853.

FORT CLARENCE.—*Dr. Piper.*

"The general health of the prisoners, I may fairly state, has been good, and those diseases that have come under my notice and treatment have not been more than the ordinary kind, and not any could I trace to the discipline, to the labour, or the diet of the prison. I can congratulate myself not a death has occurred in the prison, nor am I aware of any of the prisoners who have been transferred to the garrison hospital from disease contracted in the prison. I have heard it remarked that men who have been in establishments of this description, have had their general health injured: in this I beg to differ, for most men, especially the old soldiers, have a shattered constitution previously to their admission, from hard drinking, and

many of those come in in a nervous state from continued debauchery; and I can safely say, that this class of men when discharged from prison go out with their constitutions and looks much improved, having lost that nervous excitement they had on admission."

GOSPORT.—*Dr. Lewis.*

"The effects of the diet on the habitual drunkard has continued to exert its beneficial influence on the constitution, as they generally leave the prison in a much more healthy condition than at their admission, which I understand in a few instances has had a permanent effect."

"That a considerable loss of weight has in many cases occurred amongst the men discharged, and must confess, that many of them after long confinement exhibited evident marks of attenuation and apparent debility, but not one of them complained of any physical incapacity or inability to perform any regimental duty that might be required of them on returning to their corps."

"I am happy to say that under the strict surveillance, that none of the prisoners have suffered, either mentally or corporeally from shot drill, solitary confinement or any other of the prison punishments inflicted during the year."

DEVONPORT.—*Dr. Warren.*

"The sanitary state of the prisoners throughout the year has been remarkably good."

"I am of opinion that the prison diet now in use is quite sufficient for the maintenance of health and strength for a limited time, but there are however, exceptions to all general rules. I am happy to state that the prisoners who have been discharged from prison to their respective corps during the year, when asked if able to perform all regimental duties, not one but who answered in the affirmative."

"In my opinion the prisoners still continue to feel the punishment of deprivation of beds more irksome and severe than any other they have to undergo, particularly the young soldiers; at the same time without being injurious to the health or constitution at a future period."

The average daily sick throughout the year has not exceeded half a man, being very trifling when compared with the number that has passed through the prison during the year.

"A case of dislocation of the shoulder joint happened to one of the prisoners: he had been making up his bed for the day when the accident took place. I found on my arrival at the prison that the dislocation of the heads of the bone had passed into the axilla downwards and forwards; there was no swelling or inflammation of the parts, and with the assistance of the two warders I found little or no difficulty in removing the dislocation. It came to my knowledge afterwards that this prisoner had been several times in hospital with dislocation of the same shoulder, and that he could dislocate the joint with the greatest ease whenever he had any particular object in view in avoiding punishment."

DUBLIN.—*Joliffe Tufnell, Surgeon.*

"No change of any kind has been made in the prison itself during the past year, nor in the diet or discipline connected with it. The prisoners throughout the whole period have enjoyed good health, and in no one instance has the mind or body of an individual suffered from the punishment to which he has been subjected."

"With reference to the diet, its general effects will be seen by reference to the Tables of gain and loss of weight whilst its special influence has been that of retaining each individual prisoner in perfect health, and this too upon the ordinary scale. In no instance has any increase been made."

"Four hundred and seventy-five prisoners have been discharged, of whom 450 have been subjected to hard labour, 22 to sentences of hard labour with solitary confinement, and 3 to solitary imprisonment only. In no one case has the mind or body of a prisoner been injuriously affected by the inflictions of these sentences, or by those passed for the commission of offences whilst in prison."

CORK.—*Dr. Bain.*

The rations supplied to the prisoners are of good quality, wholesome and nutritious, and although to many from their nature at first unpalatable, and by all considered, from their limited amount, a severe punishment, are in my opinion sufficient to preserve health, and to enable the men to undergo even the most severe discipline of the prison; none of the diseases which have occurred during the year, except slight dyspeptic complaints, could justly be attributed to the quantity or quality of the food, and no prisoner has been excused from any punishment on account of debility caused by a too restricted diet."

"Except in cases of sickness I have not found it necessary to recommend an increase of diet to any of the prisoners before they had completed eighty-four days in confinement; nor even then, unless they had lost considerably in weight or become more than usually emaciated."

Having understood it has been stated by some commanding officers, that the soldiers on their return to their regiment have been found unfit to perform their duties, from debility and emaciation, caused by the severe prison discipline, more particularly the reduction of diet, and have suggested that a more liberal "extra diet" should be allowed to all prisoners at an earlier period of their confinement than eighty-four days, and in particular cases (at the discretion of the medical officer) without any regard to length of imprisonment; it may not be considered irrelevant in this place briefly to recapitulate my experience on this subject.

With the exception of the deprivation of beds, the reduction of diet is considered by the prisoners the greatest punishment they have to undergo.

The loss of flesh and weight is no true indication of impaired health or permanently diminished power—a stout, healthy young soldier, losing considerably more both in flesh and weight than a

spare, thin man, perhaps reduced by previous sickness or dissipation; nor is increase of weight necessarily the consequence of increase of diet—for, as has already been noticed, prisoners who have been allowed "extra diet," even for months, have not always gained, but often have continued to lose weight nearly in the same proportion as before the indulgence was granted.

The reduced scale of diet in use since August, 1850, although it caused a greatly increased loss of weight, in some instances as high as 32 lbs., with an average of 10 or 11 lbs., yet the general state of health of the prisoners since that period has much improved, and I have not in a single instance found it necessary to exempt a prisoner from any punishment whatever, from debility, the consequence of deficient nourishment.

I have also in all my former reports stated, as my opinion, that with few exceptions, viz., men affected with some chronic ailment, all the prisoners on their discharge were found to have improved both in health and constitution during their imprisonment, and that within a short period they would regain their lost weight and flesh on returning to their regiment and more generous diet; and I have been confirmed in this opinion by the fact, that the soldiers who have been recommitted, even after short periods have invariably been found to have regained, and some even to have exceeded their original weight.

Should a more liberal scale of extra diet be allowed after shorter terms of imprisonment to such of the prisoners as lose flesh and weight more rapidly, I have no doubt that in these respects such men would be more nearly in the state they were before their committal; but as I have found that on the present scale of diet every prisoner (except from sickness) has been able to undergo all the hard labour duties of the prison—duties which I consider to be more severe than any they have to perform in garrison—I am still of opinion that all the soldiers (with few exceptions) who have been discharged, were, as far as I could judge, perfectly fit to perform their usual regimental and garrison duties, although, perhaps, not able to undertake a fatiguing march immediately after a long imprisonment.

ATHLONE.—*Assistant Surgeon Allen, 3rd Dragoon Guards.*

During the past year, the health of the prisoners has been generally favourable, and no disease of a serious character has shown itself; this is the more satisfactory, taking into consideration the nature of the offences, the majority of which are drunkenness, whereby the constitution becomes impaired, predisposing to diseases of the vital organs. This result may be owing in a great measure to the excellent system which is now pursued as to ventilation, diet, and exercise, as well as absence from exposure to the various changes of weather.

On referring to the tables, it will be seen that the prisoners invariably lose weight on the new scale of diet. The weight lost out of 34 men is something over 5½ lbs. per man; but I am fully per-

suaded that in no instance has it proved injurious to the prisoner's health, nor in any case rendered him unfit for duty on being discharged from the prison and returning to their respective regiments.

The same remarks are applicable to the loss of bed, although felt severely as a punishment, yet in no instance has it proved detrimental to health.

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Quarterly Reports of the Officiating Chaplains of Military Prisons during the year 1853.

Fort Clarence.—*Rev. H. Stemson.*

To 30*th September.*—It is very gratifying to me to be enabled to state, that in no preceding quarter has there been such marked attention on the part of the prisoners to school instruction, as in the one just ended.

The number attending the school has been unusually great, and the amount of improvement so manifest, as to justify my saying that this branch of the establishment is in the most efficient state.

Of the 307 who have attended the school during the quarter, 55 scarcely knew their letters on admission; 44 of these have left, enabled to read tolerably well, and very grateful for the great pains taken with them.

Gosport.—*Rev. H. B. Denny.*

To 31*st June.*—I have only to observe that the result of my intercourse with the prisoners has been generally very encouraging and that I recal to mind no instance during the last quarter, in which the conduct of any, either in the school or chapel, has required animadversion.

To 30*th September.*—As regards the many long sentences which have been lately awarded, I cannot forbear expressing my opinion, that they are not generally calculated to answer the end, if they be not indeed opposed to the original design of the institution of military prisons.

Weedon.—*Rev. A. P. Linskill.*

To 30*th June.*—The very few re-committals which occur is at once the strongest proof of the general efficacy of the system; and it is indeed worthy of remark, that of the 75 men at present in confinement here, only 3 have been in this prison before; and although it may seem needless on my part to say anything in proof of the good effects produced by the order and discipline which are observed in this establishment, I cannot refrain from mentioning that a prison offence is of such rare occurrence, that I have only *once* had occasion to visit the dark cells during the last quarter.

GREENLAW.—*Rev. F. J. Burlton.*

To 31st December.—I have observed with regret, that where much loss of weight has occurred, it has been frequently accompanied by lowness of mind,—sometimes shewing itself in religious fears, at others by a nervous timidity ; in all cases by a diminution of spirits.

DEVONPORT.—*Rev. G. W. Langmead.*

To 30th September.—I regret to say that the number of prisoners who have been confined during the last quarter is not only far greater than for many previous years, but their crimes are of a more aggravated character. It was with the greatest pleasure that, in the early part of the present year, I was enabled to speak of the very few desertions which had taken place in this garrison ; but now it must with sorrow be added, that the case is quite the reverse, there having been no less than 28 prisoners confined for desertion during the last three months, being a large proportion out of 75 committals. On investigating the reason of this, I have found that like nearly all other of the soldiers' crimes, it is to be traced to that demoralizing practice of drinking to excess, which is so deeply rooted a vice amongst many of our soldiers, and which I fear is rather now on the increase than otherwise.

DUBLIN.—*Rev. C. J. Hort.*

To 30th June.—The handwriting of several of the men attending the school has, on an average, been better, in my opinion than in former periods. I have reason to believe that improvement in this and other branches of their education is owing to the normal system (as introduced into the various military schools) becoming more matured and developed in its operations.

To 31st December.—During this quarter many men were admitted to prison who were well versed in all the branches of instruction which are taught in the school. Concerning these men little can be said, as some of them had received a better education than the schoolmaster.

CORK.—*Rev. O. J. Herbert.*

To 30th September.—More than one-half of the prisoners have attended school, and I consider this an important fact in a twofold point of view—both as affording a strong proof of the conduct and obedience of the majority of the prisoners during the greatest portion of the time of their imprisonment, and as providing the uneducated soldier with an opportunity of improving himself, and attending to the cultivation of his mind, now at a time when he is not hindered by other avocations, and is likely to give attention to the instruction imparted to him, the benefits of which he may reap in after life. I have known many prisoners, when discharged, immediately volunteer to attend their regimental school, who, since they were dismissed from drill as recruits, never could be induced to enter the school ; and they have told me, that

having been led to see the great good they had derived from their attendance at the prison school, they were now determined not to give it up, but to try and learn more.

If the military prison system did nothing more than this for the soldier, I conceive it has done much.

ATHLONE.—*Rev. John Elwes.*

To 31st December.—The great decrease for twelve months past in the commitments to this prison is at the same time most surprising and gratifying, as it does not appear to result from any mere temporary or casual circumstances, but from causes steadily and continuously operating.

From whatever observations I have been able to make, as well as from my conversations with men who have undergone the ordeal of prison discipline, I have no hesitation in ascribing this great and important change to the salutary effect of that discipline, combined with the secular, moral, and religious instruction received there by the inmates.

ATHLONE.—*Rev. H. Murray.*

To 31st December.—The evening school is highly prized by the prisoners who are admitted to the privilege of attending it; and is a most important and effectual engine of usefulness.

APPENDIX D.

Extracts from the Quarterly Returns of Medical Officers of Military Prisons during the year 1853.

GOSPORT.—*Thomas Lewis, M.D.*

To 3d March.—On comparing the number who reported themselves sick during the quarter just ended, with the preceding one, I find there is a diminution of ninety-five cases; the number treated in prison and hospital twenty-eight, being two less than last return; and the number supposed to be malingerers is also diminished by sixteen, which in some degree shows the growing improvement in the sanitary state of the establishment, and which continues to be at the present moment in a most satisfactory condition.

To 30th September.—It gives me great satisfaction to be able to state that the health of the prisoners in the establishment has been very good during the quarter just ended, notwithstanding the atmospheric changes have been very great and severely felt by invalids especially; as well as diarrhœa and fevers of a typhoid character, which have prevailed in the immediate neighbourhood for the last six weeks. It must be a source of gratification to all connected with this prison, that we have been thus far exempted from their influence, which nothing but the high state of regularity, *ventilation* and cleanliness observed in the institution could possibly avert, "in contact as we are with the abominable Forton Lake."

To 31st December.—In three instances of men confined in dark cells on bread and water the time was extended to seven days by a visitor, without any apparent detriment to the prisoners.

GREENLAW.—*J. Campbell, M.D.*

To 30th June.—The general conduct of the prisoners has been very good during the whole period, and the prison discipline carried out most rigidly.

The average weight of the prisoners varies little from that of the last quarter. It appears evident that less weight is lost in summer than in winter, undoubtedly caused by the loss of bedding being more felt during the latter than the former period.

To 30th September.—The most rigid discipline has been attended to according to the regulations; and as to the diet it maintains its character as sufficient for prisoners under sentence of imprisonment for eighty-four days, but I have been obliged to increase the diet of twelve men, who improved in weight after such increase.

To 31st December.—Notwithstanding the intensity of the cold during the month of December, (the thermometer ranging frequently under freezing point), and the inhabitants of the vicinity very sickly, and even a few of the subordinate officers of the prison also suffered, yet the prisoners escaped.

DEVONPORT.—*James Le Warren, M.D.*

To 31st March.—Diarrhœa in a mild form prevailed to a certain extent during the month of February; five cases having been treated, but readily yielded to the usual remedies.

The principal cause of this disease in my opinion arose from great atmospherical changes which were prevalent at the time over the whole country.

A dislocation of the shoulder joint took place to one of the prisoners whilst he was making up his bed. It was easily reduced, and he recovered rapidly from the accident.

To 30th June.—The only case of disease that has taken place worthy of my notice occurred to a private of the 7th Fusiliers. This man whilst employed at stone breaking struck the last joint of little finger of left hand a severe blow with the hammer, and from which the bone and joint were severely injured at the time; and from the symptoms which have taken place within the last thirty-six hours, I should not be surprised if he lost the whole of the little finger. I beg leave to state that it is my opinion, although at the same time it cannot be proved against the prisoner, that the injury from which he now labours under was done intentionally on his part, and not accidentally, for the express purpose of being sent to hospital.

To 30th September.—The case of the man whose little finger was badly injured as mentioned in my last report under the head of contusion, and under treatment in regimental hospital, underwent amputation, from which he rapidly recovered.

Four of the prisoners undergoing hard labour in this establishment and who had completed a period of upwards of eighty-four days, it was found necessary from the great loss of weight and partial debility present, to allow them full diet, agreeably to the War Office regulations.

DUBLIN.—*Joliffe Tufnell, Surgeon.*

To 3rd March.—The health of the prisoners during the past quarter has been extremely good, although the weather for nearly the entire of this time has been most inclement, presenting a larger number of cold and wet days than in any similar period since the opening of this prison.

To 30th September.—I am happy in being able to say that never since the opening of the prison has the health of those under confinement been so good. There is not the slightest tendency to diarrhœa or any form of bowel complaint.

CORK.—*W. Brain, M.D.*

To 31st March.—One of the prisoners died from fever (congestious typhus), after a short illness; extreme congestion of the lungs impeding the necessary change in the blood and due action of the heart, having been the more immediate cause of death. This man was only thirty days in the military prison, but almost immediately previous to his committal he had been for *eighteen months* in confinement in the county gaol for a civil crime (a great part of which was reported to have been solitary.) This may in all probability have predisposed him to be attacked by this very low form of fever.

To 30th June.—The "general state of health" of the prisoners has been good, and no disease of any consequence has appeared amongst them, and the proportion of sick to the number of men who have passed through the prison has been 269.8 in the 1000, but of this number 63.5 in the 1000 were totally exempted for longer or shorter periods from all punishments.

To 30th September.—The prison dietary has not been altered, and no disease whatever could be ascribed to the quantity or quality of the food supplied.

None of the prisoners have suffered in health from the deprivation of beds during the period.

LIMERICK.—

To 30th June.—

APPENDIX E.

Extracts from the Reports of Officers Commanding the following Regiments as to the effect of Military Prisons in deterring Soldiers from the Commission of Offences for the Year 1853.

Royal Horse Guards.—I consider the effect of military prisons erally beneficial.

2*d Life Guards.*—I consider the effect of the discipline carried out at the military prisons good.

2*d Dragoon Guards.*—In my opinion, imprisonment in a military prison, excepting in a very few instances, has no effect in deterring soldiers from the commission of offences.

3*d Dragoon Guards.*—I consider the system pursued in the military prisons to be good, and that it tends to check crime in those soldiers who are not hardened bad characters.

4*th Dragoon Guards.*—I am of opinion that the increased severity of the military prisons has had a good effect in deterring men from committing serious offences, and I consider that a short but severe punishment has a better effect upon the individual punished than a lengthened imprisonment, and is also more beneficial to the service, inasmuch as the duty of the offender is not thrown for so long a period upon the well-conducted soldier.

5*th Dragoon Guards.*—Generally speaking, I have found the discipline of the military prisons, especially since some alterations in taking away bedding, &c., has had a good effect; there are two classes of men on whom the effect is doubtful—those who are confirmed drunkards, and those who are destitute of energy and activity, and are content with moderate labour, warmth, and insufficient food.

6*th Dragoon Guards.*—I am of opinion, that since prisoners have been deprived of their beds at stated periods, imprisonment in military prisons has had a more beneficial effect.

7*th Dragoon Guards.*—I consider the prison discipline generally has a good effect on all young soldiers and deters them from committing future crimes.

1*st Dragoons.*—I think the confinement in military prisons has generally a good effect.

6*th Dragoons.*—I am of opinion that the effect of military prisons is to deter from crime.

7*th Hussars.*—It appears to me that military prison discipline has a good effect on young offenders, but I cannot think it has the slightest effect on old and hardened defaulters. It must strike every one that a prison is a much more comfortable dwelling place than a barrack; much better warmed and with many more conveniences.

11*th Hussars.*—I consider the system of punishment in the military prison, Dublin, as very effective, and greatly tends to the prevention of crime, as the discipline is dreaded.

13*th Light Dragoons.*—Of the few cases which have occurred, of men of the regiment under my command being confined in military prisons, the conduct and character of those so imprisoned, have, in my opinion, improved subsequent to release therefrom.

16*th Lancers.*—I am of opinion that the mode of punishment in the military prisons is generally efficacious in deterring soldiers from committing crime.

17*th Lancers.*—I am of opinion that system carried on in military prisons has the effect of deterring "young soldiers from committing further crime, but has not much effect upon old hardened offenders."

1*st Battalion, Grenadier Guards.*—It appears to me that the punishment of imprisonment in the military prisons has a considerable effect in deterring soldiers from the commission of offences.

2*nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards.*—After making inquiries into the effect of the discipline in military prisons upon the subsequent conduct of the soldiers who have undergone it, it appears generally to have the effect of producing an improvement in conduct.

1*st Battalion, Coldstream Guards.*—I do not think crime is prevented by any particular effect of the military prisons; it deters, as punishment must deter.

3*rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards.*—I am of opinion that the military prisons conduce to the upholding discipline in regiments on home service, and obviate the necessity of recurring to corporal punishments; but the number of re-committals prove that the military prisons do not deter soldiers of irregular habits from the commission of offences.

1*st Battalion*, 1*st Foot.*—The discipline of the military prison may, to some extent prevent young offenders from the recommission of offences; but there are a number of hardened characters whose names constantly appear in this return, whom no punishment could deter from a renewal of their besotting crime, drunkenness, except, as I stated in my last report, the discharge of some of the most incorrigible, *without pension*, might have a beneficial tendency as regarded their remaining associates.

2*nd Battalion*, 1*st Foot.*—I am of opinion that drunkenness in the British army will never be fully abolished until soldiers are fined for this offence like civilians.

Depôt 2*nd Battalion*, 1*st Foot.*—I am of opinion that confinement in military prisons has a good effect in deterring soldiers from the commission of crime.

Depôt 2*nd Foot.*—The general effect of the discipline of military prisons seems most beneficial; and though it is sometimes necessary to bring offenders again to trial, the men generally appear to return to their duty from prison with zeal and good feeling, nor has a single case of hardness or depression passed under my notice among the soldiers of this depôt.

4*th Foot.*—There is an increase, in this return, of more than double the number of men released from confinement by sentence of courts-martial. This I attribute mainly to the cheapness of spirits in Scotland, and to the drunken habits of the lower orders in Edinburgh. I consider the effect of the military prisons to be salutary, but not sufficient to check drunkenness.

5*th Fusiliers.*—The discipline established in military prisons is, in my opinion very effectual in deterring soldiers from the commis-

sion of crime, except in the cases of those hardened and incorrigibly bad characters, whose repeated crimes cause them to spend the greater portion of their time within the prison walls, thereby throwing additional duty upon the good and well-conducted soldier. Upon such a class of men, who are a burden upon the regiment and the service, the prison discipline produces no effect whatever, and I know of no remedy for this evil but dismissal from the service of these worthless and incorrigible characters; their bad example is, moreover, extremely pernicious to the young soldiers of the regiment, whose misdeeds may often be traced to a companionship with the hardened offenders.

Depôt 6th Foot.—I consider it has a good effect in preventing a man who has once been confined therein from committing an offence that would subject him to a repetition of such imprisonment, but I do not think it has the slightest effect in preventing crime, such as desertion, in men who have never been confined therein, as they have no dread of a punishment they do not see inflicted.

7th (Royal) Fusiliers.—I am of opinion that the system of military prisons has been of great benefit to the army in preventing the necessity of sending men to county gaols; but with all its terrors it has not been effectual in stopping the crime of absence without leave, which goes on increasing in the army at large.

Depôt 11th Foot.—In my opinion, very bad soldiers derive no amelioration; young, and not as yet hardened men, seem to get a habit of more steady conduct, and of sober reflections.

13th Light Infantry.—I consider that the effect of the system of punishment adopted in the military prisons, when properly carried out, as it is here, is most beneficial. I have never known soldiers so anxious to escape courts-martial as they are in this garrison, and re-committals are comparatively rare.

Depôt 13th Light Infantry.—I consider that the discipline carried out in the military prisons has in almost every instance a very salutary effect, and deters many from the commission of offences.

Depôt 15th Foot.—I am of opinion that the discipline in the military prisons deters many young soldiers from the commission of offences, but over the confirmed drunkard it has little effect.

Depôt 16th Foot.—On the conduct of the soldiers in general, it appears to have had the effect of preventing crime.

19th Foot.—I believe the military prisons have not the effect of deterring soldiers from the commission of offences, conducted as they now are. I consider, moreover, shot-drill as a torture to both mind and body.

20th Foot.—I have no longer any doubt of the good effects of military prisons, and I think it the best system ever introduced for the prevention of crime in soldiers.

21st Foot.—I believe the present system of punishment in military prisons has lessened crime throughout the army, and is well adapted to prevent its recurrence.

23*rd Foot.*—I am of opinion that the discipline enforced in the military prisons has the effect of deterring soldiers generally from the commission of offences.

26*th Foot.*—In transmitting the accompanying return, I have the honour to state that I consider the system of confinement in the military prisons has a beneficial effect upon the men committed to them.

Depôt 26*th Foot.*—The effect of the military prisons upon the behaviour of soldiers in general (however it may fail of effect on many hardened offenders) is, I believe, beneficial; but would, in my opinion, be much more so, were it not for the fact that many soldiers escape the punishment for "habitual drunkenness" by adding to it "absence without leave." Thus, by committing the two crimes together, they escape the severer punishment; as a man must be guilty of many and protracted absences without leave before a court-martial will inflict anything like a severe punishment, although on each occasion of absence the offender may have been in the last stage of drunkenness, taking care not to return to barracks till sober.

28*th Foot.*—As a general rule it is my opinion that military prisons have a beneficial effect in preventing the commission of crime. But, unfortunately, there is in every regiment a description of men over whom no restraint, nor indeed any punishment appears to have any effect; and I am of opinion that these men, who are generally those who commit the most crime, are not to be restrained by military prisons, any more than they would be by any other description of punishment.

Depôt 30*th Foot.*—Out of the number of prisoners released from military prisons during the past year, it will be seen that imprisonment has had no effect except with two men—the others are such bad characters, they are quite irreclaimable.

Depôt 31*st Foot.*—I am of opinion that the effect of the military prisons in deterring soldiers from the commission of offences works well, although there are some men, "as shown in this return," that nothing will deter from crime, "*being incorrigible.*"

33*rd Foot.*—I have the honour to report, that I find the effect of the military prisons in deterring soldiers from the commission of crime, has a good effect, with few exceptions the men behaving well after their return from prison.

34*th Foot.*—The effect of military prisons has proved beneficial, except in cases of habitual drunkenness.

35*th Foot.*—My opinion is unchanged regarding the system of punishment enforced in the military prisons. Its effect is excellent with every description of offender but the habitual drunkard.

I am fully convinced if commanding officers were empowered to deprive soldiers of pay for every instance of drunkenness, as they are in cases of absence without leave, that an evil which appears to be on the increase would thereby be checked, and the number of committals to military prisons consequently be diminished.

Depôt 38*th Foot.*—In some instances it has a beneficial effect, but not universally so.

Depôt 40*th Foot.*—I am of opinion that the effect of military prisons in deterring soldiers from the commission of offences is not beneficial, as the great majority under punishment now in the Depôt 40th Regiment, have frequently been in the military prisons before, and they prefer the comparative ease and idleness in them to the ordinary restraint consequent on the performance of military duty.

Depôt 41*st Foot.*—I think the discipline in the military prisons to be good. But I do not consider that the conduct of habitual offenders is much improved.

42*nd Foot.*—I am still of opinion that the military prisons have very little effect in deterring soldier from the commission of crime, especially as regards drunkenness—the crime most prevalent.

44*th Foot.*—I am of opinion that the system carried out in the military prison at Gibraltar has been of great use in correcting and preventing crime in the 44th Regiment; there having been only sixteen men out of a thousand committed in the last year, is a corroboration of my opinion.

46*th Foot.*—There has been considerable diminution of courts-martial, as well as of defaults during the present year (1853), as compared with the preceding one (1852); but they are both in excess of the year 1851.

The irregularities and offences in the quarters in Ireland, very much exceeding those in England, I am thereby led to attribute diminution of crime more to the effect of station than to imprisonment.

47*th* (*Lancashire*) *Foot.*—I believe the system carried out in the military prisons to be of great advantage to the discipline of the army.

Depôt 47*th Foot.*—I still continue to be of opinion that the district military prisons operate most beneficially in deterring soldiers from the commission of offences. With regard to the effect of these institutions upon the conduct of soldiers who have been subjected to the prison discipline, the exception to a beneficial result will generally be found in the instance of an old offender, who has become a confirmed and incorrigible drunkard, though proof has not been wanting that even in some such apparently hopeless cases, an impression of a satisfactory nature has been made.

48*th Foot.*—I am of opinion that the system adopted in military prisons, with a few exceptions, has a good effect in deterring soldiers from the commission of offences.

Depôt 48*th Foot.*—I consider that the system is working very satisfactorily.

Depôt 49*th Foot.*—I am decidedly of opinion that these military prisons are advantageous to the service. The facility they afford commanding officers in carrying into effect the minor punishments, and the wholesome dread bad characters appear to have of them is

a sure proof of this, and I think that they certainly have the effect of deterring the men from the commission of crime.

52*nd Foot.*—I am still of opinion that no punishment, however severe, will prevent the confirmed drunkard from drinking whenever he gets an opportunity, at the same time I believe the present system is the best that has yet been adopted for the repression of all military offences.

54*th Foot.*—I am of opinion that many soldiers are deterred from the commission of offences from the fear of being sent to a military prison, but having once been there they no longer dread a recommittal. It is quite clear with hardened offenders it has produced no beneficial effect, as I have been obliged to dismiss no less than seven of the men named in the enclosed return as incorrigible characters, who passed the greater part of their lives there.

Depôt 55*th Foot.*—The effect of the military prisons in deterring soldiers in general from the commission of offences, is in my opinion decidedly beneficial. But I have not yet found that inveterate drunkards are in any way weaned from their intemperate propensities by the discipline of the military prisons.

I have observed that men of this class are usually very well conducted, perhaps more so than others whilst in prison, but on being released, and again subjected to temptation, they almost invariably recur to their former habits of excess.

56*th Foot.*—The military prisons are very beneficial in their effects in deterring soldiers from committing offences. But I doubt whether the military or any other prison will ever reform a drunkard.

Depôt 59*th Foot.*—The discipline of the military prison appears to have great effect in deterring young soldiers from the commission of offences, but has no effect on general bad characters and confirmed drunkards. I think that if a commanding officer had the power of mulcting a man of his pay to a certain amount, it would tend greatly to reduce the constant crime of drunkenness.

62*nd Foot.*—Every kind of punishment has more or less the effect of deterring soldiers from committing offences. The military prisons are not an exception to that general rule; but whatever the cause may be, the application of imprisonment in the barrack cells, even for a shorter period, is more dreaded by those most frequently imprisoned, than the military prisons for more extended periods.

Depôt 65*th Foot.*—Imprisonment, in general, has a beneficial effect on young offenders, but old ones do not appear to care much about it.

67*th Foot.*—My opinion is that military prison discipline strictly enforced tends to deter soldiers from the commission of crime.

68*th Foot.*—The military prisons produce a salutary effect in deterring soldiers from the commission of offences, and in some few instances lead to a reformation in the character of prisoners. There are some old offenders, who being constantly in prison, throw their duty on the good soldiers of the regiment. If these men could be turned out of the army, it would have a good effect.

69*th Foot.*—Does not appear to have had a good effect during the past year.

Depôt 69*th Foot.*—In cases of "very bad character," I am of opinion that the punishment of imprisonment in the military prisons has no effect in deterring them from the commission of offences.

71*st Foot.*—I am of opinion that the imprisonment has had a beneficial effect with some, but none whatever on the confirmed drunkards.

1*st Battalion*, 71*st Foot.*—I do not findthat the military prisons have had the effect of deterring habitu l drunkards from the commission of that offence, and with the old soldiers I find it has no effect whatever.

72*d Foot.*—I have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion, that the present system of military prisons has a most beneficial effect. Confirmed drunkards and hardened offenders are seldom reformed by it, it is true; but the example of their punishment does, I am convinced, deter young soldiers from crime.

Depôt 73*rd Foot.*—Has not been attended by any beneficial effect.

76*th Foot.*—Although several men confined have occasionally returned to the military prison, being of intemperate habits and irregularly conducted, still I consider the confinement in the military prison has generally had a very beneficial effect on deterring the soldiers of the regiment from committing themselves, so as to render themselves liable to court-martial and imprisonment.

77*th Foot.*—The good effects of military prisons in deterring soldiers from crime are undoubted.

79*th Foot.*—I am of opinion that the general effects of the military prisons in deterring soldiers from the commission of offences is successful.

I am also of opinion that lengthened periods of imprisonment are not desirable.

82*nd Foot.*—I am of opinion that where it can be enforced the present system of military punishment is the best that has hitherto been devised.

88*th Foot.*—I feel confident that the discipline of the military prisons, together with the prospect of discharge without pension for incorrigible characters, deters both old and young soldiers from the commission of crime.

90*th Foot.*—I am of opinion that the discipline of the military prison has a very salutary effect in deterring the young soldiers of the regiment from the commission of offences; but with regard to the more hardened and older offenders, I feel certain it does not exercise a wholesome influence, as in nine cases out of ten they not only continue in their course of bad conduct, but their offences become of a graver description, and are more frequent than before.

1*st Battalion*, 91*st Foot.*—I am decidedly of opinion that prison discipline as carried out in this garrison, is most beneficial in deter-

ring soldiers from the commission of crime, more especially the young. The inveterate drunkard, or incorrigibly bad character alone appear to derive no benefit.

92*nd Foot.*—In my opinion imprisonment as conducted in the military prison here, (Gibraltar) has had a most beneficial effect on the defaulters of the 92nd Regiment, and has tended generally to diminish crime in the corps.

Depôt 92*nd Foot.*—I am of opinion that the discipline of military prisons has a good effect in deterring young soldiers from committing crimes, but has little or no effect upon the old drunkards.

93*rd Foot.*—In my opinion the general effect of the military prisons appears to answer well in deterring soldiers from the commission of offences, except in the case of very bad characters. I also think that if courts-martial had similar power of stopping pay, for absence, that is empowered by the 32nd clause of the Mutiny Act in cases of habitual drunkenness, that the former crime (now so prevalent among soldiers) would to a considerable extent be diminished, as the latter has apparently been since the introduction of the above clause ; and as there is little doubt that in most cases drunkenness is the cause of making men absent themselves, I think that the power above alluded to would also actually diminish that crime, of which, in so many cases, there is now, of course, no record.

95*th Foot.*—I continue to think that the system carried on in the military prisons, is eminently effective in deterring soldiers from crime.

Malta Fencibles.—I am of opinion that the system of military prisons is beneficial in deterring soldiers in general from committing crime. But in regard to this regiment the habits of the men and its uniform good conduct in general is such as not to require the establishment.

Cavalry Depôt, Maidstone.—From the improved conduct of the men who have undergone military imprisonment, I am of opinion that the effect of military prisons does deter soldiers from the commission of offences.

Royal Marines, Chatham Division.—I have had no occasion to alter my opinion as to the effect of the military prisons as far as my observation and experience have gone, which is confined to the military prison of Fort Clarence, in deterring soldiers from the commission (I would say repetition) of offences. That opinion has been to this effect, that with the old offenders the discipline does not materially change their habits to repeat their offences, but with the young soldier it has very beneficial effects.

Royal Marines.—The imprisonment has generally a beneficial effect upon those soldiers who are not habitually irregular in their conduct ; but the hardened offenders, with few exceptions, appear to treat it with indifference.

Royal Marines, Portsmouth Division.—Judging from the number of re-commitments, in my opinion, a still more stringent system of discipline that the present would have a beneficial effect in deterring soldiers from the commission of offences.

APPENDIX F.

Weights of Prisoners on Admission and Discharge.

Table No. I.—Showing the Gains and Losses of Prisoners, during the Years 1852 and 1853, distinguishing those at Hard Labour; at Hard Labour and Solitary Confinement combined; and Solitary Confinement only.

	1852.								1853.							
	GAIN.			LOSS.			Neither Gained nor Lost.	Not Weighed.	GAIN.			LOSS.			Neither Gained nor Lost.	Not Weighed.
	No.	lbs.	Average.	No.	lbs.	Average.			No.	lbs.	Average.	No.	lbs.	Average.		
			lbs. oz.			lbs. oz.					lbs. oz.			lbs. oz.		
Hard Labour—																
42 days and under	118	329	3 13	1,272	8,046	6 5	67	27	87	211	2 7	1,268	7,580	5 15	85	23
43 to 84 days	30	105	3 8	796	8,754	10 15	9	5	34	111	3 4	1,019	10,657	10 7	17	14
85 to 168 „	12	49	4 1	545	7,479	13 9	4	9	18	67	3 11	557	7,865	14 1	3	5
169 to 365 „	6	42	7 0	24	356	14 13	..	..	3	21	7 0	15	194	12 15	2	..
366 and above	1	2	2 0	5	49	9 3	..	..	..	..	..	3	41	13 10	.	.
Total	167	527	..	2,642	24,684	..	80	41	142	410	..	2,862	26,337	..	107	42
General average	..	..	3 2	..	..	9 5	..	..	..	..	2 14	..	..	9 3	..	..
Mixed Sentences—																
42 days and under	5	9	1 13	132	1,056	8 0	3	..	7	16	2 4	101	593	5 13	5	1
43 to 84 days	4	16	4 0	40	526	13 2	1	1	1	1	1 0	34	317	9 5	..	..
85 to 168 „	1	6	6 0	56	839	14 15	1	..	4	20	5 0	46	666	14 7	..	..
169 to 365 „	1	1	1 0	9	77	8 9	1	..	..	..	..	1	11	11 0	..	..
366 and above	1	11	11 0	1	2	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	2	38	19 0	..	..
Total	12	43	..	238	2,500	..	6	1	12	37	..	184	1,625	..	5	1
General average	..	..	3 9	..	..	10 8	..	..	..	..	3 2	..	..	8 13	..	..
Solitary: Total	1	5	..	4	10	..	1	..	2	3	..	2	3	..	..	..
General average	..	..	5 0	..	..	2 8	..	..	..	..	1 8	..	..	1 8	..	..
Gross Total	180	575	..	2,884	27,194	..	87	42	156	450	..	3,048	28,065	..	112	43
General average	..	..	3 3	..	..	9 7	..	..	..	..	2 14	..	..	9 3	..	..
Total numbers				3,193								3,359				

Comparison of Gross Totals from 1849 to 1853.

	GAIN.			LOSS.			Neither Gained nor Lost.	Not Weighed.
	No. of Men.	lbs.	Average.	No. of Men.	lbs.	Average.		
			lbs. oz.			lbs. oz.		
1849	858	2,812	3 4	2,398	12,216	5 1	374	. .
1850	504	1,587	3 2	2,890	19,630	6 12	226	32
1851	231	614	2 10	2,994	25,444	8 8	135	39
1852	180	575	3 3	2,884	27,194	9 7	87	42
1853	156	450	2 14	3,048	28,065	9 3	112	43

TABLE No. II.—Showing the GAINS and LOSSES of PRISONERS, distinguishing their Ages, of the Years 1852 and 1853.

	1852.								1853.							
	GAIN.			LOSS.			Neither.	Not Weighed.	GAIN.			LOSS.			Neither.	Not Weighed.
	No. of Men.	lbs.	Average.	No. of Men.	lbs.	Average.			No. of Men.	lbs.	Average.	No. of Men.	lbs.	Average.		
Under 20 years of age—			lbs. oz.			lbs. oz.					lbs. oz.			lbs. oz.		
42 days and under	12	28	2 5	146	911	6 3	8		10	27	2 11	229	1,235	5 6	19	
43 „ to 84	6	17	2 13	107	1,156	10 12	..		10	26	2 9	238	2,309	9 11	3	
85 „ to 168	..	..	..	53	689	13 0	..		..	..	..	60	690	11 8	1	
169 „ to 365	2	12	6 0	3	38	12 10	..		..	..	..	1	3	3 0	..	
366 „ and above	1	2	2 0	1	2	2 0	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	21	59	..	310	2,796	..	8		20	53	..	528	4,235	..	23	
General average	..	..	2 13	..	..	9 0	..		..	..	2 10		..	8 0	..	
20 to 25 years—																
42 days and under	47	135	2 14	628	4,155	6 9	28		37	78	2 10	559	3,642	6 8	24	
43 „ to 84	14	63	4 8	422	4,845	11 0	3		12	33	2 12	452	5,062	11 3	7	
85 „ to 168	9	44	4 14	302	4,281	14 3	3		11	44	4 0	302	4,447	14 11	1	
169 „ to 365	2	20	10 0	18	256	14 3	1		1	2	2 0	5	75	15 0	1	
366 „ and above	..	..	..	3	35	11 10	.		..	..	..	4	70	17 12	..	
Total	72	262	..	1,373	13,572	..	35		61	157	..	1,322	13,296	..	33	
General average	..	..	3 8	..	..	9 14	..		..	..	2 9	..	..	10 0	..	
25 to 30 years—																
42 days and under	28	78	2 12	364	2,461	6 12	18		25	63	2 8	334	2,033	6 1	26	
43 „ to 84	4	7	1 12	168	1,838	10 15	6		7	29	4 2	201	2,115	10 2	2	
85 „ to 168	3	7	2 5	139	1,895	13 10	2		6	31	5 2	144	2,164	15 0	1	
169 „ to 365	2	8	4 0	8	94	11 12	..		1	14	14 0	6	82	18 10	..	
366 „ and above	1	11	11 0	2	14	7 0	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	38	111	..	681	6,302	..	26		39	137	..	685	6,394	..	29	
General average	..	..	2 13	..	..	9 4	..		..	..	3 9	..	..	9 5	..	

30 to 35 years—																	
42 days and under .	24	63	2 10	175	997	5 11	11		14	37	2 10	163	895	5 7	18		
43 „ to 84 . .	3	7	2 5	94	1,015	10 12	..		4	14	3 8	109	1,041	9 8	2		
85 „ to 168 . .	1	4	4 0	74	1,077	14 8	..		3	10	3 5	74	935	12 10	..		
169 „ to 365 . .	1	3	3 0	4	45	11 4	..		1	5	5 0	4	30	10 0	1		
366 „ and above .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	1	9	9 0	..		
Total . .	29	77	..	347	3,134	..	11		22	66	..	350	2,910	..	21		
General average . .	..	..	2 10	..	..	9 0	..		..	..	3 0	..	..	8 5	..		
35 to 40 years—																	
42 days and under .	11	29	2 10	80	504	6 4	6		9	21	2 5	68	381	5 9	2		
43 „ to 84 . .	6	19	3 2	35	346	9 14	..		1	2	2 0	44	388	8 13	3		
85 „ to 168 . .	..	..	..	29	327	11 4	..		2	2	1 0	19	260	13 11	..		
169 „ to 365 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	1	15	15 0	..		
366 „ and above .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total . .	17	48	..	144	1,177	..	6		12	25	..	132	1,044	..	5		
General average . .	..	..	2 13	..	..	8 2	..		..	..	2 1	..	..	7 14	..		
40 years and upwards—																	
42 days and under .	2	10	5 0	15	84	5 9	..		1	4	4 0	18	92	5 1	1		
43 „ to 84 . .	1	8	8 0	10	80	8 0	1		1	8	8 0	9	59	6 9	..		
85 „ to 168 . .	..	..	..	4	49	12 4	..		..	..	..	4	35	8 12	..		
169 „ to 365 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
366 „ and above .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total . .	3	18	..	29	213	..	1	42	2	12	..	31	186	..	1	43	
General average . .	..	..	6 0	..	..	7 5	..	..	..	..	6 0	..	..	6 0	..		
Gross Total . .	180	575	..	2,884	27,194	..	87	42	156	450	..	3,048	28,065	..	112	43	
General average . .	..	..	3 3	..	..	9 7	..	..	..	..	2 14	..	..	9 3	..		
					3,193								3,359				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Totals of Table No. II.

TOTALS.	1852.								1853.							
	GAIN.			LOSS.			Neither Gained nor Lost.	Not Weighed.	GAIN.			LOSS.			Neither Gained nor Lost.	Not Weighed.
	No. of Men.	lbs.	Average.	No. of Men.	lbs.	Average.			No. of Men.	lbs.	Average.	No. of Men.	lbs.	Average.		
			lbs. oz.			lbs. oz.					lbs. oz.			lbs. oz.		
Under 20 years of age	21	59	..	310	2,796	..	8	..	20	53	..	528	4,235	..	23	..
General average	..	..	2 13	..	..	9 0	..	..	..	..	2 10	..	..	8 0	..	..
20 to 25 years	72	262	..	1,373	13,572	..	35	..	61	157	..	1,322	13,296	..	33	..
General average	..	..	3 8	..	..	9 14	..	..	..	..	2 9	..	..	10 0	..	..
25 to 30 years	38	111	..	681	6,302	..	26	..	39	137	..	685	6,394	..	29	..
General average	..	..	2 13	..	..	9 4	..	..	..	..	3 9	..	..	9 5	..	..
30 to 35 years	29	77	..	347	3,134	..	11	..	22	66	..	350	2,910	..	21	..
General average	..	..	2 10	..	..	9 0	..	..	..	..	3 0	..	..	8 5	..	..
35 to 40 years	17	48	..	144	1,177	..	6	..	12	25	..	132	1,044	..	5	..
General average	..	..	2 13	..	..	8 2	..	..	..	..	2 1	..	..	7 14	..	..
40 years and upwards	3	18	..	29	213	..	1	..	2	12	..	31	186	..	1	..
General average	..	..	6 0	..	..	7 5	..	..	..	..	6 0	..	..	6 0	..	..
Gross Total	180	575	..	2,884	27,194	..	87	42	156	450	..	3,048	28,065	..	112	43
General average	..	..	3 3	..	..	9 7	.	.	..	..	2 14	..	..	9 3	..	..
Numbers	180	..	..	2,884	..	..	87	42	156	..	..	3,048	..	..	112	43
Total number	3,193								3,359							

TABLE No. III.—Showing the GAINS and LOSSES of WEIGHT of MEN discharged from MILITARY PRISONS at HOME, during the Year 1853, with the NUMBER of MEN treated for SICKNESS, and the NUMBER of DEATHS, &c.

PRISONS.	Numbers Discharged.	GAINED.			LOST.			Neither Gained nor Lost.	Not Weighed.	Number treated for Sickness during the Year.	Per-centage of Sick to average Strength.	Deaths.
		Number.	lbs.	Average.	Number.	lbs.	Average.					
				lbs. oz.			lbs. oz.					
Fort Clarence	802	41	111	2 11	726	6,849	9 7	26	9	255	1 70	..
Gosport	635	19	69	3 10	577	5,371	9 5	17	22	108	97	2 in Hospital.
Weedon	348	10	25	2 8	323	3,424	10 9	15	..	51	73	..
Devonport	193	8	19	2 6	175	1,393	7 15	8	2	34	1 47	..
Greenlaw	227	6	28	4 10	216	2,548	11 12	4	1	61	1 29	..
Dublin	475	52	135	2 7	402	2,912	7 3	18	3	131	2 01	..
Cork	315	11	31	2 13	288	2,817	9 12	14	2	108	2 45	1 in prison.
Limerick	164	9	32	3 9	148	1,178	7 15	3	4	43	1 65	..
Athlone	200	..	..	..	193	1,573	8 2	7	..	10	28	..
Gross Total	3,359	156	450	..	3,048	28,065	..	112	43	801	..	3
General Average	..	..	..	2 14	..	..	9 3	..	..	..	..	
Numbers	..	156	..	..	3,048	..	..	112	43	..	..	..
Total Number												3,359

TABLE No. IV.—Showing the Number of Prisoners discharged who GAINED or LOST WEIGHT, from 1 to 25 lbs. each, during the years 1851, 1852, and 1853.

lbs.	Number of Men.						lbs.	Number of Men.					
	Gained.			Lost.				Gained.			Lost.		
	1851.	1852.	1853.	1851.	1852.	1853.		1851.	1852.	1853.	1851.	1852.	1853.
1	90	58	60	175	136	134		230	180	156	2,573	2,366	2,534
2	57	41	36	185	133	154	15	1	.	.	65	95	95
3	29	25	13	220	162	188	16	.	.	.	64	64	8
4	21	17	11	225	193	206	17	.	.	.	56	55	61
5	10	10	13	239	216	200	18	.	.	.	51	53	4
6	9	6	10	239	227	251	19	.	.	.	35	47	4
7	4	6	3	236	191	256	20	.	.	.	27	33	3
8	3	5	6	230	218	195	21	.	.	.	24	25	32
9	4	4	3	188	195	208	22	.	.	.	21	29	31
10	1	3	.	181	176	201	23	.	.	.	15	35	1
11	1	3	.	137	141	169	24	.	.	.	18	14	18
12	1	1	.	113	140	141	25	.	.	.	6 &upwards	} 68	
13	.	1	1	112	127	109					39		
14	.	.	.	93	111	122							
	230	180	156	2,573	2,366	2,534		231	180	156	2,994	2,884	3,048

1851—Gained, 231; Lost, 2,994; Neither gained nor lost, 135; Not weighed, 39; Total, 3,39
1852 „ 180; „ 2,884; „ 87; „ 42; „ 3,193.
1853 „ 156; „ 3,048; „ 112; „ 43; „ 3,359.

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